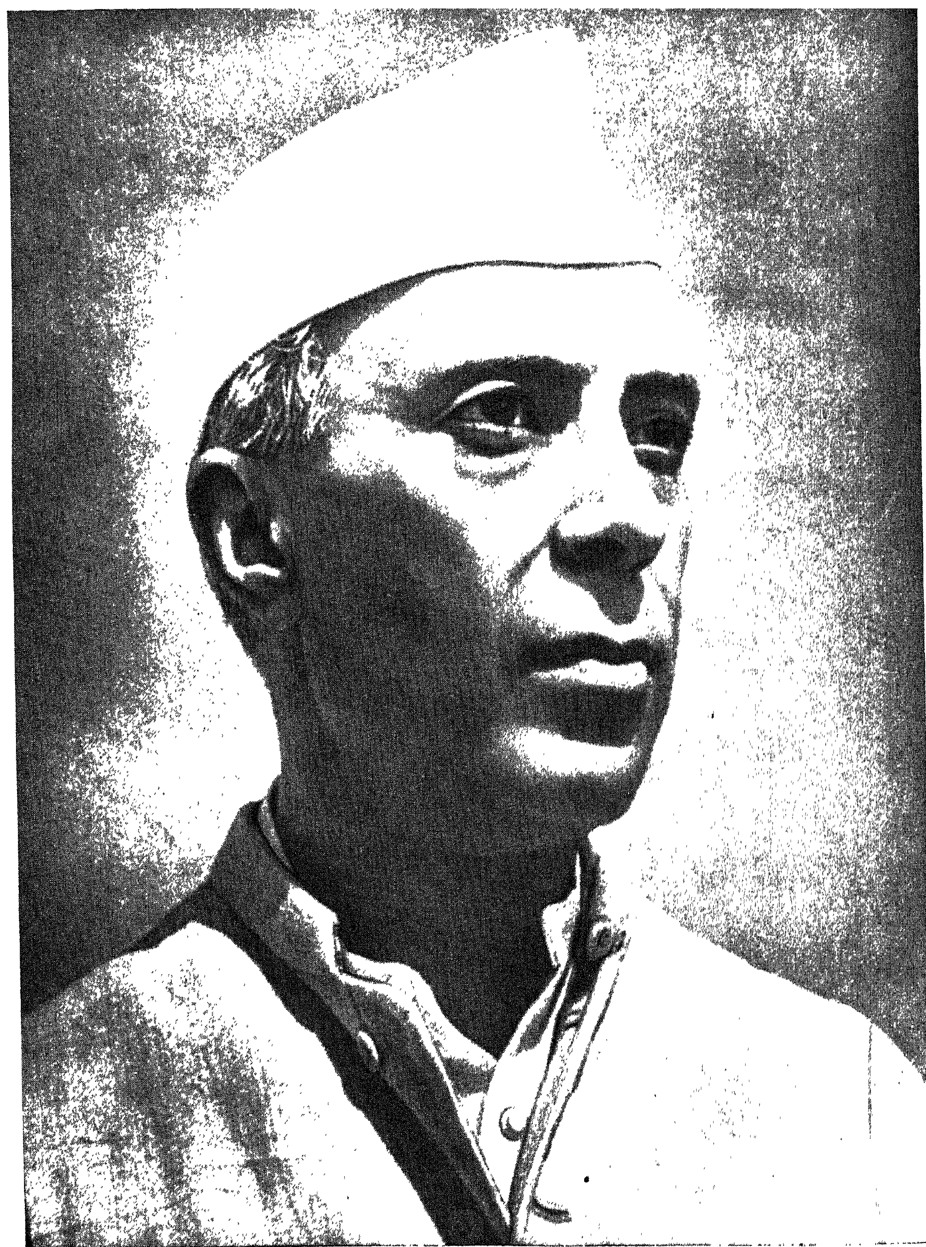
|| Mukhaṃ vyākaraṇaṃ smṛtam ||

Ekaḥ śabdaḥ samyag jñātaḥ suprayuktaḥ
svarge loke kāmadhug bhavati ||
(Patañjali, Mahābhāṣya)

A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)



A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY
OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)

I—Phonetics

With a complete index to Wackernagel's
Altindische Grammatik
and Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

By

SŪRYA KĀNTA ŚĀSTRĪ, VYĀKARAṆATĪRTHA (Cal.)
M.A., D.Litt. (Pb.), D.Phil. (Oxon.)
Officier d'Académie Francaise
M.L.C. (Panjab)
Mayūrbhanj Professor of Sanskrit Language and Literature
and
Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Pāli
Hindu University
Banaras

DELHI
Moolchand Khairātī Rām Trust
1953

TO

THE HONOURABLE PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

PRIME MINISTER

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LETTERS

INDIA

(By kind permission)

PREFACE

During the course of some twenty-five years of lecturing on the Veda in the light of comparative grammar I have constantly impressed upon the students the desirability of mastering Sanskrit grammar through the study of Wackernagel's Altindische Grammatik and Macdonell's Vedic Grammar. Of the former work it is not perhaps going too far to claim that, in its own particular line, it is a classic, a book of a kind without precedent, which is not likely to be followed by inferior hands, while the latter is the most succinct and reliable summary of all the preceding works on the subject. Unfortunately no good indices have hitherto been made available to these works. The present Dictionary fulfils this demand.

It is a Dictionary primarily of Sanskrit grammar; it records the grammatical tendencies or rules operating in Sanskrit, particularly Vedic, and illustrates them through vocables cited and discussed by Wackernagel and Macdonell in their respective grammars. Thus, it is not a work of bare words and their derivatives and their meanings; it is a dictionary of grammar working through words that are alive and organic and have been listed here along with their derivatives and their meanings.

I have undertaken here to set forth what now appear to me the most essential and best established facts, and what in my present judgment are the most probable views on such grammatical matters as I have thought wise to touch upon. Argumentary discussion is avoided, and references to the views of various scholars, whether those accepted or rejected, are generally omitted. Those can be found in detail, together with copious references to earlier sources, in the two works indexed here; and it is hoped that students will go for fuller discussions of the subject to the original sources including Benfey and Whitney.

Appropriate etymologies are given and necessary cognates are listed in order to make the grammatical point under reference historically clear and thus to stimulate in the minds of the students the spirit of inquiry, investigation and research; for I believe that the mere fact that a student is trying to go beneath the surface to investigate the roots and the foundations of words is in itself of great value for the proper study of the Veda. It is, indeed, such a word, with its intricacies and complex growth cleared up, that can serve as a bridge in the streamland of civilization, which can link up the past with the present and the present with the future—written words, the images and shadows of ideas which give them perpetual life. This task demands skilful engineering, for the banks which are to be connected are not on the same level; and its fulfilment is most essential, if we desire to build up a living, continuous and homogeneous Indian civilization. This bridge between the past and the present must be established; and this can only happen through the power of the holy word, so analyzed.

It is hoped that those readers who, although unfamiliar with the methods of the science of comparative grammar, are sufficiently interested

in grammar to take a little trouble will be able to follow the line of argument adopted in the discussion of the forms by a reference to the grammars of Wackernagel and Macdonell. Unfortunately, no means have yet been discovered whereby the results of a highly developed science of comparative grammar, with its own body of facts and special modes of reasoning upon them, can be made available to readers previously ignorant of both facts and methods without the expenditure of some mental effort on the readers' part.

The present volume deals with phonetics and all that it implies and serves as an index to the first volume of Wackernagel's Altindische Grammatik and the first 82 pages of Macdonell's Vedic Grammar. The second volume of the Dictionary will incorporate all that is covered by the remaining volumes of Wackernagel and the remaining portion of Macdonell. The first reference under vocables is to the pages of Wackernagel's Grammatik and the second, indicated by M., is to the pages of Macdonell's Grammar.

The index is thoroughly exhaustive and explanatory; and if I have erred I have preferred to err on the side of superfluity or surplusage; and I can affirm that I have not left even a single example or even one grammatical point, discussed in the two grammars, unindexed. I realize that at first blush, some may think it a 'damnable iteration' that I should, for revealing the real nature of Sanskrit h, make reference to its Indo-Iranian form more than fifty times under different vocables, but I am sure that serious students of comparative grammar will find this repetition exceedingly convenient and helpful.

For accuracy's sake Sanskrit words have invariably been accented according to usage and grammar. Wackernagel and Macdonell frequently introduce Sanskrit words in their discussions and usually indicate their accent. But I have gone somewhat further: I have indicated the accent of the stems of words which happen to occur, say, in the vocative, except in the case of rare words whose proper stem-accent is not known; and in cases where only one member of a compound is given, I have indicated what the accent of that member would be if used independently. In short, I have tried to observe the utmost accuracy so far as the citation of Sanskrit, Greek or Lithuanian words is concerned. I dare not hope that my colleagues will not discover blemishes and deficiencies in the work; but I shall be glad if they bear in mind the fact that the work has been done almost single-handed from start to finish and that I, too, am liable to occasional distractions, trials of health and weariness of spirit caused by the rapidly changing conditions in this country.

The utility of the Dictionary conceived and executed on such a plan is obvious. Leading colleagues in Europe have appreciated it; Prof. Renou of Paris has been kind enough to greet the plan as 'entirely original' and the Dictionary as one 'destined to occupy a permanent place of honour in the Indological Studies'. One of the most exacting and kindest of critics, Prof. Renou devotes to the works of others an enthusiasm and a laborious

accuracy which many authors will hardly expend on their own creations; and I am grateful that he could find time to go through a part of the manuscript of this work.

The complete manuscript of the book—the outcome of about two years' labour—was ready when the partition of the Panjāb took place in August, 1947. On the 1st of January, 1948, it was shown to Mahātmā Gāndhī, who approved of it, agreeing with the use of Roman script for Sanskrit words in a work of international character; by the spring of 1948 it had been worked over again and—in certain details—supplemented and cleared up, but its appearance in print was still delayed by the conditions then prevailing in the Indian Panjāb, where my official duties as Principal of the University Oriental College forced me to put such literary projects aside indefinitely.

In April, 1948, I showed the manuscript to the Imām-ul-Hind Maulānā Abul Kalām Āzād, Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, who showed an unusually intelligent interest in its highly intricate Sanskritic contents and has, since then, constantly encouraged me to see this through the press. Obviously we, as congressmen, have now become more conciliatory, more eager to find and to use opportunities for the exchange of offices of international friendship. Various influences have been at work; and many ministers and ambassadors have co-operated. But the Maulānā has led the way by the tactful use of the opportunities afforded in his exalted station. He has his reward; and no Minister in the country has been more honoured whether abroad or at home; and we who believe in the marriage of East and West, that happy dream of Alexander the Great, recognize in the old Maulānā one of those happily constituted men, who shower forth their blessings and perfection of character on all, regardless of caste, creed and colour. It is good that he has found time to see this work from stage to stage.

In the truncated Panjāb there is left little sense of the values of such scientific works and absolutely no means to get these printed and published. It was in a condition of acute anxiety that I requested my friend, Dr. Amar Nāth Jhā, Vice-Chancellor of the Banāras University, in October, 1950, to take up this Dictionary as the first work in their proposed Sanskrit Publications Series under the Nepālese Endowment Scheme and I am glad he readily acceded to my request. But before we could finalize details of its printing, he left the Banāras University and the project had to be given up for want of a definite response from his successor, Pt. Govind Mālavīya. I pursued; and finally approached my friend Lālā Sardārī Lāl, Secretary, Moolchand Khairātī Rām Trust, Delhi, who very kindly agreed to finance the project; and I am sincerely grateful to him for his timely assistance.

In April, 1951, I visited Calcutta to finalize printing arrangements and I am glad that I could persuade Mr. B. G. Ellis, the learned acting Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, to undertake the work for the promotion of scientific studies in this country. The way to completion

has been long and tedious, but the uniform kindness and the alert and intelligent helpfulness of Mr. N. A. Ellis, Superintendent of the Press, who returned from leave after the work had started, and Mr. B. G. Ellis, Assistant Superintendent, have made our progress smooth; and I am grateful to them for the task of carrying through the Press a work, the scientific nature of which called for the best typographical form and for the utmost feasible accuracy in printing.

I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections that disfigure this work; and this is said neither from false modesty nor as an attempt to disarm criticism, but as the expression of what is perhaps a natural feeling in one who has just completed, almost single-handed, in the midst of unspeakably trying conditions, the execution of a long and laborious piece of work. I trust that critics will appreciate the difficulties besetting the production of so many closely printed pages abounding with countless dots and marks—diacritical, accentual, punctuative and otherwise.

In the end I venture to hope that a brief personal allusion may not be deemed beneath the dignity of the occasion. This Dictionary was planned and prepared at the Lāhore University; its printing arrangements were finalized at the University Oriental College, Jalandhar; and it is now being published at the Banāras University, the highest seat of Sanskrit learning in this country. It is in a way good for this book and for me, too, since it has given me an opportunity of coming in contact with Ācārya Narendra Deva, the accomplished Vice-Chancellor of this University, a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to work, for he is so clear, so straightforward and so courteous and has that composed, detached, uplifted mental and moral vision combined with the art of dexterous and practical management requisite for those who guide the course of permanent societies. I am grateful to him for bringing me to this University without personally knowing me previously.

More briefly, but with no less gratitude I have to thank my revered teacher, Prof. F. W. Thomas, Oxford, who has ever been prompting me to work steadily for the promotion of Sanskrit studies on scientific lines in this country. Like Saul, king of Israel, this man is head and shoulders above his fellows, and I dare say that no lordlier specimen ever wore the cap and gown of the professor. Vast knowledge, faithful industry and deep thought are embedded in his nature, and with an unquenchable fire of youth at the age of ninety, he is still busy with publishing the results of his valuable researches accumulated during the war. I wish him health and happiness.

I am glad that during these years of extreme stress and strain I have received perfectly loyal co-operation from my wife Sukhadā-priyadarśinī, from my daughter Uṣā Rānī and from my sons Captain Ravīndranāth, Pilot Officer Kṛṣṇakānt, and Suśīlakumār, who are all fully armed, vigilant and active in the service of this nation.

Banāras
16-5-53
[*Akṣaya-tṛtīyā*]

SŪRYA KĀNTA

INTRODUCTION

[To appear in the Second Volume]

A GRAMMATICAL DICTIONARY
OF SANSKRIT (VEDIC)

★

A

-aḥ = cp. -as, ŭdho romaśám and āvar támaḥ. M. 72.

Áṃś-a = portion; cp. aś-nó-ti, where a represents sonant nasal. 8.

aṃsa = shoulder; Vedic -ṃs- represents IE. -ms-; cp. Goth. amsa, Lat. umerus 'shoulder'. 258.

aṃh-a-tí = distress; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh); cp. áṃh-as, aṃh-ú. 247; M. 51.

áṃh-as = distress; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) when it appears before sounds, which do not palatalize a guttural, before which dh and bh do not become h and before which the other old palatals, i.e. ś and j (= IIr. ź) appear 247; M. 51. h represents the palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. agh-á 246; Vedic -ṃh- corresponds to —n+ guttural in cognate languages, cp. Lat. angor 'torment', 'anguish'. 258.

áṃha-su = loc. pl. of áṃhas 'distress', = áṃhas + su, with an irregular abbreviation of s. 111; cp. apá-su M. 21.

aṃh-ú = narrow, Av. ązaṅh 'narrowness'; Old Slav. ązŭkŭ 'narrowness'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh). 247; M. 51.

aṃho-yú = distressing; o = az (= as) before secondary suffixes beginning with y. 58; M. 9.

-a = according to Bartholomae -a originally came in only for -as; On its analogy it came to represent true diphthongs -e, -o. 323.

á-kar = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √kṛ 'make' = IE * e-qer-t-; the guttural is retained (though the new palatal would be phonetic, as -ar here is = -er) through the influence of the preponderating k forms (so in all the roots except √jar, √gṝ, cp. jár-a-te); the forms with ŭ, ṝ, ḷ and ŏ, ăr, ăl (= IE. ŏu, ŏr, ŏl) which required the guttural were more numerous than those with o, ar, al (= IE. ĕu, ĕr, ĕl). 145; M. 27.

akar ṇá = in AB. the n of the negative ná is cerebralized after akar. 191.

á-kar-am = 1 sg. root aor. √kṛ 'make'; being the consonantal sound corresponding to ṛ before vowels (like y, v to i, u) r, in that position, is correspondingly graded with ăr; cp. á-kr-am, á-kr-ata beside á-kṛ-thās. 209; M. 42.

a-kār-a-ṣīt = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √kṛ 'make'; reading with a seems to be due to the influence of Prakrit, with -raṣ- instead of the expected -riṣ- for -rṣ-. 56; Prakritic a (instead of i) is due to the preceding ā and a. 57.

a-kār-i-ṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √kṛ 'commemorate', ări in ablaut with ir in car-kir-an. 22.; a-kār-iṣ-am (√kṛ 'make') may be due to the influence of Pkt., where -rṣ- = -riṣ-. 56.

a-kuṭ-ī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √kuṭ 'bend', *kṛt; u in ablaut with o

in cu-koṭ-a for the expected *a-kāṭ-ī-t and *ca-kāṭ-a. 73.

á-kr̥-ta = 3 sg. root aor. √kr̥ 'make' P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s, cp. á-kr̥-thās. 270.

á-kr̥-thās. = 2 sg. root aor. √kr̥ 'make'; cp. á-kr-ata, where r stands for r̥ before a vowel. 209; M. 42., P. 8. 2. 27 teaches the elision of s. 270.

á-kr̥p-anta = 3 pl. ipf. √kr̥p 'lament' r̥ : ra; saṃprasāraṇa ablaut, cp. á-krap-iṣ-ṭa. 70.

á-kr̥p-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √kr̥p; ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

a-kr̥-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. √kr̥ 'make'; cp. á-kr̥-ta, á-kr̥-thās, where P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s. 270.

akhkhalī-kr̥tya = gdv. of akhkhalī-kr̥ 'to utter the exclamation akhkhala'; doubling of kh with kh (instead of k) is peculiar. 110, 112; M. 21.

a-kkhid-a-t = 3 sg. ipf. √khid 'press down'; some forms of √khid have a doubling after a vowel in TS. 112; M. 21.

á-kkhid-ra = unwearied, cp. above. 112; M. 21.

ak-tá = ppt. √añj 'anoint'; cp. añj-ánti with a new palatal for the guttural. 159; j is a new palatal like h of √dah 'burn'. 272.

aktú = night, beside nákt(a) : a = n̥ (sonant nasal). 9. (√anj 'anoint'; ointment ?)

aktú-ṣu = loc. pl. of aktú; ṣ stands for s; cp. agní-ṣu. 231; M. 48.

aktáu = loc. sg. of aktú; Vr̥ddhi appears in stems in -u in loc. sg. 67; -au in loc. sg. of -u stems remains constant. 107; -au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. M. 15.

á-kr-ata = 3 pl. root aor. Ā √kr̥ 'make'; r = r̥ before a vowel. 209; M. 42.

á-kr-an = 3 pl. root aor. P. √kr̥; cp. above 209; M. 42.

á-kran = 3 sg. root aor. √kram 'stride' for *á-kram-t; radical m, when final, appears as n owing to the influence of the dental M. 60.

á-krap-iṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. Ā √kr̥p 'lament', ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut; cp. á-kr̥p-ran. 70; M. 16.

a-kram-iṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. P. √kram 'stride' beside a-kram-ī-m with elision of ṣ. 305; M. 61.

a-kram-īt = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √kram 'stride', on its analogy is formed a-kramīm. M. 61.

a-kram-īm = cp. above; the low grade ī (of -īm, -īs, -īt) is graded with ā in corresponding Latin words. 89; a-kram-ī-m (beside a-kram-iṣ-am) formed on the analogy of a-kram-ī-s, a-kram-ī-t. 305; M. 61.

a-kram-īs = 2 sg. is aor. √kram, cp. a-kram-īm. M. 61.

* **ákru** = cp. áś-ru. 263.

ákṣ-a = axle; Gk. ἄξων 'axle' Ved. kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240

á-kṣa-ta = ppt. √kṣan 'wound'. 240

akṣa-dhūr-tila = yoked to the pole of a cart, i.e. an ox; in a compound r is retained before t. 335

a-kṣā-ḥ = 3 sg. s aor. P. √kṣar 'flow'; cp. akṣā índuḥ. 335

a-kṣ-an = 3 pl. root aor. √ghas 'eat'; a (of √ghas) disappears in low grade syllable. M. 17.

akṣáreṇa mimate saptá vā̆ṇīḥ = with the syllable they measure the seven meters. M. 58.

* **ákṣā** = cp. ácchā. (R̥V. IX. 98. 3) 158.

akṣā índur = akṣār ín-; final r has been lost on the analogy of mātā́ (= mātā́r; cp. mātáram). 109; with original r treated like s, since ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their saṃdhi. 335; M. 72.

akṣā́n áva = the final n is treated like medial and is cerebralized owing to the preceding ṣ. 191.

* **akṣā-náḍh** = tied to the axle; the form presumed to explain n of akṣā-náh 250; cerebralization never takes place here. M. 74.

akṣā-náh = cp. above; in nominal compounds the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized 190; M. 39; expected -ṇáh, which presupposes *akṣā-náḍh-; nah from IIr. naźh connected with Lat. necto 'knot'; the regular ppt. *nāḍhá is turned into nad-dhá on the analogy of bad-dhá from where the dh forms spread elsewhere 250; h of √nah does not represent here dh in spite of nad-dhá 250; cerebralization does not take place M. 74.

á-kṣār = 3 sg. s aor. P. √kṣar 'flow'; according to meter ā has the value of two short ää 49; cp. akṣā índur 335; M. 72.

ákṣ-i = eye; Gk. ὀφθαλμός; Lat. ŏculus; Vedic a = IE. ŏ. 78; cp. íkṣ-a-te where ī seems to be a contraction of the reduplicative i with the initial vowel of the stem 104; kṣ = ś+s and not = k+s; cp. Av. aši where š = ś+s and khš = k + s. 134; M. 25; ákṣ-i; Av. aši; Gk. ὄχταλλος ὀφθαλλός 'eye', the IE. basic form for ákṣ-i is uncertain 241.

ák-kṣ-i = eye, with doubling of k; medially when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a sibilant, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278.

á-kṣi-ta = not destroyed; √kṣi; cp. Pkt. ajjhitadevī, jhīṇa, jhijjati 241.

akṣ-iṇ-ī́ = the two eyes; cp. padé 36.

akṣī́ iva = in a few cases, the dual -ī remains uncontracted with the following i- 321.

ákṣu = a kind of net; Gk. ἔγχος 'a spear, lance'; a represents a sonant nasal. 10.

akṣauhiṇī = an army consisting of ten anīkinīs = akṣa + ūhinī, expected akṣo-(with guṇa); Vṛddhi is, on the analogy of práiṣayúr. 319.

a-khaṇ-am = not to be dug; acc. inf. √khan; for the cerebral ṇ without alterant cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

a-gard-a-t = 3 sg. ipf. √gard (*gṛd) to exult; for ūr in ablaut with ar cp. a-gūrd-an, gūrda-25.

á-gan = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √gam 'go' = *á-gam-s or *á-gam-t; radically final m is replaced by n, if it is originally followed by a suffixal s or t; M. 37, 60.

a-ganīgan = 3 sg. intv. ipf. √gam = *a-ganīgam-t, cp. a-gan M. 60.

á-gan-ma = 1 pl. aor. √gam 'go' = á-gam-ma; dental n regularly appears in place of m before a suffixal m. M. 37.

á-ga-s-mahi = 1 pl. s aor. √gam 'go'; a of -ga- represents m̥. 8.

agāra = house: Gk. μέγρᾰον; 'a large room, chamber'; Vedic a represents a sonant nasal in words, which, in IE. cognate languages show nĕ, nŏ, mĕ, mŏ. 10; agāra lengthened to āgāra under Prakritic influence, where such lengthening is connected with expiratory accent. 48.

a-gūrd-an = 3 pl. ipf. √gūrd (gṛd) 'to exult'; for ū̆r: ar cp. a-gard-a-t. 25.

á-gṛh-ya-māna = not being seized; √grah; the dental n is an archaism. 188.

ág-gra = foremost, with doubling of g; medially, when there is a group of consonants and the last of them is a semi-vowel, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable 278.

á-g-dha = not eaten = a-gh(a)s-ta from √ghas 'eat' with loss of s between mutes, cp. já-g-dha 131; M. 56; 271; = a-ghz-ta M. 24.

a-gdhā́d = eating what is uneaten (= agdha + ad) = *a + gh(a)s + ta + ad; in low grade syllable a disappears; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti, which corresponds to dviṣ: dvéṣ. 76; M. 17.

agnā́ = loc. sg. of ag-ní 'fire', beside agnáu; ā and au appear from stems in -i in loc. sg. 67; ā is a lengthened variety of the guṇa e M. 15; the final appears as ā instead of the expected -ai (of -i stems in loc. sg.). 106.

ágnā 3 i = voc. of ag-ní; the protraction of e (and o) is twofold (1) ā 3 i (ā 3 u), (2) e3 (o3) 298.
ágnā 3 íti = ágne íti; the protracted vowel (ā 3 y) undergoes euphonic change before the following vowel; and thus loses its y before i. 299.
ag-gní = fire; the first letter of a consonant group is doubled after a vowel. 112.
ag-ní = fire, beside áṅgāra, a representing the sonant nasal n̥ 9; cp. agnā́ (loc. sg.) with ā instead of -ai. 106; cp. ag-gní 112.
agní-dh = fire-placer, a kind of priest (= agní-√dhā) formed on the pattern of agnídh (with √idh); the low grade vowel ə (√dhā) disappears in final member of compound formed with √dhā (only in this case) 82; M. 18.
agni-dhā́na = placing of ag-ní; fireplace; cp. agní-dh with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə. 82.
agnir hi vai dhū́r átha = agnírhí vaí dhū́r átha; in ŚB (which marks udātta only) if there be two or more successive udāttas, only the last is marked. 294; M. 80.
agnír hótā = (RV. I. 1.5) for -is h-; cp. paribhū́r ási M. 70.
agní-ṣu = loc. pl. of ag-ní; cerebral ṣ stands for dental s after vowels other than ā̆, medially, when the s is suffixal. 231; M. 48.
agní (ṣ) ṣṭave = i sg. pr. √stu 'praise'; -iḥ and -uḥ produce the same effect as simple i and u, as they were originally pronounced as -iṣ (and -uṣ). 237; M. 50.
agníṣ ṭe = agní-s te; preceded by i s changes to ṣ, cerebralizing the following t to ṭ. 340; M. 70.
agni-sāt = to reduce to fire (used with √kr̥) suffixal s, though preceded by i, does not become ṣ here. 232.
agnī́dh = fire-kindler, √idh; in VS. agnídh- appears in place of agní dh- 'fire-placer', as if fire-kindler (√idh). 82; M. 18.
ág-ne = voc. of ag-ní, accented on the first syllable; Hirt holds (wrongly) for reduplications like bí-bhar-ti and for vocatives like ágne, that in Vedic the accent on the first syllable could have come in the place of enclitic. 289.
agné rávena = with the roar of fire; the division agnér ávena followed by RV.Pp. (I. 128. 5) and RPr. is less probable. 191; M. 39.
agné-s = abl. gen. sg. of ag-ní = agné + as with the loss of a after the accented vowel. 77; M. 17.
agnáu = cp. agnā́. 67; M. 15.
a-grabhī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √grabh 'seize'; the ablaut is ī : āy before vowels (cp. gr̥bhāy-á-ti) but ī : ā before consonants occurs in the final of dissyllabic bases 89; M. 19.
a-grabh-aiṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √grabh, ablaut of ai : i 105.
agr-imá = standing ahead; the i (of -imá) is un-explained. 19.
ágr-iya = first, beside ágr-ya; iya: ya. 200. M. 40.
á-gr-u = unmarried; not spoken to √gir ? Gk. νεβρός, a represents n̥; the reduced grade of na- *ne. 10.
á-gr-u = empty, with zero grade from gur-ú : gár-īyas. 23.
agrúv-as = nom. pl. of agrū́ 'finger' with u changed to uv (cp. accent) and not to v. 200.
ágr-ya = cp. ágr-iya. 200.
agh-á = sin; Germ. Nac-heit 'ill-nature'; a represents sonant nasal in words, which, in other IE. languages show nĕ, nŏ, mĕ, mŏ. 10; cp. aghāy-áti with guttural 149; M. 29; according to Osthoff and Collitz in nominal in -a- only a guttural is phonetic, the palatal coming in from verbal forms (cp. dīrgh-á 'long' mr̥g-á 'wild beast' which have no verb beside 150; agh-á 'sinful, malignant', expected *ahá, because gh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of gh even after an unaccented vowel is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which

these aspirates were not palatalized into h. 246, 252; M. 52.

á-ghas = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √ghas 'eat'; a guttural phonetically unjustified appears here before a = IE. ĕ. 146; M. 28.

aghāy-áti = wishes to injure; denominative of agh-á; in denominative -āyáti (= - * ĕi̯ĕti -ŏi̯ĕti) the guttural of the base is retained. 149; M. 29.

á-ghuk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √guh 'conceal'; with the regular aspirate media beside ju-guk-ṣ with media (instead of the expected aspirate media). 126; M. 23.

aghas = sir; a vocative particle for agha-vas (= vat); o for ava is not here a Prakritism but is due to the gradation in the stem. 154; the elision of s (z. in the voc. agho) is due to the analogy of cases, where s is followed by a voiced consonant or a vowel and disappears; cp. bhágos. 337.

* **a-gh(a)s-ta** = cp. á-g-dha. 271.

aṅk-á = hook; cp. aṇkh-áy-ati, where kh in place of k was held to be due to the influence of the nasal ṅ. 122; ṅ appears before gutturals. M. 37.

áṅk-as = bend; guttural appears before the suffix -as, because there was no corresponding verb with palatal beside the word. 151; M. 29.

aṅku-ra = young shoot: Gk. ἄμπελος 'vine'; medial r in Skt. corresponds to l in Gk. 210.

aṅk-tam = 2 du ipv. √añj 'anoint'; unlike paṅtí (= paṅktí) k is preserved here between a nasal and a mute. 269.

aṅk-té = 3 sg. pr. √añj 'anoint'; cp. anák-ti. 159.

aṅkh-áyati = embraces; ṅ appears before a guttural. M. 37; cp. īṅkh-áyati 'swings', where ī seems to be a contraction of the reduplicative i and the initial a of aṅkh-. 104; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language has no tenuis aspirates, scholars attributed these to the influence of the neighbouring sounds, such as the nasal in aṅk-á. 122.

áṅga = limb, ṅ appears before gutturals. 259; M. 37.

áṃga = limb; anusvāra stands for ṅ in inscriptions and mss. 259.

aṅgaṇa = court-yard, beside aṅgana; for cerebral ṇ without any preceding ṛ, r, ṣ cp. aṃṇáḥ. 194.

aṅgana = cp. aṅgaṇa and aṃṇáḥ. 194.

áṅgāra = coal; cp. ag-ní. 9; iṅgāla. 19; r : l cp. Lith. anglìs; Old Slav. ągli̥ 'coal'. 210; M. 42; cp. iṅgāla, a Prakritism in Naiṣadha 216; Pkt. iṅgāla; Skt. r from l. 219.

áṅgāl lómnaḥ (RV. X. 163. 6) for= t l-. assimilation. M. 68.

áṅgira-s = name of an ancient sect (or god); here -ir has no characteristic ablaut form beside; i does not represent IE. i here, as shown by the absence of palatalization. 24; M. 26; nature of -ir, in this word, is doubtful. 29; the change of gutturals into new palatals took place in IIr., and the exception to this change before -ir (= IE r̥r) is due to the fact that this was not yet pronounced with an i sound in the period when the palatalization took place. 141.

aṅguṣṭhá = thumb: Av. aṇgušta; Vedic tenuis aspirate (s) th: Av. tenuis t after s. 121.

a-cakāt = 3 sg. root aor. √cakās 'shine' for *a-cakās-t (with penultimate s dropped) is due to the tendency to normalize endings, viz. 1 sg. -m; 2 sg. -s and 3 sg. -t 306.

a-cakās = 2 sg. root aor. √cakās; on its pattern is formed a-cakāt. 306.

a-ca-kr-at = 3 sg. plpf. √kr̥ 'make'; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural, the palatal appears in the pluperfect. 147; M. 28.

a-caṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. ipf. √cakṣ 'see'; ṣ = kṣ cp. cáṣ-ṭe. 230; M. 47.

a-cār-iṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √car(i) 'move' beside a-cār-ṣ-am; is from

car(i) and not due to svarabhakti. 57.

a-cār-ṣ-am = cp. above. 57.

a-ciram = cp. a-cīram. 98.

a-cīram = quick; cirám 'slow' ī : i both forms side by side. 98.

accha = bear: ṛ̥kṣa; ch.: kṣ is a Prakritism. 158.

áccha-ukti = invitation; cp. yuktá-aśva. M. 73.

acchā = towards: Gk. μέσφα or μέστα 'till, until'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal m̥. 10; acchā̆: Lat. usque; Av. ašā (from IIr. akhā) the relation between these three is not clear. 155; according to Benfeyácchā = *ákṣā with ch under Prakritic influence. 158; the final ā (long) is not due to meter, but is morphological. 311; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

achān = 3 sg. s aor. √chand 'be pleasing' for *achantst, cp. á-bhavan. M. 61.

a-cchānt-s-ur = 3 pl. s aor. √chand chad (= chn̥d) 'appear'; the long grade (vṛddhi) ā : low grade (guṇa) a; it appears in the active of the s aorist. 80; M. 18.

a-cchinat = 2 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' (beside a-cchinas) from -nats with the loss of final s. 305.

a-cchinad-am = 1 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut', cp. a-cchin-am, with the loss of -ad- formed on the analogy of a-cchina-s which itself is formed on a-cchina-t; cp. also a-kram-ī-m. 305.

a-cchina-m = 1 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' for *a-cchinad-am, formed on the analogy of a-cchina-s. 305.

a-cchina-s = 2 sg. ipf. √chid 'cut' for *-nats with the loss of the penultimate t, formed on a-cchina-t due to the correspondence in -m, -s, -t (1 sg., 2 sg. and 3 sg. respectively). 305.

a-cched-i = pass. aor. √chid 'cut'; e before a consonant and āy before a vowel; cp. á-śrāy-i (e : āy). 13.

a-cchait-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. √chid 'cut'; vṛddhi (ai for i) on the analogy of a-jai-ṣ-am etc., where the root ends in -i. 67.

aj-á = he-goat; Lith. ožỹs; j is an old palatal when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages 160; M. 32; equation in Slav. is coza, where, according to Zubaty k is a prefix (in Slavic) cp. Ved. áśru: Gk. δάχρυ. 263.

a-ja-gan = 3 sg. plpf. √gam 'go'. = *a-jagam-t; n regularly appears for m, when radically final; it is originally followed by a suffixal s or t. 195; M. 60.

áj-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aj 'drive': Gk. ἄγει; in some cases IIr. a corresponds to a in the western cognate languages. 4; a of √aj is guṇa series; this a is not = IE. e or o, but = IE. a. 78; cp. íj-a-te where ī is a contraction of the reduplicative i with the following initial a of √aj. 104.

a-jan-iṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √jan 'to generate'; cp. ja-ján-a: ja-jā̆n-a; n̥, m̥ alternate, in the guṇa series, with ă̄n, ă̄m before vowels, but with ă̄ni, ă̄mi before consonants. 84.

a-jayī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √ji 'conquer' (in TS.) for *a-jai-t; ai was spoken as a diphthong ăi (not āi); this is shown by its pronunciation and its representation in writing by aï, ayi, aiy; thus a-jayīt for *a-jai-t. 40.

ajā́ = she-goat; cp. aj-á 160; M. 32.

ájā-mi = 1 sg. pr. √aj 'drive'; Vedic a: Gk. a; Vedic a corresponds only to those Greek a, e, o which are not the normal grade of ā, η, ω. 5.

aj-ína = skin, hide: Old Slav. azĭno 'hide'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages. 161; M. 32.

aj-irá = agile: Lat. agilis, 'agile'; medial (Vedic) r corresponds to the IE. medial l in Latin. 210; M. 42.

á-jī-hiḍ-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √hīḍ 'be hostile'; hīḍ from *hiẓḍ-; ẓ disappears leaving compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and cerebralization of the following d(h); the vowel of hīḍ, though derived from iẓ, is regar-

ded as a primitive ī (in á-jī-hiḍ-a-t). 272; M. 57.

a-jur-yá = not subject to old age; the fluctuation between īr, ūr (of r̥̄) was primarily dialectic; from √jr̥ only ūr forms occur previous to the AV.; from AV. onward only īr (yet a-jur-yá in AV.); the reversion to ūr may be observed in Pkt. juṇṇa from Vedic jūrṇá. 28.

a-juṣ-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √juṣ 'enjoy'; the combination ṣr is found only where sr would be quite isolated amid cognate forms with ṣ; thus a-juṣ-ran, since all the other very numerous forms of this verb have ṣ. 232; M. 48.

a-jai-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √ji 'conquer'; ai is a lengthened variety of the guṇa e dating back to the IE. period. 67; M. 15.

a-jai-ṣ-ma = 1 pl. s aor. √ji; ai regular, but cp. nai-ṣ-ṭa (√nī; having the ablaut of ī : ā) for *nā-s-ta and a-prai-ṣ-ī-t for *a-prā-s-ī-t, which are treated like ji- and bhī- 88.; M. 18; ai is the lengthened grade of i. 105.

á-jñā-y-i = pass. aor. √jñā 'know'; y is based (not on etymology but) on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i, where y before vowels is phonetic. 208; M. 41.

áj-ma(n) = course; j of aj- (Av. az-), īj- 'urge' is an old palatal, because here it is followed by m, which does not palatalize a guttural 160; j is the media of ś. M. 31.

áj-ra = plain; j is an old palatal (media of ś), when it appears before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 31.

ajjhita-devī = name of a person; = Vedic ákṣita-; jh points to the media aspirate gdhi-, while kṣi- 'destroy' (Gk. φθίνω) Av. khšaya- to the labiovelar tenuis aspirate qthi-. 241.

-az- = cp. dvéṣo-bhis, where -az- becomes -o- and not -ad- (as in mād-bhís). 343.

***az-dhi** = cp. é-dhi, where -dhi stands after a strong and, therefore, originally accented vowel; were the accent originally not on e, we should have had *e-hi, because between two vowels, dh and bh change to h if the vowel preceding (dh, bh) be unaccented. 252.

āñchati = 3 sg. √āñch 'to make straight, to regulate': am(i) 'to make firm'; like a, ā also goes back to a sonant nasal (cp. ā-tman: an(i); to this ā sometimes a nasal is added, which gives āñch- for āch-. 15.

añj = anoint: j is a new palatal, cp. añj-í: aṅk-té. 159; M. 29; on anák-ti (añj with a new palatal) is formed bhiṣák-ti (of bhiṣáj, with an old palatal). 161.

añj-ánti = 3 pl. pre. √añj 'anoint'; cp. ā́ñjan pronounced as *áañjan and pā́nti pronounced as *paánti beside pā́-ti. 51; cp. añj-más, where the new palatal j is on the analogy of añj-ánti etc. 152; M. 30; j a new palatal. 159.

ā́ñjas = ointment, with gliding motion, straightaway, suddenly; Goth. anaks 'suddenly'; Old Slav. naglŭ (dissyllabic base) seen in Gothic is reduced to mono-syllabic (añj) in Vedic 101; j is a new palatal, cp. aṅk-té. 159; written in mss. with anusvāra (aṃj-) besides with ñ 259.

áṃjas = cp. above; ṃ stands for ñ before j. 259.

añj-í = ornament, √añj 'anoint'; j a new palatal; cp. aṅk-té. 159.

añj-más = 1 pl. pr. √añj; in verbal inflection, the palatal, appearing before a (= e) and diphthongs appears also before u, m, r. 152; M. 30.

aṭ-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aṭ 'ramble': Gk. ἀλάομαι 'to wander about'; equation wrong. cp. at-a-ti with t. 170; aṭ-a-ti: at-a-ti, the cause of the cerebral unknown. 173.

aṭṭ-a-te = 3 sg. √aṭṭ 'injure': ārtta 'oppressed'; cerebral appears for a dental originally preceded by r sound. 167.

aṭṭ-ayati = caus. √aṭṭ; cp. above. 167.

aṭṭhā = Pāli aor. √sthā; in middle Indian sthā is treated as ṣthā > ṭhā. 236.

aṭṇārá = name of a king of Kośala: ārtnī 'the ends of a bow'; the cerebral ṭ in place of the dental t may be due to the originally preceding r. 168, 186.

aḍa = point; op. ala with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

a-ṇi-kāṣa-m = without rubbing; for ṇ without any preceding ṛ, r, ṣ cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

áṇu = fine, atomic: Gk. ἀλεω 'to pound, to grind'; ṇ of Prakritic origin; cp. āṭā. 170; M. 39; áṇu: Armenian alan; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) found in cognate languages. 193; Osthoff equates this with Lat. elementum 'element'. 193; áṇu: manāk 'a little': Bury explains the cerebral ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 194.

áṇūka = spine; in devatāṇūka the ṇ is on the analogy of ṛṣy-aṇūka, where ṇ is phonetic; cp. rathaváhaṇa. 191.

aṇṭh-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √aṇṭh 'to visit' (Buddhist Skt.): arthate 'applies for'; the cerebral for dental was originally preceded by r sound. 167.

aṃḍa = egg, ṃ stands for ṇ before ḍ; cp. ámjas. 259.

aṇḍa = egg: Old Slav. mądo; a = m̥ 10; cp. āṇḍá; etymology uncertain. 171; cerebral unexplained. 177; ṇ before ḍ 259.

áṇvībhis táná = (RV. I. 3. 4) before t, final s remains as a rule after ĭ. M. 70.

a-ta-ta = 3 sg. root aor. √tan 'stretch' a (of ta = tan) represents a sonant nasal. 8.

at-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √at 'go'; cp. Germ. f-inden; a represents sonant nasal n̥. 10 ?; cp. aṭ-a-ti: Gk. ἀλάομαι 'to wander'. 170; the cause of cerebral unknown. 173.

a-ta-thās = 2 sg. root aor. √tan 'stretch' a = n̥. 8.

a-taṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. ipf. √takṣ 'fashion'; ṣ = kṣ cp. caṣ-ṭe. 230; M. 47; kṣ = ś + s = Av. š and not = k̂ + s: Av. khš; cp. a-bhak-ta for *a-bhak-ṣ-ta. 230. The two components of kṣ could not yet have coalesced when ṣ dropped out between two mutes in abhakta, and ataṣṭa; otherwise the two different original sounds could not have been kept apart in these two forms. M. 25.

átasa = wind, a garment made of the fibre of flax; Lat. s-entis 'thorn, thorn-bush' Vedic a = n̥. 10.

a-ta-s-i = 1 sg. s aor. √tan 'stretch' a = n̥. 8.

atasí = a wandering mendicant; a represents sonant nasal n̥. 10.

a-tāri-ma = 1 pl. iṣ aor. √tṛ [tar (i)] 'cross' (beside á-tāri-ṣ-ma): tár-a-ti, where the low grade vowel i (= ə; iṭ) disappears before a termination beginning with a vowel. 81.

á-tāri-ṣma = cp. above. 81.

-ati = act. 3 pl. ending beside -anti; a represents sonant nasal n̥. 6,7.

ati-gāh = to plunge across. 184.

át-i-thi = guest; a represents sonant nasal in words, which, in cognate languages show nĕ, nŏ, mĕ, mŏ; cp. Lith. metù 'to throw'. 10.

at-i-thín = guest; cp. above 10.

áti śiśīte = 3 sg. pr. √śā 'sharpen': Av. sima 'bad'; ablaut of i (from IE. ə) with ī (= ā). 18.

ati-ṣṭígh-am = acc. inf. √stigh 'ascend'; verbs having a palatal beside a guttural show a palatal before—am (acc. inf.; cp. saṃvráśc-am)—as (ā-pṛ́c-as; abl. gen. inf.)—e (ā-pṛ́c-e), but verbs having only a guttural, retain this guttural before them as in atiṣṭígh-am. 151.

a-ti-ṣṭhip-a-s = 2 sg. aor. of caus. √sthā 'stand' with i as low grade of ā (through ə). 17.

-atu = 3 pl. act. ipv. ending beside -(a) ntu; a = sonant nasal. 7.

-at-u = 3 sg. act. ipv ; the t does not become d due to the influence of the innumerable forms of the 3 sg. with t. 327.

-atur = 3 du. pf. act.: Av.-atarə; Vedic -ur corresponds to -ar in Avestan. 29 ; -ur represents final ṛ. 29.

-ate = 3 pl. mid. ending beside -ante ; a = sonant nasal. 6, 7.

átka = robe: Gk. ἀσχός 'hose', μεσχος; Vedic a = sonant nasal. 10.

át-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ad 'eat': ad-ánti; like this pā́-ti: pā́nti to be read as *pa-ánti (like ad-ánti). 51 ; *ád-ti: if a mute is directly followed by another mute, both become either voiceless or voiced by assimilation. 130 ; M. 24.

át-ya = a courser, steed √at: Lith. metù 'to throw'; Vedic a represents a sonant nasal in words, which, in cognate languages show nĕ, nŏ, mĕ, mŏ. 10.

a-trap-sya-t = conditional (lṅ) of √tṛp 'be pleased'; through metathesis (rā̆ for ā̆r) before p. 213.

átha = then, a particle: Germ. und 'and'; no connection between the two; i.e. a (of átha) does not represent a sonant nasal. 10; átha: Av. atha, Vedic th is original. 120 ; M. 22 ; in two or three words an aspirate media interchanges with an aspirate tenuis: nā́dhamāna 'praying', nādhitá 'distressed', beside nāthitá 'distressed' (where th is probably due to the influence of -nāthá 'help') but ádha: átha seem to have been IE. doublets. M. 22.

átha + u = cp. átho. 326.

atharī́ = tip: Gk. ἀθήρ 'ear of corn'; Vedic th is original. 120 ; M. 22.

átharvan = fire-priest: Av. āthar-van; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

átharvaṇ-ā = inst. sg. of átharvan; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

átharva-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of átharvan; the only instance, where -bhyas is dissyllabic, when preceded by a short vowel (beside nā́ri-bhyas). 204.

-athur = 2 du pf. act.; -ur represents final ṛ. 29.

átho = now = átha + u ; o, resulting from combination of the final ā̆ of particles with u (which itself is often unchangeable) becomes pragṛhya. 326 ; M. 66.

átho asi = (AV. IV. 9. 3) átho trisyllabic. 326.

-ad- cp. dvéṣo-bhis, where -az-becomes -o-, and not -ad-, as in mād-bhís. 343.

áda + u = cp. ádo pito, and só cit. 340 ; M. 71.

a-da-d-i = 1 sg. ipf. √dā 'give'; of roots in -ā, the low grade vowel ə disappears before the initial vowel of the personal endings viz. -athur, -atur, -a, -ur, -e, -i. 81.

ad-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √ad 'eat'; likewise is pronounced pā́nti as *pā-ánti* pa-ánti. 51.

a-dar-dṛ-tam = 2 du. ipf. of int. √dṛ 'pierce'; low grade ṛ (-dṛ-) in ablaut with -ar in dar-ṣi, dar-ṣīṣṭa and dár-īman. 23.

á-darś-am = 1 sg. root aor. √dṛś 'see'; Pāli a-ddass-am presupposes Vedic *adraś-am, on the analogy of drakṣyā́mi, a-drāk-ṣ-am. 214.

ádaṣ pito = (AV. for ádo of ṚV.) cp. ádo pito = áda + u. 340; M. 71.

a-di-thās = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √dā 'give': Gk. ἐδόθης; Vedic i corresponds to Gk. o 17; as representative of IE. long vowels appears ā not only in the long grade, but also, in a few roots, as a guṇa vowel; to such ā (IE. ā ē ō) corresponds, in the low grade, regularly i, from IE. ə. 81.

a-dī-mahi = 1 pl. root aor. mid. √dā 'give' and 'cut'; with long ī in VS; elsewhere a-di-mahi with short (the usual ablaut). 20; ī as a low grade of radical ā. M. 7; Solmsen derives a-dī-mahi from √dā: day 'share' with the ablaut ī: ā (before consonants, cp. pā́-tave) and āy (before vowels; cp. pāy-áyati, pāy-ána). 88.

-ad-u = cp. -at-u. 327.

á-duk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √duh 'milk'; when final aspiration is lost before suffixal s, original initial aspiration also is lost in some cases. M. 23.

a-dr̥ś-am = 1 sg. root aor. √dr̥ś 'see': Gk. ἔδραχον aor. 2 act. and pass. of δέρκομαι 'to look'; Vedic r̥ is regularly represented in Gk. by ρα αρ, Lat. or ur, Goth. ur. 32.

ádo pito = (RV. 1. 187. 7 Pp. ádaḥ p-) 'O food'; is not from áda-s but = áda + u (cp. uṣā́ yāti = uṣā́(s) ā́ y-). See also AV. Paipp. ádaṣ p- with -aṣ in place of -as. 340; M. 71.

ádga = reed-stick; Bartholomae connects it with Gk. ὄζος 'a bough, twig' (from *azdos) and ὄσχος 'shoot, a vine-branch'. 180.

ad-dhā́ = adv. truly (a-d this + dhā); Av. azdā 'surity': medhā́ from *mazdhā 'insight'; according to Johnson a (of ad-dhā́), represents sonant nasal. 9; ad-dhā = *m̥dh-tṓ of IE. *mēdh 'to know'; the cause as to why the ad(= az) has been preserved and not changed to e (as in de-hí, dhe-hí) is not known. 178.

ad-bhís = inst. pl. of áp 'water'; dental d in place of labial p is due to the analogy of *nad-bhís beside napā́t 'grand-son'. 180; M. 36; according to Weber d in place of b by phonetic dissimilation 180.

ad-bhyár evá (KS. 11. 10) with wrong -ar e- for -a e-). 339.

adbhyás = dat. abl. pl. of áp; cp. ad-bhís. 180; on the analogy of nád-bhyas from *nápt-bhyas, through the loss of the p as initial of the consonant group. 269.

ád-mi = 1 sg. pr. √ad 'eat'; cp. án-na with n (for d) by assimilation. 111.

a-dyá = adv. to-day; (perhaps = a-dyavi 'on this day'), dyá for divás through the loss of the medial v. 263; Fortunatov, on the other hand, sees here loss of an initial IE. h (eṣá 'this') according to Lat. hodie hic. 263.

a-dyū-tyà = unlucky gambling; dyū: dīv-é; roots in -īv exhibit -īv before vowels and y, but yū before consonants; Kretschmer explains this from an ur-IE. weak root in -iəu̯, which gave, before vowels, īu̯ (with ī from iə) but i̯ū before consonants (with ū from əū). 91.

***á-draś-am** = cp. á-darś-am. 214.

á-drāk = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √dr̥ś 'see'; the guttural in place of the expected ṭ, is preserved under the influence of the foregoing r; cp. naṭ, ānaṭ (from √naś) where -ṭ (in 3 sg.) from -ṣt: IE. -k̑(s)t is phonetic and taken over from there by analogy to 2 sg. (because in 2 sg. the original IE. final k̑s would be, at first, Vedic -kṣ and then-*k). 174; á-drāk through metathesis (rā̆ : ā̆r) before k(ṣ). 213.

a-drāk-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √dr̥ś 'see'; through metathesis rā̆ for ā̆r before kṣ. 214.

a-drāk-ṣ-ī-t = 3 sg. aor. √dr̥ś 'see' cp. above. 213.

á-dri = rock, not splitting; √dr̥ 'pierce': AgS. ent 'giant'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal n̥. 10.

ádri-vaḥ = (voc.) armed with a bolt; suffix is treated like the second member of a compound; hence Pp. puts avagraha mark between the stem and suffix, cp. adriśvaḥ. M. 76.

á-dveṣ-am = 1 sg. ipf. √dviṣ 'hate' -am = -m̥. 12.

ádha(ḥ) kṣárantīr = cp. ádha kṣárantīr with elision of visarjanīya. 341.

ádha = then; cp. átha. 10; M. 22. cp. ádhā. 312; M. 62.

ádha kṣárantīr = flowing down (RV. VII. 34. 2 Pp. ádha); more probable is ádhaḥ with the loss of visarjanīya; cp. ádhaḥ kṣá- with visarjanīya preserved in PB. 1.2.9.6.6.17. 341. M. 71; a final sibilant disappears before a mute, followed by a sibilant (here in external saṃdhi). M. 74.

á-dhat-tam = 2 du. ipf. √dhā 'place'; when the loss of final radical aspiration is due to any

other cause than suffixal s (cp. dipsú √dambh) the original initial aspiration regularly remains. M. 23.

adha-má = lowest: Lat. infimus; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ṇ 10; the retention of dh (instead of the expected change to h after an unaccented vowel) is to be explained partly as an archaism and partly to borrowing from a dialect to which h was unknown. 252; M. 52.

ádha-ra = lower: Lat. inferus; Vedic a represents IE sonant nasal ṇ. 10; cp. ādhrá 'needy' where ā represents long sonant nasal ṇ̄ 97.

adhás = below; derivation doubtful. 9; a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 10; for the retention of dh (instead of h) cp. adha-má. 252; M. 52;

ádhā = then; metrical lengthening when followed by a short syllable, with a short -a when followed by a long syllable. 312; M. 62.

a-dhāk = 3 sg. s aor. √dah 'burn'; for the preservation of the original initial aspirate cp. á-dhat-tam. 23.

á-dhā-y-i = ps. aor. √dhā 'place'; y unetymological; based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i where y before vowel is phonetic. 208; M. 41.

ádhā hy àgne = then, O agni (RV. IV.10.2) metrical lengthening does not take place before the initial consonant group of the following word; except if the second element of the group be y or v. 311; M. 62.

adhi-kṣí-t = lord, ruler; with short i in place of long ī; -kṣi-: kṣáyati from IE *kthēi where original low grade should have been *kṣī. 94; M. 20.

ádhi ta-sth-ur = 3 pl. pf. √sthā 'stand', when a reduplicative syllable containing ā̆ intervenes between a preposition ending in -i and an initial radical s, the latter remains unchanged; cp. however vi-taṣṭhiré, ví taṣṭhe on the analogy of ví tiṣṭhate, víṣṭhita. 235; M. 49.

ádhi-ṣkanna = leapt over; ppt. √skand 'leap'; the n of nn is not cerebralized, though it is preceded by ṣ. 188.

ádhi ṣṇúnā = snu = sā́n-u 'back'; s changes to ṣ owing to the preceding i. 237; M. 50.

ádhi skanda = leap upon; beside pari-ṣkandá with ṣ. 234; M. 49.

ádhi ścandrám = (VIII. 65. 11) the sibilant is preserved. M. 55.

a-dhī-tām = 3 du. root aor. √dhā 'place'; ī = ə for which i-forms are common. cp. a-dī-mahi √dā. 20.

á-dhuk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √duh 'milk'; the original initial aspiration remains, beside dú-duk-ṣan with d before suffixal s (where original initial aspiration is lost). 126; M. 23.

á-dhūr-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. Ā √dhvṛ̥ 'injure', with ūr for vūr, where loss of v occurs after an initial consonant. 25; M. 55; 262.

á-dhok = 3 sg. impf. √duh 'milk'; final h becomes k if it is guttural in origin. M. 61.

adhyáṣṭhāḥ = (RV. I. 49. 2) the final of dissyllabic prepositions must frequently be pronounced as a semi-vowel especially before augmented forms. M. 65.

ádhy aṣṭhāt = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; preceded by a preposition ending in -i, the initial s of a verb becomes ṣ, although there be intervention of a. 235; M. 49.

ádhy aṣṭhām = 1 sg. root aor. √sthā; for ṣ cp. above. 235; M. 49.

ádhvan = path; sonant nasal ṇ reduced to a even though it bears accent. 7; ádhvan: Pāli √andh- 'go'; class. Lat. andare 'to go'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal ṇ. 9.

ádhvann ā́ = ádhvan ā́; loc. sg. ádhvan(i); for doubling of n cp. áhann áhim. 330.

á-dhvanī-t = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √dhvan 'to sound'; on its analogy is formed dhvāntá with n for the expected *dhvātá (the low grade

of -an(i) being ā, cp. ā-tmán: an(i); stā-mú: stan(i)). 16.

adhvará = sacrifice: mádhu; connection (through a = m̥) doubtful. 9.

adhvar-tavya = to be ruined √dhvr̥; r̥ with an ablaut ăr: ur; cp. dhur-ā́ (for *dhvur-ā). 23.

ádhvaryo ŏ ádribhiḥ sutám = o is half in pronunciation. 35.

a-dhvān-ayat = 3 sg. ipf. of caus. √dhvan 'to sound'; on its analogy is based dhvāntá for *dhvātá; cp. á-dhvanī-t. 16.

-an = 3 pl. act.; cp. á-vad-an; according to Osthoff an = n̥. 12.

-an = nom. sg. = *ants in participles in -ant, where the initial of a consonant group remains as final. 305.

an = breathe; cp. prāṇá, prāṇátha, prā́ṇana. M. 74.

***ana-úḍ** = cp. *ano-vā́h, anaḍ-vā́h. 339.

an-ák = nom. sg. of an-ákṣ (√aś penetrate) 'eye-less' = an-aś+s; the final k (and not ṭ; IE. k̑s = kṣ reduced to -k when final) is phonetic and retained, because it is found in all the cases of the stem, cp. an-ákṣ-am. 173; M. 34; an-ák and á-myak are the only two examples in the RV., in which ṣ occurs as a final in the compound from -kṣ and is dropped. M. 61.

anák-ti = 3 sg. pr. √añj 'anoint'; cp. añj-ánti with a new palatal for the guttural. 159; M. 32; on its analogy are formed bhiṣák-ti, bhiṣák-tama where j (of bhiṣáj) is an old palatal and therefore not liable to revert to g (or k). 161.

an-ákṣ = cp. an-ák. 173.

á-nakṣ-an = 3 pl. ipf. √nakṣ 'attain'; likewise is pronounced ā́ñjan as *áañjan with its ā as dissyllabic. 51.

an-ákṣ-am = acc. sg. of an-ákṣ; cp. an-ák. 173.

anáj-an = 3 pl. pr. subj. √añj 'anoint'; new palatal before a (= IE. e) is phonetic; but cp. añj-más. M. 30.

***anaḍ-úḍ** = cp. * ana-úḍ. 339.

anaḍ-út = bull; for *anaḍuṭ; the cerebral appears as final of the first member (anaḍ = anas); in the second member ṭ is replaced by t by dissimilation. 174.

anaḍ-út-su = loc. pl. of anaḍ-vā́h: for *-ḍuṭ-su with t in place of the phonetic ṭ by dissimilation. 175; M. 36; 180; M. 35.

anaḍ-úd = cp. anaḍ-vā́h * ano-vā́h, * ana-úḍ * anaḍ-úḍ. 339.

anaḍúd-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of anaḍ-vā́h (= * anaḍ-úḍ-bhyas); the dental d may be due to the dental n in nom. sg. 175; by dissimilation. 180; M. 35, 36.

anaḍ-vā́h = a bull, drawer of a cart; cp. * ano-vā́h. 166; from IE. * anr̥t according to J. Schmidt. 169; cp. anaḍ-úd-bhyas with dental d. 175; 180; anaḍ-vā́h: anaḍ-úd- (anas-vā́h Lat. ŏnus 'wagen') from * ano-vā́h: * ana-úḍ- (weak of vā́h); * ana-úḍ- = anaḍ-úḍ- [cp. ghaṭ: * gaṭh- from grath-, with anticipation of the final cerebral also in anad (d = s) beside its preservation in the final -uḍ-]; on anaḍ-úḍ- was formed anaḍ-vā́h and then anaḍ-úd- with d in place of ḍ by dissimilation like paṣṭhavā́t (in TS.) beside paṣṭha-vā́ṭ (in VS.) from √vah 339; cp. ánar-viś and ánas-vant. M. 70.

án-ati-skand-an = not l e a p i n g across; s does not change to ṣ. 234.

anaphā = a particular configuration of planets: Gk. ἀναφή; in adopting Greek words in their language the Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates; seldom a tenuis and never a media. 115.

ánar-viś = 'having a wain as his abode' from ánas -ar instead of o (cp. ánas-vant possessed of a wain; Lat. onus 'wagen') is perhaps due to the influence of vanar- beside vánas- and vána-, compare anaḍ-vā́h 'drawer' of a cart. 339; M. 70.

án-ava-pr̥g-ṇa = not separated, undivided; √pr̥c 'mix'; -pr̥g-:

(ava-) prajj-ana 'the end of the warp of a web' with the samprasāraṇa ablaut ra : ṛ. 71 ; in a few instances media represents an older tenuis. 117 ; M. 22 ; pṛg-ṇá from √pṛc 'mix'. 162.

á-naṣ-ṭām = 3 du. root aor. √naś 'attain'; just as ś (= IE k̂ old palatal) changes into ṣ before t, similarly the old palatal j is changed to ṣ before t (as in yáṣ-ṭave √yaj) ; the new palatal j, on the other hand changes, in such a situation, into a guttural (as in yuk-tá √yuj ; j = g^w). 139.

ánas = wagen ; Lat. ŏnus ; cp. anaḍ-vāh : anaḍ-úd (in weak). 339.

an-asthá = boneless : Gk. ἀν-όστεος 'boneless' ; Vedic an = IE n̥n 11.

ánas-vat = possessed of a wain ; cp. ánar-viś with -ar instead of -o. 339 ; M. 70.

a-nān ≐ 3 sg. s aor. √nam 'bend', for * *-nām-s-t ; cp. á-yān. M. 60.

an-ā-rambh-aṇá = without support ; ā-rámbh-aṇa- an-ā-rambh-aṇá with an aspirate media beside an-ā-ramb-aṇá and ramb-a-te with media, through loss of aspiration. 129.

án-āśīr-dā = not giving a blessing (or milk ? from √śṝ + ā) ; according to Bergaigne this is not connected with ā-śíṣ, but with ā-śír (milk) from which alone īr (in place of ir) = ṝ is regular. 43 ; = 'not fulfilling expectation' the long vowel ī is due to analogy, as ā-śiṣ- is derived from the root √śās. M. 74.

án-āś-vāṃs = not having eaten, pf. pt. of aś(i) : aśi-tāvant ; the low grade vowel i (= IE ə) disappears before the suffix -vas. 82.

á-ni-bhṛṣ-ṭa = undefeated, unimpaired, √bhraṃś 'fall' : bhraś-a-ti ; samprasāraṇa ablaut ra : ṛ. 71 ; M. 16.

á-nir-mārg-a = not wiping off ; √mṛj 'wipe', old palatal j replaced by guttural g on the analogy of √vij (vig-rá) and √yuj (-yúg-van-) where g in place of the new palatal j is phonetic. 161.

á-ni-śi-ta = rest-less √śī 'lie' : ni-śí-tha 'night' ; secondary shortening of ī to i owing to the shift of accent. 93 ; M. 20.

á-ni-ṣṭṛ-ta = not overthrown, not shaken off, unhurt : stīr-ṇá ; secondary shortening of ṝ into ṛ owing to the shift of accent. 94 ; M. 20 ; in the combination ṣṭr, ṣṭṛ the r sound seems to have been rather silent ; cp. uṣṭrānām, rāṣṭrā nām. 166 ; M. 33 ; s changes to ṣ though it is followed by ṛ. 234 ; M. 48.

ánīka = face (an-īka √an 'breathe'; or a + ni + ac like prátīka = prati + ac ?) a case of vowel contraction ; cp. anūpá 'pond', dvīpá 'island' pratīpám 'against stream'. 103 ; M. 12.

ánu-pár-yā-yā-t = 3 sg. opt. √yā 'go' + ánu-pári; i (of pári) disappears before y on the analogy of cases where i changes to y before ā (páry-ā-gachati). 59.

anu-mluc = to rise ?; from √mluc 'to go to rest' with original m and not with m for b (like balí 'tribute' : μείλια from *μέλια 'portion, dowry'). 184.

anuyājāṃś ca = (RV. X. 51. 8) for -jān ca. The palatal sibilant is, sometimes, inserted between n and c, the n then becoming anusvāra ; this insertion occurs in the RV. only when it is etymologically justified ; it is commoner in other Saṃhitās. M. 69.

ánu rājati ṣṭúp = stúbh 'song of praise', s changes to ṣ. 237 ; M. 50.

anu-lep-aṇa = anointing √lip, limp 'smear' for- √rip. ; for cerebral ṇ without preceding r, ṛ, ṣ cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

ánuv aṣ-ṭi = (Pp. ánu vaṣ-ṭi from √vaś 'desire') Benfey takes ánuv a- with uv (for v) before a-. 321.

anu ṣatyám = conforming to truth ; s changes to ṣ (after vowels except ă) in Avyayībhāva. 237 ; M. 49.

anuṣṭúg-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of anuṣṭúbh 'a particular meter' beside -ṣṭúb bhyas ; in a few

words medial labial interchanges with a guttural. 136; M. 25.

anuṣṭúb-bhyas = cp. above. 136.

anu-ṣṭúbh = a particular metre; cp. su-ṣṭúbh 'a metre' with its ṣ owing to the influence of anu-ṣṭúbh, tri-ṣṭúbh. 237; M. 49.

ánu ṣṭuv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √stu 'praise', initially the change of s into ṣ regularly takes place in RV. after the prepositions ánu, ní and nís. M. 48.

anu-ṣṭhu-yā́ = in proper order; cp. anu-ṣṭh-yā́ with the loss of u. 60.

anu-ṣṭh-yā́ = in proper order; cp. above. 60; but this could be instr. sg. of anu-ṣṭhí, or *anu-sth-tí (60) where the low grade vowel ə (of √sthā) disappears in the final member of the compound formed with the substantive in -ti. 82.

anu-ṣvadhám = according to energy; in Avyayībhāva, the initial s of the second member becomes ṣ, when preceded by vowels other than ă (only in the RV.). 236; M. 49.

anu-savanám = at each libation; even in Avyayībhāva s does not become ṣ in TS. 237.

anu-sītám = after the furrow (sítā = furrow) in TS. s does not become ṣ even in Avyayībhāva. 237.

anu-sé-ṣidh-a-t = driving off; pr. pt. of int. √sidh 'repel', the s of reduplicative se does not become ṣ (after u) owing to a dislike for the succession of ṣ sounds. 234; M. 48.

ánu s-thana = 2 pl. pr. √as 'be'; s does not become ṣ. 234; M. 49.

ánu-spaṣ-ṭa = perceived; ppt. √spaś 'see'; though preceded by u, the initial s does not become ṣ owing to a dislike for the succession of ṣ sounds. 234.

ánu-syūta = interwoven √sīv; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

anu-ṣvā́pam = sleepily; cp. anu-ṣvadhám. M. 49.

an-ūdaká = water-less for * an-u-; long ū instead of short is due to the analogy of those compounds, in which the final u of ánu coalesces with the initial u of the following member; cp. sūktá etc. 48.

an-ūdaya = absence of rising; for long ū instead of the short cp. above. 48.

an-ūdara = without stomach (ud-ár-a) for long ū instead of the short cp. above. 48.

anū-p-á = pond = anu + āp- (ā = ə); ū stands for u + ā in the compound formed with ánu with the low grade ə of ā́p 'water'. 103; M. 12.

* **anr̥t** = cp. anaḍ-vā́h. 169.

an-eh-á-s = not threatened, without a rival; ehá 'greedy': īh-a-te 'strives after'; the ablaut e : ī in ehá; īh-a-te is irregular; in words, where ī is the product of contraction of reduplicative vowel with the initial of the radical (cp. īj, īkṣ) it does not alternate with guṇa. 84; 90; h (of īh, eh) represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh). 247.

* **ano-vā́h** = cp. anaḍ-vā́h. 339.

-ant = pr. participial ending; cp. -an = * ant-s. 305.

antaḥ-kośá = inside of a store-room; for -aḥ instead of -ar (with original r) cp. antaḥ-péya. 335; M. 72.

antaḥ-parśavyá = (VS.) flesh between the ribs, cp. antaḥ-péya. M. 72.

antaḥ-pātrá = interior of a vessel; for -aḥ cp. above. 335; M. 72.

antaḥ-péya = drinking up; original r, originally was retained before k, p, and sibilants in compounds; but later on -aḥ, the pause form was introduced, becoming gradually so frequent that ultimately it supplanted the -ar (of antár) throughout. 335; M. 72.

áṃta = end; ṃ for n (in mss.) before t is irregular. 259.

ánta = end, edge, proximity; cp. áṃta. 259; cp. sīm-ánta and sīmānta. 318.

ánta-ma = the last; changed to ant-ima in classical Skt. on the analogy of agr-imá. 19.

antár = in; r is original and maintained before vowels and sonant consonants. 339; r is original. M. 72.

ántar-a = interval = aṃtala in Māgadha Aśokan inscriptions, where l has ousted r. 216.

antár-i-kṣa = air, atmosphere, situated between (heaven and earth); Pāli, Jain Pkt. aṃtalikkha with l; the tendency towards l increases in middle Indian. 216.

antárikṣe sīda = sit in atmosphere, cp. diví ṣīda where ṣ is to be noted. 238.

antar-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √i 'go' (= antar-i-yā-t) for the loss of i before -ya- cp. ánu-pár-yā-yā-t. 59.

antaś-caṇḍāla = outcast inside; before c(h) the final r (even original) is treated like s excepting in svàr-cakṣas, svàr-canas. 336.

antaṣ-pātin = falling in the interior; originally original r was retained before k(h), p(h) and sibilants (cp. pūr-páti, vanar-ṣád, vār-kāryá), but in sentences, already in the traditional text of the RV. the pause form (-aḥ) was introduced; this was gradually extended to compounds (giving rise to sváḥ-pati, sváḥ-pṛṣṭha, antaḥ-péya); ultimately this (-aḥ = -ar with original r) was, treated like -aḥ (-as) with s, giving rise to saṃdhi like ántas-patha, cátuṣ-pǎd, cátuṣ-kaparda; ṣ for the expected s only in inscriptions. 336.

ántas-tya = interior, inner; before t, original r is invariably treated like s. 336.

ántas-patha = being on the way; expected *ántar-p-; because the pause form of -ar and -as was alike, the saṃdhi of -as came to be applied to -ar as early as in the RV. 335; M. 72.

-anti = cp. -ati. 6.

ant-ima = cp. ánta-ma. 19.

-ante = cp. -ate. 6.

án-na = food (= ad+na) -n.n- based on assimilation. 111; M. 21; 196; M. 37; primary suffix treated as a second member of a compound. M. 76.

-annāṁ rayivṛdhaḥ (RV. VII. 91. 3) = -annān ra-; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged, but -ān, -īn, -ūn sometimes become -āṁ, īṁr, -ūṁr as before vowels. 332; M. 69.

annā-vṛdh = prospering by food; the final vowel of the first member is often lengthened before v. M. 75.

an-tya = final; medially, when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a semivowel, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278.

ánv acāriṣam = (RV. I. 23. 23) cp. adhyásthāḥ. M. 65.

an-vartitā́ = wooer (= anu-vartitā́) as final of the first member in a compound, u is dropped before the initial v of the following member, cp. cār-vadana, cār-vāc, an-vāsana. 59; M. 11.

án-vart-i-ṣye = 1 sg. fut. √vṛt 'turn' cp. above. 59; M. 11.

án vaṣṭí = 3 sg. pr. √vaś 'desire' for ánu v-; u disappears before v even elsewhere than a compound. 59.

an-vāsāna = perfuming, for anu-vā-; cp. above. 59.

ánv i-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go'; the final of dissyllabic prepositions (-u + i- = -v -i-) must often be pronounced as a semivowel before the following vowel (and not as -uv i- or -nu i-). 322; M. 65.

anhri = foot; some of the inscriptions write n for anusvāra before h. 185.

ápa = off: Gk. ἄπο, Lat. ab; Vedic a: a in Gk., Lat. in the guṇa grade. 78; cp. apa-s-kar-a 'any part of a carriage' and apa-s- kār-a 'the root or under part of the knee' which have as after ápa. 264; the final of ápa is not metrically lengthened except in ápā vṛ-dhi RV. VII. 27. 2, 311; M. 63.

ápat-ya = offspring: nápāt; connection doubtful i.e. a = ṇ ? 9.

ápa pā-paj-e = 3 sg. pf. √paj 'be rigid'; it is uncertain whether j

represents here old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161.

apa-pi-tvá = severance (= ā́pi) with ablaut of ā́pi : api (-tvá) : (abhi-) pi (-tvá) ; ā : a : zero (with the loss of the low grade vowel ə). 82.

á-pa-pt-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √pat 'fall'. -pt- = pat with the loss of low grade a like s-ánti (√as 'be') : ás-ti. 76 ; M. 17.

ápa-bhar-tavái = to take away, √bhṛ, for double accent cp. é-tavái. M. 81.

ápa-mluk-ta = concealed √mluc 'to go down'; the preservation of m before l shows that final m originally remained un-changed, in saṃdhi, before l; cp. also yám-yam-āna. 334 ; M. 68.

aparāhṇá = afternoon : Pkt. avaraṇha with regular ṇh for Skt. hṇ after r 129 ; -hṇá beside classical parā́hna with n, the medial n of the second member in a compound is cerebralized less frequently. 190.

apa-r-ṇuv-ánt-as = opening; pr. pt. √ṛ 'gə' + ápa with -ṇuv- after r against -ṇv- after ṛ in -ṛṇv-án ; -ṛṇv- atī́. 204.

apaṣṭhá = tip of a barbed hook; P connects it with √sthā 'stand'; for ṣ = ś cp. aś-áni. 235.

apa-ṣṭh-u = inverted, reversed, √sthā 'stand' with -u ; for ṣ = ś cp. above. 235.

áp-as = work, cp. ap-túr 'active' with the loss of medial a (= ap(a) s-túr). 77 ; ā́p-as : áp-as, the vṛddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā, as in pā́d : pád ; vā́c : vác. M. 18 ; áp-as : Lat. ŏpus ; Vedic ă : IE ŏ 78 ; cp. ā́p-as. 79 ; cp. ap-túr, ap-tū́rya and ap-s. 269.

apá-su = loc. pl. of ap-ás 'diligent' with irregular loss of s before -su ; cp. áṃha- su from áṃhas 'distress'. 111 ; as the single s in such forms is shown by cognate languages also, it seems here to be pre-Vedic, and the double ss in forms like rájas-su is probably an Indian innovation. M. 21.

apa-sphúr = bounding or bursting forth ; ur in ablaut with ări in apa-sphúr- : spharī-ṣ-. 23.

apa-sphur-a = cp. above. 23.

ap-as-yú = active ; -as becomes optionally o before secondary suffixes beginning with m, y, v cp. ayas-máya : ayo-máya ; duvas-yú : duvo-yú. 38 ; M. 9.

ap-as-yúv-as = nom. pl. of ap-as-yú : -u- changes in -uv- and not in -v- 200.

ápā = ápa ; with its final lengthened before √nud 'push'. 310.

ápā-ka = coming from afar (√añc?); in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears, except when the suffix being attached to unaccented prepositions, is itself accented, cp. uc-cā́. 152 ; M. 30.

á-pā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √pā 'drink'; the ablaut -ai : -ī in pāy-áyati : pī-tá (as final of roots in -ā,- ī is graded with -ai which appears as -āy before vowels, but -ā before consonants. 88 ; M. 19.

apā-mārg-á = a kind of plant; √mṛj 'wipe'; (with old palatal); as the old and new palatal j sounds, were indistinguishable in pronunciation, a guttural, at places, has intruded among the old palatals, owing to the analogy of new palatals ; here- mārgá (with -g-) is formed on the analogy of -varg-á from √vṛj 'twist' with a new palatal. 161 ; M. 32.

á-pā-y-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √pā 'drink'; after roots in -ā before vowel suffixes, the semivowel y sometimes appears without etymological justification, cp. á-dhā-y-i. 199 ; M. 41 ; with āy before vowel but ā before consonant (pā́-tave). 208.

a-pā̆vi-ṣ-ur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. √pū 'purify'; with the ablaut ā̆vi : ū before consonants. The point is : the guṇa and vṛddhi forms of short i, u, ṛ are e ; ai ; o : au ; ar : ār ; (cp. śi-śrā̆y-a, śu-śrā̆v-a ; ca-kā̆r-a) the same guṇa and vṛddhi forms are of long ī, ū, ṝ

(cp. bi-bhāy-a; ju-hāv-a, ta-tār-a); and thus there is no difference between the short and long ĭ, ŭ, ṝ, in the guṇa and vṛddhi forms, before vowels; the difference comes in before consonants, where roots in -ū, ṝ have -avi, -ari as guṇa and -āvi, āri as vṛddhi and not o (cp. pavi-ṣ-ṭa, á-pāvi-ṣ-ur; kāri-ṣa-t). 84; M. 15.

ápā vṛdhi = (RV. VII. 27. 2) final -a metrically lengthened; cp. ápa. 311; M. 63.

apāṣṭhá = barb; ṣ = ś (= IE. k̂); cp. aśáni and áś-man 'bolt' 230; M. 47, 48; Pāṇini connects it with √sthā, but it may go with áś-man and aś-áni from √aś, aṃś 235; cp. ṣaṣ-ṭí-: Av. hšvašti. 239.

ápi = and, also; cp. pi with the loss of a; and va = áva, bhī-ṣ-ā́ = bhiy-ás-ā. 76, 77.

ápi-g-dha = ghas + ápi; ppt; g-dha = gh(a) s+ta, loss of a due to the foregoing accent. 77.

api-tvá = share; Schmidt gives the ablaut: ā́pi: api (-tvá): (abhi-) pi (-tvá) with long (ā): short (a): zero (-pi) the last with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə, 82; = *api-pi-tvá with pi, the final syllable of the first member being dropped by haplology (?). 279.

* **api-pi-tvá** = cp. api-tvá. 279.

apuv-āyáte = becomes rotten; (denom. of apuva-) with ū (of pū) changed into -uv- in TS and not -v-. 201.

ápaihi = go away = ápa + i-hi (2 sg. ipv. of √i 'go'); vṛddhi on the analogy of úpaitu (= úpa+etu; 3 sg. ipv. of √i). 319.

aporṇuv-ánt = uncovering; pre. pt. √vṛ 'cover' with -uv- in AV. beside vy-ūrṇv-ánt with v in TS. 202.

aporṇuv-ánt-as = nom. pl. of above; the v (for u) of v(i)y-ūrṇv-án, v(i)y-ūrṇv-atí against the uv of aporṇu-ánt- is to be explained like that of apa-r-ṇuv-ánt-as: -ṛṇv-án, -ṛṇv-atí. 204.

aporṇv-ī-tá = 3 sg. opt. √vṛ 'cover' 'he would uncover'; with v in TS beside páry-ūrṇuv-ī-ta with uv in AV. 202.

ap-túr = diligent, from *ap(a)s-túr: áp-as 'work' with the loss of a in zero grade like ás-ti: s-ánti; cp. dvéṣ: dviṣ 77; *ap-s-túr, s between p and t disappears; for a similar case cp. paṅtí-: paṅktí-; *napsu: Av. nafšu. 269.

ap-tū́r-ya = activity, diligence, áp-as 'work' to be read as -tū́riya; as a rule we should expect ur before vowels but ūr before consonants; cp. also hotṛ-vū́r-ya (= vū́riya), pūr-ayati, √pṝ. 26; loss of s between p and t. 269.

ápnas = property; Gk. ἄφ(ε)νος 'wealth' from *ápsnas (áp-as 'work') with the loss of s between p and n. 269; M. 56.

á-pratī-t-ta = not given back; ppt. √dā 'give' (á-prati-dā-ta) the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the ppt. of √dā. 82; M. 18.

á-prathi-ṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √prath 'spread'; cp. pṛth-ú from *pṛt-ə-ú, where according to Saussure th in place of t is due to the loss of e before a vowel, but cp. pṛthi-v-í́. 81.

á-pra-bhu = powerless; √bhū; shortening of ū owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

a-praṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s. aor Ā √pracch 'ask', ṣ represents kṣ cp. a-prākṣ-ī-t like a-sṛṣ-ṭa: á-sṛkṣ-ata √sṛj. 230; M. 34.

a-prākṣ-ī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. act. √pracch; cp. above. 230.

á-prāṭ = 2, 3 sg. s aor. act. √praś = √pracch; cerebral ṭ appears for the radical palatal in the 2, 3 sg. aor. after the endings have been dropped. 174; M. 34.

a-prai-ṣī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √prī 'please'; the root √prī in -ī when graded with -ai should give (āy before vowels and) ā before consonants, and we should, accordingly have *a-prā-sī-t, but as such roots with their -ī, -e, -ay are some-

times treated like roots in -i (√ji; cp. a-jai-ṣ-am with -ai-) we get from them forms like a-prai-ṣīt. 88.

apv-ā̀ = a kind of disease (apa, √ap. ?) cp. TS. apuv-āyáte with -uv- instead of v. 201.

***aps** = cp. ap-túr, ap-tū́r-ya and áp-as. 269.

ápsas = beauty (áp(a)s-as from ápas 'work' ?), the connection between ápsas apsarás: nábhas through a representing sonant nasal is doubtful. 9.

apsarás = certain female divinities, cp. above 9.; pronounced, according to some authorities, as aphs- with an aspirate tenuis before a sibilant. 132; represented in Pāli as accharā. 158.

á-ps-u = foodless; -ps- = -bh(a)s, √bhas chew; in low grade, a disappears; bh becomes p before s (cp. s-ánti, ba-psa-ti √bhas). 76. M. 17.

ap-sú = loc. pl. of ap (= ā́p); cp. ad-bhís, ad-bhyás (formed according to *nad-bhís. nad-bhyás: napā́t) where the labial is replaced by the dental d. 180; cp. *náp-su for nápt-su loc. pl. of nápāt 'grandson' with the loss of t between p and s. 269.

***aps-túr** = cp. ap-túr. 269.

apsv àntár = apsú antár written as अ॒प्स्व१॒॑न्तर्; if an independent svarita precedes an udātta it is marked with the numeral १ when its vowel is short, the figure receiving both the sign of svarita and that of the anudātta. M. 78.

á-phāṇ-ayat = 3 sg. ipf. of caus. √phaṇ 'skip', for the unusual cerebral ṇ; cp. √phaṇ from *phr̥̥ṇ, *pharṇ: par-phar-at, phar-pharāyate. 192.

aphsarás = cp. apsarás. 132.

á-bi-bhar = 2, 3 sg. ipf. √bhr̥ 'bear' for á-bi-bhar-s, á-bi-bhar-t with the loss of final suffixal s and t); cp. however dar-t, where the suffixal final t is allowed to remain. 304.

á-bu-bhojī-s = 2 sg. ppf. √bhuj 'bend'; the low grade ī of -īm, -īs, -īt is graded with ā in corresponding Latin cognates. 89.

á-bodh-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √budh 'wake' with the ablaut o: āv before vowels but ā before consonants; cp. á-bodh-i: á-stāv-i. 13.

a-bodh-i-ṣ-am = 1 pl. iṣ aor. √budh 'wake-'; cp. above. 13.

ab-jā́-m = acc. sg. of ab-jā́ 'born in water', according to metre ā has the value of two short a sounds. 49; M. 13.

á-brav-am = 1 sg. ipf. √brū 'speak'; here b stand for m *á-mrav-am; cp. Vedic brū-: Av. mrū-. 182.

á-bhak-ta = 3 sg. s aor. Ā. √bhaj 'share' for *á-bhak-ṣ-ta (bhaj: bhag-á with labio-velar g^w) cp. a-taṣ-ṭa (√takṣ 'fashion') through a-takṣ-ta; the two different formations (kṣ+to = k-ta; kṣ-to = ṣ-ṭa) show that the two original sounds (which are represented by kṣ in Vedic), i.e. ś (j,h) + s (= š in Avesta) and k+s (= khš in Avesta) had not yet fallen together, k+s+ta giving k-ta (through the loss of medial s) and ś+s+ta giving ṣ-ṭa. 135; M. 25; k stands for guttural + s before t. 230; M. 47; medial s regularly disappears between consonants. 269; M. 56.

á-bhak-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. mid. √bhaj 'share'; cp. á-bhak-ta. 230; 269; M. 56.

a-bhan-a-s = 2 sg. ipf. √bhañj 'break' (for AV. a-bhanak) = *a-bhanak-s- with penultimate k dropped; this may be due to the tendency to normalize the terminations, so as to have -s in 2 sg. (-m in 1 sg. and -t in 3 sg.). 305; cp. ayās, srās. M. 61.

á-bhar-a-t phálam = bore fruit; cp. á-bhar-a-d dā́-tram; final voiceless consonants become voiced; abharat phálam (t) and ábharad dā́tram (d) follow tát phálam and tád dā́tram (for the sake of uniformity). 328.

á-bharad-ánnam = cp. á-bharat phálam. 328.

á-bharad dā̆tram = cp. á-bharat phálam. 328.
á-bhavan = 3 pl. ipf. √bhū 'be' for *á-bhavant, only a single consonant can be final, hence all but the first of a group of consonants is dropped. M. 61.
a-bhār-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √bhṛ̥ 'bear'; ār is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 67; M. 15.
abhí = towards; expected ahí, because bh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of bh here may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to the borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.
abhi-khyā̆ = gd. √khyā 'see' or abhi khyā̆-ya; the final ya dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.
***abhi-khyā̆-ya** = cp. above. 280; M. 59.
abhi-gar-á = song of praise, √gṝ 'sing'; -gar-á with a guttural before -ar (= IE ŏr). 145.
abhí-gopayét = 3 sg. opt. √gup 'protect'; in ŚB. (which marks the udātta only) long compounds, accented on prior member, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word; somewhat analogous to this double accentuation in compounds is the frequent accentuation of both the verbal prefix and verb at the same time. 295; M. 80.
abhi-du-druk-ṣ-at = (KS.) pr. pt. of desid. √druh 'be hostile'; in certain cases the Veda shows media, in place of the expected media aspirate, even when the final aspiration is lost before the suffixal s. 126.
abhi droh-á = injury √druh; before the suffixal -á- the final of the root is mostly guttural (h = gh) because the -á, in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE ŏ; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á (i.e. rok-á-) and unaccented -a (rók-a-, drógh-a-; yóg-a-) but the palatal only before accented -á (śuc-á-, ā-saj-á-, roc-á-, svaj-á, arh-á). 149; M. 29; -droh-á 'wrong, insult': drógh-a 'insulting'; action noun with a palatal and agent noun with a guttural, while the general rule requires a guttural for an action noun and a palatal for an agent noun. 150.
abhi-ni-dhāna = approximation. cp. TPr. 14. 9 ff. 114.
abhi-pi-tvá = return, Schmidt gives the ablaut series: ā̆pi-: api-tvá: (abhi) pi (-tvá) = ā : a : zero (with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə (= ā). 82.
abhi-pra-ghn-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √han 'strike' (beside nír haṇ-yāt; n preceded by r does not become ṇ; cp. vṛtra-ghn-é. 189; M. 38.
abhi-pra-no-nu = int. √nu 'praise' to shout towards' beside abhi-pra ṇonu-, cerebralization absent without dissimilating cause. 189.
abhi-príy-am = acc. sg. of abhi- prí 'rejoicing'; preceded by conjunct consonants the -ī changes into -iy (and not -y-). 198.
abhi-prī̆ = cp. above. 198.
abhi-bhū̆ = overcoming, superior; ū changes into -uv and not v (= abhi-bhúv- and not -bh-v-). 200.
abhi-vlág-ya = gd. √vlag 'pursue' (vlag = vraj 'proceed'?); the guttural g before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142.
abhi-śoc-á = glowing √śuc- 'be heated'; of roots in -palatals, the final appears mostly as guttural before suffixal -a-, because the -a- = IE-o-; in the RV. guttural appears before -á- and -a-, while palatal only before -á-; cp. śuc-á- 'bright'. 149.
abhí-ṣaṇ-ṇa = ppt. √sad 'sit' 'sat towards', n = ṇ owing to the preceding ṣ, cp. yájuḥ ṣkannám. 188.
abhiṣṭi-pā̆-ḥ asi = cp. abhiṣṭi-pā̆' si. 316.
abhiṣṭi-pā̆'si = (RV. II. 20. 1 Pp. -pā̆ asi) to be read as -pā̆ḥ a-; irregular contraction to be

removed, as meter requires an additional syllable. 316; M. 65.

a-bhiṣṇak = 3 sg. ipf. √bhisaj 'heal'; old palatal j treated like the new palatal one on the analogy of anák-ti from √añj (with new palatal j) cp. -bhiṣák-tama. 161; M. 32.

abhi-ṣyak = destroying, 'binding' for -ṣyat from √sā+abhi 'bind' with final t replaced by k at the pause; cp. -dhṛk (= -dhṛt) formed on the analogy of prāṇadhṛg asi. 303.

abhí ṣyāma = pl. opt. √as 'be'; cp. abhí syāma. 234.

abhí s-anti = 3 pl. √as 'be'; in roots which contain no r, the initial s sometimes remains, though it is preceded by prepositional -i. 234; M. 48.

abhi-sā = cp. abhi-ṣyak. 303.

abhisār-a = assault, meeting: Gk. Ἀβισάρης; in adopting Indian words in their own language, the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates (and seldom the aspirates). 115.

abhí sah = overpower; Pāṇini prescribes ṣ for s. 234.

abhí sidh-ya-ti = obtains, accomplishes; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

abhí si-ṣyad-e = 3 sg. pf. √syand 'move on'; s does not change into ṣ (though preceded by prepositional -i) owing to the following ṣ (by dissimilation). 234; M. 49.

abhi-skánd-am = leaping; √skand 'leap'; sometimes s does not change to ṣ (though preceded by prepositional -i) in roots which contain no r. 234; M. 49.

abhí sphūrj-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √sphūrj 'rumble', 'sound'; s does not change to ṣ. 234: M. 49.

***abhi-ṣyat** = cp. abhi-ṣyak. 303.

abhí s-yā-ma = 1 pl. opt. √as 'be'; change of s into ṣ is optional, cp. abhí ṣ-yā-ma. 234; M. 48.

abhi-svár = invocation, medial s remains unchanged when followed by r (preceded by prepositional -i) even though a intervenes, with an additional (m in √smar or) v in √svar 'sound'. M. 48.

abhí-svar-anti = 3 pl. pr. √svar 'sound' 'they praise'; for the retention of s cp. above. 234; M. 48.

abhisvaré = loc. of abhi-svará 'invocation, praise'. M. 48.

abhi svar-tṛ́ = invoker; for the retention of s cp. above. 234; M. 48.

abhí-ka = collision (abhí + √añc?); in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears; cp. ápā-ka, asmā́-ka, yuṣmā́-ka, parā-kā́t. 152; M. 30.

abhī-kṣṇam = steady, repeated, frequent = abhi + kṣaṇa; long ī on the analogy of those compounds where abhí appears with long ī; for parallels cp. tīkṣṇá, (: tig-má) hálīkṣṇa (: hálikṣṇa) śīkṣā (: śikṣā √śak). 43.

abhī́śūm̐r iva = like reins = abhī́śūn i-; final -n, if preceded by long -ū-, becomes -ūm̐r within a pāda in the RV.; this saṃdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s. 330; M. 68.

abhī́ ṣv àryáḥ = (RV. X.59.3 Pp. abhí sú a-) metrical lengthening of a final vowel does not take place before the initial consonant group of the following word, except if the second element of the consonant group be (y or) v. 311. Metrical lengthening takes place also when the following consonant is succeeded by (y or) v, to be pronounced as (i and) u. M. 62.

á-bhut-s-i = 1 sg. s aor. √budh 'wake'; with the regular aspirate media (bh), on the final aspiration (dh) being lost (by dissimilation) before the suffixal -s. 126; M. 23.

a-bhai-ṣ-ma = 1 pl. s aor. √bhī 'tô fear', written also as -bhayiṣ-; ai (au) were spoken as diphthongs ăi (ău), nowadays mostly as ĕi (ŏu) and not as āi (āu); this is shown by pronunciation and writing of aï, ay, ayi, aiy for ai; thus a-bhai- = a-bhayi-; cp also a-jayī-t = *a-jai-t. 40; cp.

nai-ṣ-ṭa (for *nā-s-ta with ā before consonants like nā-thá) a-prai-ṣ-ī-t (for *a-prā-s-ī-t, like prāy-as (e) with āy before a vowel) which have been treated like -ī roots, (i.e. á-jai-ṣ-ma, á-bhai-ṣ-ma) 88.

abhy á-ta-stambh-a-t = 3 sg. red. aor. √stambh 'prop', s does not change to ṣ. 235.

abhy-á-ṣiñc-an = 3 pl. ipf. √sic 'sprinkle'; preceded by a preposition ending in -i, the s changes into ṣ, although there be intervention of a. 235; M. 49.

abhy-á-ṣic-yanta = 3 pl. ps. ipf. √sic 'sprinkle'; for the change of s into ṣ cp. above. 235; M. 49.

abhy-á-ṣṭhā-m = 1 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; for the change of s into ṣ cp. abhy-á-ṣiñc-an. 235; M. 49.

abhy-ā́-nāy-ayan = pr. pt. of causative √nī 'lead' with abhí + ā́; cp. below. 279.

abhy-ā́-nāy-an: for abhy-ā-nāy-ayan; the first ya has been dropped by haplology. 279.

abhy-udg-a = rising, uprisen; abhi +√ubj 'force'; Kāt. and Pat. (on P. 7.2.59) derive -dg- from -bj- √ubj. where the real nature of j (whether it is old palatal or a new palatal) is uncertain. 161; on P. 8.3.38 Pat. rightly derives it from √gam 'go'. 181.

abhy-ūrṇuv-āná = pr. pt. Ā √vṛ 'cover' for -ṇv- āná (according to Sievers) at least it is so to be read. 204.

abhy-ūrṇv-āná = cp. above, with -ṇv after -ur against apa-r-ṇuv-ánt-as (√ṛ 'go') with -ṇuv after ar (and -ṇv after ṛ in -ṛ-ṇv-án, -ṛ-ṇv-atí). 204.

abh-rá = cloud, √nabh 'burst': Gk. ἀφρύς 'form', Lat imber 'rain'; Vedic a : ṇ̥. 9; cp. nā́bh- 'clouds' where ā is a lengthened variety of a : ṇ̥. 79; according to Śaṃkara = *ap-bhr-a 'bearing water'. 113.

á-bhrāṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √bhrāj 'shine'; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending (s) has been dropped; here ṭ is phonetic in the 3 sg. only standing for -ṣṭ (= IE. k̑-t), it has been transferred to the 2 sg. where k would be phonetic standing for -kṣ (= IE. k̑-s). 174; M. 34.

ábh-ri = spade √nabh 'burst'; cp. abh-rá; Vedic a : ṇ̥. 8.

abhr-íya = coming from the cloud, beside classical abhr-ya; -iya : -ya. 200.

abhr-ya = cp. above. 200.

am = to injure; pr. ámīṣi, ámīti with ī; often-ī appears in ablaut with -ā, also, apparently of the same value with -i from IE. -ə; but in reality such -ī is the low grade of IE. -āi, which appears as ā before consonants [pā(y)], but -āy before vowels as in: gí-tha : gā-thá : gā́y-ati (with ī : ā : āy), besides there are certain words with ī which have no ablaut (with -ā, āy), e.g. plīhán 'spleen', śīkāyáti : śīkara; to this class of -ī belong √am (ī), grabh (ī), brū (ī, brav-ī). 19, 20.

á-mavi-ṣṇu = not given to fail; √mīv 'push'; before consonants the expected ablaut of -īv is -ayū from eiū (older eiəu), but instead we get -īv : avi. 91.

amā́ = at home; cp. dám; according to Zubaty d is elided in amā́; cp. á́ru : IE. ák̑ru and dák̑ru; ajá : Slav. koza. 263.

a-mārk-ṣ-ī-t = 3 sg. s aor. √mṛj 'wipe' with regular ār; against this cp. a-sprāk-ṣ-ī-t ('spṛś' 'touch') with rā through metathesis. 213.

á-mārṭ = 3 sg. root aor. √mṛj 'wipe'; when a -ṭ follows an r and belongs to the root, it is allowed to remain. M. 61.

aminantaṁ évaiḥ = (RV. I.79.2 Pp. -ta e-; 3 pl. ipf. Ā √mī 'damage'); -a is nasalized before e- to avoid contraction. 314; M. 64.

amī́ = nom. pl. msc. adás 'this'; nom. pl. -ī remains unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual in -ī. 320.

amīva-cā́tana = driving away disease, for amīvā c- ; final ā of the first member is often shortened before (a group of consonants or) a long syllable. M. 75.

amīva-hán = destroying disease, cp. above. M. 75.

ámī-vā = distress, √am 'injure'; ī without ablaut with ā before consonants and āy before vowels; cp. √am 89; cp. amīva-cātana and amīva-hán. M. 75.

amī-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √am 'injure'; ī is on the analogy of grabhī-ṣṭa, a-grabhī-t, gr̥bhī-tá; which alternates with ā(y) in gr̥bhāy-áti; similarly bravī-mi is formed on grabhī-ṣṭa etc. 89; all the same, ī, which follows the final consonant of a root, may be a lengthening of i, and accordingly, amī- = ami. 89.

á-mug-dhvam = 2 pl. root aor. Ā. √much 'leave'; just as á-mug-dhvam is related to mu-muk-tam, so is *az-dhí related to ás-ti (unvoiced mute becoming voiced, by assimilation, when followed by a voiced one). 271.

amu-yā́ = in that manner, thus; before an adverbial -yā, -u is not lengthened. 45; M. 10.

amu-yós = gen. loc. du. of adás 'this'; u is not lengthened. 45.

amr̥todana = name of a Buddhist person; with o against páñcau-dana with au. 320.

amenā́ṃś cid = (RV. V. 31. 2) cp. anuyājā́ṃś ca. M. 69.

aṃṇáḥ = forthwith; owing to the predilection for cerebrals in Prakrit, which substituted ṇ for n throughout between vowels, even without the influence of neighbouring cerebrals, some words with such an unphonetic ṇ seem to have crept in the Vedic. 194; M. 39.

amnáḥ = beside aṃṇáḥ. 194.

amnár a- = quickly; original am-nás (with as) cp. amnó jātā́n (AV. VIII. 6. 19); -ar on the analogy of adverbs in -ar, e.g. antár. avár. 339.

amṇó iātā́n = cp. above. 339.

ámba = voc. of ambā 'mother', whose -a may be compared with Greek νύμφα (voc.) for νύμφη 'a bride, a young wife', may be related to an interjection. 6; ámba 'father' ambā 'mother': Gk. νύμφη; according to Kluge Vedic b represents bh. 130.

aṃba = father, ṃ stands for m before b in mss.; is irregular. 259.

ambara = cloth = *anu-var-a √vr̥ + anu 'cover'; u, as final of the prior member in a compound disappears before the initial v of the second member. 59.

ámbu = water (*ambhu): ámbhas, with an aspirate media beside the media. 129.

ámbhas = water; cp. above and nábh-as with a : n̥. 9. 129.

á-myak = 3 sg. root aor. √myakṣ 'be situated' (with -kṣ having a quasi-radical character); the rule that final -kṣ becomes -ṭ applies, originally, only to those cases, where kṣ = IE. k̑s, and where final suffixal s has been dropped. 305; cp. an-ák. M. 61.

á-mrav-am = cp. á-brav-am, where b stands for m. 182.

amla = sour; Pāli aṃbila from *ambla; -mla- = -mbla-, for a parallel case in Gk. cp. βλώσχω from μλώσχω (cp. μολοῦμαι 'to come or go') like βροτος 'a mortal' *μροτός. 183; amla: Lat. amā-rus; 'sour' Classical Skt. l = IE r. 220.

aṃhā-ti = Pāli for aṃha (i)ti with -a lengthened before ti = íti; cp. Vedic védā íti. 315.

á-yaṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. Ā. √yaj 'sacrifice'; cerebral ṣ represents the combination kṣ, which, in origin is = j (= IIr. ź) + s; this (j), on the loss of the s (s aor.) before -ta becomes -ṣ ṭa-. 230; M. 47.

ayas = cp. ayāśayā́. (M. 1.2.7: 17.4 Pp. aya āśayéty aya āśayā́). 342.

ayas-máya = made of iron, cp. ayo-máya. 38, 343.

á-yāṃ-s-am = 1 sg. s aor. act. √yam 'stretch': yam-ya- (= ym̥-)

long grade ā: normal grade a, ā appearing in act. s aor. 80; M. 18; cp. a-yān (3. sg. act. s aor. √yam) = *a-yām-s with m changed into n before s. 330; M. 69.

***a-yáj-s** = cp. ayāṭ and ayās.

a-yāṭ = 3 sg. s aor. act. √yaj 'sacrifice' (= a-yāj-s-t); the j (√yaj) is an old palatal (i.e. the media ś = IE k̑) and when final, is changed into cerebral (ṣ) against the new palatal j, which interchanges with guttural (cp. várk, á-vr̥k √vr̥j 'twist'), 138; M. 31; 159; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the radical (old) palatal after the ending has been dropped 174; 2 sing aor. of √yaj beside ayās. M. 61.

á-yān = 3 sg. s aor. act. √yam 'stretch, reach' = *á-yam-s-t, n regularly appears for m, when radically final, it is, originally, followed by a suffixal s or t. 196; M. 37; 60; cp. sárgām̐ iva with -ām̐ for -ān. 330; for *á-yān-st. M. 69.

a-yām-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √yam 'stretch'; in 3 sg. ps. aor. a appears before a conjunct consonant (a-sarj-i √sr̥j 'release') but ā before a single consonant (a-yām-i). 13.

ayā-śayā́ = (?) for ayaḥ-śayā́ or ayaś-ś- in MS. 1.2.7: 17.4 with the Pp. as aya āśayéty aya āśayā́; Wa. suggests the elision of visarjanīya together with the lengthening of the preceding a. 342; M. 71.

á-yās = falsely derived from √yaj 'sacrifice' in 3 sg. s aor. active. 305; for *a-yājs 2 sg. root aor. √yaj 'sacrifice' beside a-yāṭ; it shows the beginning of the tendency to normalize the terminations so as to have -s in 2 sg. and -t in 3 sing. cp. srā-s, a-bhanas and a-srat. M. 61.

á-yuk-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. Ā √yuj 'yoke'; change of media into tenuis, in such a situation, is IE.; thus á-yuk-ṣ-ata going back to *ĕyuksn̥to; against this kṣ, which stands for ghs, is the result of IIr. gzh, gives gdh from ght. 132.

a-yuj-á = companionless : yóg-a 'yoking', before the suffix -a, the final of the root (in original gutturals) is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE. -ŏ; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á and unaccented -a, while the palatal appears only before the accented -á. 149; M. 29.

á-yuj-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √yuj 'yoke', in verbal inflection, the palatal (new) appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before r-. 153; M. 30.

-ayeta = 3 sg. pot. mid. ending; in inscriptions written as -ayīta; this exchange shows that e was close in pronunciation. 35.

áyo-agra = iron-pointed; = áyas + a-; hiatus appears in compounds, when the final s of the first member has disappeared before a vowel. 41; M. 12.

á-yoj-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √yuj 'yoke'; the palatal j in place of the guttural g (= IE g^w) is phonetic before the palatal i. 148.

ayo-máya = made of iron, beside ayas-máya; -o represents -az, in bases in -as before a suffix beginning with -m-, 38; before some of the suffixes of derivation, the final of a stem is sometimes treated in the same manner as that of the first member (before the second member) in a compound. 343.

-ar = cp. ántas-patha. M. 72.

á-raj-ya-ta = 3 sg. ipf. √raj 'colour': cp. lajj-a-te with l = r 220.

araḍu = name of the tree Calosanthes Indica Bl. (for araṭu with ṭ) cp. aralu with l in place of the phonetic ḍ (ṭ between vowels = ḍ = ḷ). 222.

araṭu = cp. aralu with l in place of the phonetic ḍ; 222.

árana = stranger, distant; cp. áranya 'distance, forest' from IE. *elm̥nio-: Lat. ulmus. 10.
aráni = the wood of the Ficus Religiosa used for kindling fire by attrition; cp. āṇi 'the pin of the axle of a cart' with a Prakritic ṇ (due to the preceding original r). 192.
áraṇya = distance, forest *elm̥nio-; Lat. ulmus 'an elm, elm-tree' with a (of -ra-) = m̥ 10; the equation of Vedic r = Lat. l (ulmus) is uncertain. 212.
aratní = elbow; Gk. ὠλένη 'elbow', Goth. aleina: Lat ulna 'elbow': the point is: ara-, alei dissyllabic beside ul-, ra- monosyllabic. 101; medial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. medial l (the Latin ulna-). 210; M. 42.
áram = enough, beside l in álam. 222.
arara = door; (= ararí) beside l in alāra. 221.
aralu = cp. araḍu- araṭu; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Skt. l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
arāti-yáti = is hostile (i does not change into ī before y-) beside arātīy- denom. of á-rāti. 45; M. 10.
arātī-yú = behaving like an enemy (beside arātiyáti) with phonetic long ī before the suffixal -y. 45.
árāvan = horse + beside árvan = árvat (√r̥); the introduction of -ā- before v is unmotived, (on analogy of á-rāvan 'nongiver'?). 57.
a-rí = enemy; Bergaign explains it, according to br̥hád-ri with the ablaut rai: *rī- ri. 95.
aría = cp. aryà and aryá. 288; M. 80.
á-ruk-ṣa-t = 3 sg. sa aor. √ruh (= rudh) 'ascend'; h represents original dh (= rudh) yet it is treated like h (√vah). the old palatal = IIr. źh. 250; M. 53. This is so on the analogy of √rih 'lick' and √vah 'carry' whose h represents the old palatal źh. 255.
aruṇá = red: Gk. μαρμαίρω (only in pr. and ipf. 'to flash'; Vedic a = m̥ sonant nasal. 10.
aruṣ = a sore or wound; the ablaut īrmá 'wound': aruṣ-r̥- is false. 25.
aruṣá = red; cp. aruṇá. 10.
arus-srāṇa = a kind of medical preparation for wounds; √śrā 'boil', with s in place of ś. 226; M. 46.
á-rūkṣi-ta = soft, √rūṣ 'cover with dust'; kṣ = ṣ + ṣ; final ṣ of verbs in -ṣ, when followed by an initial suffixal s- becomes kṣ (not a phonetic result of ṣṣ but) on the analogy of kṣ = ś + s; because both ṣ + t and ś + t (= k̑ + t) alike become ṣ-ṭ, the product of ṣ + s was made alike (kṣ) with that of ś + s (= kṣ), where it was really phonetic. 137.
á-reḍ-ant = not deceiving; from prpt. √riṣ 'injure' = á-rezḍ-ant; cp. heḍ- and hīḍ. 275; M. 57.
ark-á = glow, praise, √arc 'shine', 'praise' = ark-ká (JUB. IV. 23. 4 on ark-ya-) with irregular abbreviation, cp. satyám from sá (n)t + ya falling with satyá- = from sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám. 113; = ray; with a guttural before the suffixal -a-, because a = IE. ŏ; cp. arc-á 'shining' with a palatal which appears only before an accented -á- (while guttural is frequent before both the accented -á- and unaccented-a-). 149, 150.
ark-ká = sun, glow; cp. above; with doubling of k; when there is doubling after r, the first clement of doubling goes with the prior syllable. 278.
argaḍá = bolt, bar; cp. argala with l in place of the phonetic ḍ; cp. arara: ararí: alāra. 221.
argalá = cp. above; in later Saṃhitās and Classical Skt. l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
argh-á = price, √arh (= argh) 'deserve'; cp. argh-a-te where gh is due to the analogy of argh-á where it is phonetic owing to the following a = IE. 0. 148; M. 50; cp. √arh where h represents the palatalization of gh. 245.

argh-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √argh = arh 'deserve'; expected arh- (with palatalization) owing to the following a = IE. e (cp. Gk. πετ-ε-ται); for gh cp. argh-á. 148.

argh-īśa = name of Śiva = argha + īśa with irregular elision of -a before ī; cp. argheśvara. 319.

argheśvara = lord of offering, Śiva; cp. above. 319.

arc = praise; cp. ānṛc-úr (pf. 3 pl.) where n is meant to avoid hiatus (Benfey). 196.

arc-á = shining : ark-á 'ray', before the suffixal -a, the final of the roots (in -gutturals) is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of noun represents IE. ŏ; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented -á and unaccented -a, while the palatal only before accented -á; the fluctuation arose from some cases in oxytones having had IE. ĕ, others ŏ. 149; the agent nouns, being mostly oxytones, show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150.

arc-áya-ti = pr. of caus. √arc 'praise'; before -áyati (= ĕie-) the guttural changes into a palatal; this change, however, does not take place in īṅkh-áyati, where kh is retained. 140; M. 26, 29; -áyati = IE. éieti and therefore changes the preceding guttural into (a new) palatal. 149.

arj = to acquire; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal, or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161.

árjuna = white, bright, j is recognized as an old palatal (i.e. the media of ś = k̑) when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 31; árjuna: raj, rāj, rajatá all with ra (for ar) by metathesis. 214; M. 43.

árṇa = fight: Gk. μάρναμαι 'to fight', Vedic a represents sonant nasal m̥. 10; cp. árṇas, árṇa-, arṇavá: Lat. mare 'sea' (IE. *m̥rn-). 10; the ablaut árṇa: īrṇa is false. 25.

arṇa-vá = waving, flood; cp. árṇa, árṇas: Lat. mare 'sea'. 10.

árṇas = flood: Lat. mare 'sea' (= IE. m̥rn-) with a = m̥. 10.

árttha = aim, purpose; th is doubled after r. 112; = ártha. 112; = Av. artha shows that the Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; = Pāli aṭṭha with the double cerebral going back to r + dental. 168.

arth-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √arth 'to ask'; cp. Pkt. aṇṭhati with cerebral ṭh in place of the dental th originally preceded by an r sound. 167.

ard = to move, vanish; cp. ṛnat-ti (ṛnad = ṛd : ard) where n is meant to avoid hiatus; cp. ānṛc-úr. 196.

arp-ayati = 3 sg. pr. caus. √ṛ 'go', cp. ārpipam: arpayati where Bartholomae sees the ablaut of i (= IE. ə) with a (= IE. e, o). 18.

arbudá = name of a foe of Indra or Aryans; the origin of b is obscure and the word may be foreign. 184; M. 36.

árbuda = cp. above with shift of accent. 184; M. 36.

arbha-ká = little, small, cp. árbhaga with media in place of the older tenuis. 117; M. 22.

árbha-ga = youthful : arbha-ká; in a few instances media stands for the original tenuis. 117; M. 22.

aryá = noble, lord; two-syllabic [against dyáus monosyllabic but dyàus (= díyaus, voc.) bisyllabic] like aryā̀ (to be read as aríyā two-syllabic). 288.

aryam(a)ṇ-é = dat. sg. of aryamán (from aryá-) 'friend'; -an = n̥n before vowels. 11.

aryā̀ = noble = aríā, occurring only once, (RV. I. 123.1) otherwise aryá; there is already a tendency in the RV., to change a final svarita into a final udātta; this udātta is secondary, being a substitute for the independent svarita (which itself is the product of an original

udātta). 288; cp. dyáus for dyàus. M. 80.
arvāk = coming hither, (= arvā́c) original k is restored (for final c) at the pause. 303; M. 60.
arvā́g rā́dhaḥ = (RV. I. 9. 5) for arvā́c through arvā́k, assimilation. M. 67.
arvā́c = cp. above. 303.
arh = deserve; Gk. ἀλφάνω 'to bring in money'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE medial l in Gk. 210; M. 42; h represents palatalization (IIr. zh) of gh; cp. cognate forms, where gh is found before other sounds than ṣ, e.g. argh-á: Av. arəja, arəjaṅh- 'price', Gk. ἀλφάνω 'to acquire'. 245.
-arh-á = deserving; for the treatment of guttural before the suffix -a cp. arc-á. 149.
arh-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √arh 'deserve'; with regular phonetic h (for gh = IIr. zh) before the a of the thematic verbal endings (a = IE. e); cp. argha-te, which owes it gh (against the phonetic h) to the analogy of argh-á. 148; M. 50.
arhariṣváṇi = frolicsome, beside harṣ-a-te 'rejoices', i being due to svarabhakti ? 56.
arh-yās-am = 1 sg. prec. √arh; has no metathesis (rǎ: ǎr); cp. bráhman, brahmán: Av. baresman-, barhís. 213.
ala = sting of a scorpion; Pāli ala 'crayfish': aḍa 'point'; occasionally l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
alaṃ-kār-a = ornament, alam + √kṛ, cp. alaṃkāla with l by assimilation. 221.
alaṃ-kāl-a = cp. above. 221.
álam = enough, beside áram: Gk. ἀραρίσχω 'to fit' 'to adopt'; in the later Saṃhitās the use of l (= IE. r) extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.
ál-ar-ti = 3 sg. int. √ṛ 'go'; l represents IE. r by dissimilation, 221; M. 45.
***alar-yati** = for araryati √ṛ 'go': Gk. ὄρνυμι 'to rouse, stir'; l for r by dissimilation; cp. above. 221.
ál-ar-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. of int. ṛ 'go'; cp. ál-ar-ti. 221; M. 45.
alalā-bháv-ant = sounding cheerfully; l has an independent Indian origin in onomatopoetic words. 222; M. 45.
a-lā-tṛ-ṇá = not giving forth, miserly; its derivation from √rā (= lā) 'give': Lat. rēs 'property' and connection not certain. 221; M. 45.
alā́bu(ka) = bottle-gourd; the origin of b is obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.
alāra = door; cp. arara with r (for l) by dissimilation. 221.
a-lāvi-ṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √lū 'cut'; cp. a-bodhi-ṣ-am. 13.
álina = name of a tribe; l seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.
a-lip-s-ata = 3 pl. s. aor, Ā. √lip 'smear': Gk. ἀλείφω 'anoint with oil'; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some verbal formations, which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the older parts of the RV. no such verbal is found 215; M. 44.
álpa = small: Lith. alpnas 'little, small'; in the later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.
áva = down, cp. avatá- 'well': Lett. avůts 'well, spring' *au̯ontos. 10; = Lat. ab; cp. va with the loss of a. 76, 77; áva: Pkt. o reduced to u in u-jjha-ti, u-jjhana, u-jji-hi 164; áva: o in Pkt., cp. o-ṇa-ti = ava (apa) nayati. 194; cp. pra-v-erita (= prāver- with pra + ava + īr-). 223; √kṛ has s after áva in ava-s-kara 'something to be concealed or swept away'. 264.
ava-karś-áyati = 3 sg. caus. √kṛś 'be lean' ar: ṛ (cp. kṛś-á) in guṇa ablaut and not saṃprasāraṇa; kraś-i-mán, kraś-īyas (with ra for ar) are formed on the analogy of prath-i-mán, prath-īyas. 71.
ava-galbhate = 3 sg. denominative of avagalbhá 'brave or valiant.' 146.
ava-cūla = hanging tuft of hair, for -cūḍa, between vowels ḍ becomes

l, cp. caula 'muṇḍana ceremony'. 222.

avaṭá = pit : avár 'down'; cerebral ṭ appears by Prakritism in place of dental originally preceded by an r (or l) sound. 167; M. 33, 34; avaṭá : avatá 'well' M. 34; the equation is doubtful. 173.

avaṭé iva = cp. avaṭaiva. 318.

avaṭaiva = as if in a hole = avaṭe iva-MU. VI. 28; *avaṭa iva, which should give, by irregular abbreviation, avaṭeva; -ṭaiva on the analogy of práiṣayúr. 318.

ava-ṇég-ya = 'to be washed off' √nij 'to wipe' beside ava-néj-ya; guttural g, instead of the new palatal j, frequently appears before the suffix -ya. 143.

ava-néj-ya = cp. above. 143.

avatá = fount, well, spring, Lett. avûts from IE. *au̯ontos; Vedic -a = —on through sonant nasal. 10; avaṭá beside -tā (M. 34); no connection with avaṭá. 173.

áva-t-ta = cut off = áva √dā + ta; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the ppt. of dā 'cut', 'give'. 82; M. 18.

a-vat-sya-t = conditional √vas 'shine'; the dental sibilant, as final of roots, becomes t before the s of verbal suffixes. 178.

ava-di-gy-e = pf. mid. 3 sg. √dā 'divide' for *ava-di-dy-e with the change of d into g; cp. pr̥k-ṣú for pr̥t-sú. 135.

ava-deg-dhi = 3 sg. pr. √dih 'smear'; the h of √dih represents old palatal (IIr. źh) and we should accordingly expect *-deḍhi; -deg-dhi presupposes h to be original guttural (= IIr. zh); this confusion in treatment is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.

a-vadya-bhíyā = through fear of censure; -ī changes into -iy (and not into -y) before the vowel of the case-termination. 198.

ava-dhyāy-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dhyai 'reflect', 'despises': Pāli u-jjhāyati with u = o = áva; jjh = dhy, cp. u-jjihi, u-jjhiti. 164.

áva nay-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √nī 'lead' 'leads down' = o-ṇa-ti in Buddhist Skt.; o = áva. 54; 194.

ava-néj-ya = cp. ava-ṇég-ya. 143.

ava-prajj-ana = the end of the warp of a web: ánava-pr̥g-ṇa √pr̥c 'mix' with ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut 71; in a few instances media represents older tenuis. 117; jj from IE. zg. 162.

ava-yā́j = cp. ava-yā́s for *ava-yā́j-s. 305.

ava-yā́s = nom. sg. of ava-yā́j 'a particular priest', 'sacrificial share' for *ava-yā́j-s (according to P.); cp. sadha-mā́s. 305; in the only passage in which it occurs in the RV. it has to be read as quadrisyllabic i.e. as ava-yā́jaḥ, and is probably to be explained as a contraction which retains the following -s of the nominative, (and not the prehistoric s of *-yāj-s). M. 61.

***avayo-bhis** = cp. above; with o for -az. 38.

avár = down; cp. avaṭá with cerebral ṭ. 167; M. 33, 34; has original r. 339; M. 72.

ávar-a = lower (or áva-ra ?); cp. avár astu and avó astu. 335.

avaram = another, cp. Pāli huram beside oram; u-becoming hu-; cp. heḍiśāni beside ediś- (= īdr̥ś-) in Śāhābāzgarhi Aś. edicts, and Hindi hōr for aur 'and'. 243.

avár astu = cp, avó astu with original r treated like s. 335.

ava-ródh-ana = blockade, innermost part of anything, √rudh; cp. √ruh where h represents dh. 250.

avár maháḥ = RV. I. 133. 6; regular with original r; but cp. avó diváḥ. M. 72.

ava-vraśc-á = splinter, chip √vraśc 'cut'; cp. arc-á, arh-á and yūpa-vrask-á-. 149.

á-vas-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √vas 'shine': ucchāti (pr. 3 sg. √vas) with the ablaut va : u. 70.

ava ṣṭambh = to prop, √stambh; ṣ for s on the analogy of ví ṣṭambh. 235.

áva-ṣṭhyū-ta = ppt. √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; ṣ for s on the analogy of forms like praty-á-ṣṭhīv-am, nir-a-ṣṭhīv-am; (yū = īv). 236.

ava ṣvaṇ = to make sound; ṣ is on the analogy of vi ṣvaṇ. 35.

av-as-á = refreshment (cp. áv-as 'help'); the ava (of avasá) has no connection with the o of óṣa-dhi which seems connected with √uṣ 'burn'. 54.

ava-sā́-na = resting place, end: Pāli v-osāna; for the introduction of v cp. i-dám : y-idam; uc-ya-te : v-uccati. 338.

á-vāṭ = 3 sg. s aor. √vah 'carry', with a phonetic ṭ as final, cp. MS. vy-á-vāṭ for AV. vy-à-vāṭ. 172; cerebral ṭ appears for the radical palatal (h) after the personal endings (-t and -s) have been dropped. 174; M. 34; ṭ = h which represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh. 247; M. 51. 61.

ávāḍ ḍhavyā́ni = (RV. X. 16. 12) for -ḍ ḍh-, cp. táḍ ḍhí. M. 73.

a-vāk-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √vas 'dwell' = a-vāt-s-am; in Pkt. both ks and ts were changed to cch; hence -vāt-s- may have become -vāk-s- by confusion. 135.

a-vāt-s-am = cp. above. 135.

a-vāt-s-ī-s = 2 sg. siṣ aor. √vas 'dwell', the dental sibilant, as final of roots, becomes t before the s of the verbal suffixes. 178; M. 35; according to Bartholomae the ts in 2 sg. is on the analogy of *avāt (3 sg.). 179.

a-vādi-ṣ-ur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. √vad (i) 'speak', cp. vád-ati where -i (= ə) has disappeared before the thematic vowel a. 81.

avā́rchati = 3 sg. pr. √ṛ 'go' + ava; in AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with ṛ to ār (cp. ā́-rti); TS. extends this contraction to prepositions in -a as well. 319.

a-vā-sī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √vā 'blow': vā́y-ati : vī-tá; ā + āy : ī; the low grade -ī is graded with -ai, which appears as -āy before vowels, but -ā before consonants, cp. gī-yá-māna. 87.

aviḍ-ḍhí = 2 sg. is aor. ipv. √av 'favour' (= avi-ṣ + dhí), the cerebral ḍ represents the cerebral sibilant ṣ before dh, which should phonetically change to *īḍhi (through iẓ-dh; cp. tā́ḍhi) -iḍḍhí appears under the influence of the cognate verbal forms with short i (as aviṣṭu). 176; M. 34, 35; 272.

a-viyaṅga = not mutilated = a-vya-, with -iy- instead of -y-. 321.

á-vi-ven-an = pr. pt. √ven 'long'; cp. below. 333.

á-vi-ven-an tám ít = (RV. IV. 24. 6 Pp. ávi-venan tám) more probable is ávi-venam (as in IV. 25. 3 mánasā́vivenam = mánasā ávi-ve-); the confusion is due to the actual change of m to n before dentals. 333; M. 68.

á-vi-venam = acc. sg. of á-vi-vena not disaffected √ven 'long'. 333; M. 68.

avi-ṣ-ṭam = 2 du. iṣ aor. ipv. √av 'favour': cp. ū-tí, ū́-ma with the ablaut ăvi : ū for long ū against o : u for short u. 84.

ávéd v indra = (RV. 1. 28. 1) = áva íd u in-; with u changed into v; but cp. práty u adarśi (RV. VII. 81. 1), bhā́ u aṃśáve (RV. 1. 46. 10) where u remains unchanged. 320; in all the Saṃhitās, the particle u following a consonant is written as v and pronounced as u before a vowel. M. 65.

av-eṣyāmi = (AB.) 1 sg. fut. √i 'go' = ava + eṣyāmi, with elision of a before e-. 320.

avaihi = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go' = ava + ihi; -ai- for -e- on the analogy of upaitu = upa + etu (3 sg. ipv. √i 'go'). 319.

avó astu = expected avár a-; cp. avar-á; original r treated like s; as -aḥ is the pause form of both -ṛ and -s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their saṃdhi. 335.

á-voc-at = 3 sg. red. aor. √vac 'speak' = á-va-uc-at with o as a contraction of a + u. M. 9.

á-voc-am = 1 sg. red. aor. √vac; for o cp. above. 36; M. 12; before the a ā of the thematic verbal endings appeared, as final of verbs (in gutturals) regularly the palatal : pac-ánti, sáj-ati, dah-āti, avoc-am; and because the IE. thematic vowel had the ablaut ĕ : ŏ, there must have been, originally, an exchange of guttural and palatal and in sing. must have been spoken *pák-ā (mi), pác-asi, pác-ati; but the palatal, which was here as phonetic as the guttural, has ultimately prevailed. 147.

avó diváḥ = (RV. V. 40. 6) for avár 'down' (with, original r); avó (as if with -s) is due to the influence of páro diváh and páro divā́ (for páras). M. 72.

aś = to eat, cp. AV. as-yate, where s stands for ś. 226.

***áś-an** = áś-man : stone, ἄχμων 'anvil' Lith. akmũ; Vedic a (throughout a in the guṇa grade) not going back to IE. ĕ ŏ but to ă (in cases having an ablaut with ŏ). 78.

aś-án-i = thunderbolt; cp. áṣṭrā 'sting' with ṣ in place of ś. 230; M. 47.

á-śas-tī-s = nom. pl. of á-śasti (śas-tí = praise); according to metre ī has the value of two short ikāras. 49.

a-śā-t = 3 sg. s. aor. √śā 'sharpen' (= a-śā-s-t); the dental s, as final of roots, is changed to t, before t of the 3 sg. of a past tense, cp. vy-à-vāt √vas 'shine'. 179.

a-śā́y-atam = 2 du. ipf. Ā √śī 'lie': śí-ma; ī, as final of roots is graded with -ai which becomes -āy before vowels but -ā before consonants. 88.

***a-śā́y-ata** = 2 pl. ipf. Ā √śī 'lie'. cp. śi-van and śé-ṣe. M. 19.

aśi-tā́-vant = one who has eaten (= aśita + v- √aś(i)'eat') cp. án-āś-vāṃs- (not having eaten) where i (IE. ə) of aś(i) is elided before v-. 82.

aśītí = eighty; cp. aṣṭáu with ṣ in place of ś before ṭ. 230.

aś-ī-máhi = 1 pl. opt. √aś 'eat': aś-yā́-m; ī (low grade) in ablaut with yā = iā. 19; M. 7.

á-śīr-ya = not crushing, (gd. √śṝ 'crush'); cp. śári-tos; īr in ablaut with ări. 24.

aś-nuv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √a(ṃ)ś 'reach'; u of -nu- is changed to uv (not v) before a- of the personal endings. 198.

aś-nó-ti = cp. above; aś- : ānáṃśa, áṃś-a ; a (of aś) represents sonant nasal ṇ. 8.

áś-man = stone, rock: Gk. ἄχμων 'anvil', Lith. akmũ; in the guṇa grade áś-man has a, which does not go back to IE. ĕ ŏ but to ă. 78.; áś-man: old Slav. kamy 'stone' (dissyllabic base) with the loss of the initial a. 100; áś-man: Lith. akmũ, Lithuanian k (for ś) is a loan from some centum language. 229; there are also a few words with ś in Vedic to which k corresponds in the Satəm languages, such as áś-man Lith. akmũ. M. 47; áś-man: cp. aṣṭhīlā, where ṣ stands for ś before ṭh. 230; cp. apāṣṭhá 'barb' where ṣ=ś. M. 47.

áś-man-ā = inst. sg. of áś-man; -an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

aśman-máya = made of stone (for aśma-m-); n on the analogy of áśman-vant; where -a (from sonant nasal ṇ) is accompanied by n before v-. 11.

aś-yā́-m = 1 sg. prec. √aś 'attain', cp. aśī-mahi (ī : yā = iā). 19.

a-śrī-rá = ugly; with r in RV. but a-slī-lá in AV. with l. 215; M. 43.

áśru = tear: Gk. δάκρυ, Lat. lacruma 'tear'; Vedic a in the guṇa grade, corresponds to ă in cognate languages; this a does not go back to IE. ĕ ŏ, but to IE. ă. 78; áśru = Av. asru, Lith. aszarà- : Gk. δάκru, Lat. dacruma, Germ. zähre 'tear' point to the loss of initial d; it is however, probable that there were two different but synonym IE. forms viz. *aḱru and *daḱru. 262; M. 55.

a-slī-lá = ugly, cp. a-śrī-rá. 215; M. 43.

áś-va = horse; v is consonantal and not syllabic, cp. pronoun ya-; gen. sing. in -sya; comparative suffix -yas-, present element -ya-, and fut. element -sya-. 202; M. 40; áś-vas: Gk. ἵππος, Lat. quus; dental sibilant regularly represents IE. dental sibilant. 241; M. 47; ś represents the old palatal k̂. M. 46.

aśva-ṣā́ = granting horses (√san; according to Pat.) s changes to ṣ on the analogy of go-ṣā́. 237.

áśva-ścand-ra = brilliant with horses; sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in compounds or in saṃdhi, cp. á-skṛdhoyu, 'uncurtailed' ádhi ścandrám. M. 55.

aśvāṃś ca = aśvān ca; between a final n and the following initial voiceless mute, is inserted a s or its representative (ś before c). 331.

aśvāṃs tān = aśvān tān, cp. above. 331.

áśvā-m = acc. sg. of áś-vā 'mare'; cp. áśvās (nom. pl.) with the contraction of ā + a = ā. 102; M. 11.

áśvā-vant = rich in horses; -a is lengthened before the initial v- of the secondary suffix. 46.

áśvās = nom. pl. of áśvā 'mare' = áśvā + as with the contraction of -ā + a- = ā-. 102; M. 11.

aśvin evét = (RV. VIII. 9. 9 Pp. aśvinā evá ít) final ā̆, instead of being contracted with e and o, is in a few instances elided before these diphthongs. 319; M. 64.

áśv-iya = relating to horse: áśv-ya; -iya : -ya side by side. 201; M. 40.

áśve = loc. sg. of áś-va 'horse': Gk. οἴχοι, οἴχει; Vedic e = Gk. οι, ei 36; e = a + i (nom. acc. du. fem. and neut. 36; M. 9; 11.

áśv-ya = cp. áśv-iya. 201.

áṣa-tara = more accessible; ṣ after a is uncommon and the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.

á-ṣāḍha = invincible, ppt. √sah 'overpower'; cerebral ṣ due to the cerebral ḍh. 224, 225; -ā = -aẓ-; before IIr. z or ẓo, when these are followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation on the loss of z or ẓ. 44; M. 10; √sah (with h representing the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh) ḍh = h + t (*ẓḍh, ẓ disappears leaving compensatory lengthening). 247; *á-saẓ-ḍha > *á-saẓ-dha > á-sah + ta for -āḍh cp. sā́ḍhṛ. 275; M. 45, 58.

á-ṣāḷha = invincible; cp. above; ḷ appears in the RV., between vowels, for the cerebral ḍ, and with an appended sign for h, for the cerebral aspirate ḍh. 225; M. 53.

á-ṣalhā = invincible √sah; = á-ṣāḍhā (= á-ṣaḷhā in RV.) in the later saṃhitās l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ (ḍh) between vowels; this is regularly so in the Kāṇva recension of the VS. 221; M. 45.

aṣṭā́ = eight; -ā before consonants and in the pausa, -au (or -āv) before vowels. 107; Schulze takes two IE. forms viz. *ok̂tṓu : ok̂tṓ-bhis; with these he connects aṣṭáu : aṣṭā́; thence dváu : dvā́ and therefrom the double endings -áu : ā́ for nom. acc. dual. 108; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

aṣṭā́-pruṭ = having eight drops (?) from √pruṣ 'sprinkle' (down in drops); cerebral ṭ represents cerebral ṣ (in nom. sg. of nouns in -ṣ). 176.

aṣṭā́-pruḍ = beside aṣṭāpṛḍa with -ru- for -ṛ-. 22.

aṣṭā-bhís = inst. pl. of aṣṭā́u; probably -ā stands for -au (aṣṭáu). cp. also gā́-m, gā́-s (gau-). 105; according to Schulze the loss of u element (of aṣṭáu) originally occurred before labials alone. 106.

aṣṭáu = cp. aṣṭā-bhís with -ā instead of -au 105; -au or -āv before vowels, -ā before consonants and in the pausa. 107; M. 19; cp. Schulze's view on aṣṭā́. 108; ṣ appears in place of ś (*ok̂t-) before ṭ in words

connected with those having ś (like aśītí, ś = IE. k̑). 230; M. 47; aṣṭáu : Gk. ὀκτώ; under the influence of analogy, the Vedic Udātta shifted to other syllables in the Brāhmaṇas and in P's system; cp. P. áṣṭau. 238; M. 80; the position of acute is the same both in Greek and Vedic. M. 77.

áṣṭrā = goad, sting; for ṣ in place of ś cp. above. 230; M. 47.

aṣṭhīlā = ball or a round pebble or stone; ṣ stands for ś before ṭh in words connected with those having ś, cp. áś-mn. 230.

aṣṭhī-vánt=knee; ṣ stands for ś before ṭh. 230; according to Johansson from IE. *ŏlsth-, -ls- giving rise to ṣ after a. 238; M. 48; Kāś. on P. 8. 2. 12 connects the word with ásthi-. 239; cp. ṣaṣ-ṭhá; perhaps aṣṭhī-vánt = aks-thi-; s is dropped before th; remaining k (= ś) combining with th into usual ṣṭh. M. 47.

-as = acc. pl. ending of consonant stems, beside -n(s), of -vowel stems; a (of -as) represents n̥ (-n̥s); cp. Gk. -as, Lat. -ēs (from -ens); Goth. -uns; -as 'case-ending' reduced to -a before certain vowels; where according to Bartholomae -a is original only for -as, for -e and -o it is analogical 323; in a few instances o appears instead of ā (= ar) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of neuters in -as. M. 72; cp. ántas-patha where we expect antar p-. M. 72; cp. áha evā́. 72.

√as = throw = n̥s, cp. asi. 10; √as 'to be' cp. (a)cchanti (for *atsyanti) in Aśokan inscriptions with -s changed to t before the following s-. 179.

a-sak-ta = 3 sg. s aor. mid. √sa(ñ)j 'hang'; a represents sonant nasal n̥. 8.

á-sagh-no-s = 2 sg. ipf. √sagh 'be equal to'; guttural regularly remains before -nu- spreading thence to other forms, cp. śak-nu-. M. 30.

á-saṃ-khyā-ta = not counted; ppt. √khyā + sam; AV. a- ha- kš -ta; khyā- is not from kśā- nor kśā from khyā-; kśā- related to kā̆ś- ? 209.

á-sad-a-t = 3 sg. a aor. √sad 'sit'; cp. sī́d-ati 'sits' (= si-zd-ati) where a of sad is lost in -zd-. M. 17.

a-sarj-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √sr̥j 'release': a-yām-i; a in alteration with ā; a before consonantal group but ā before a single consonant. 13.

á-sa-sc-a-tam = 2 du. ipf. of reduplicated √sac (III class) 'accompany'; -śc- = -sac- with the ablaut a (guṇa grade): zero; cp. ás-ti: s-ánti √as 'be'. 76.

á-sa-sr̥g-ram = 3 pl. ppf. √sr̥j; old palatal j treated like the new palatal j on the analogy of √vr̥j (with real new palatal); cp. -varg-á); cp. also a-sr̥g-ram, a-sr̥g-ran and sa-sr̥g- máhe with g in place of phonetic j. 161; M. 32.

así = sword: Lat. ensis √as 'throw' a: n̥. 10.

á-si = 2 sg. pr. √as 'be' (=ás-si) with one s instead of two; cp. apá-su, áṃha-su, jo-ṣi, (√juṣ) ghó-ṣi (√ghuṣ). 111; M. 21.

á-sik-nī = black; fem. of á-sita; the guttural seems to stand for the dental; cp. pálik-nī: palitá-; hárikṇi-kā: hárita-, vacak-nu (-t-nu). 136; M. 25.

á-sita = black: OHG. māsa 'blemish'; Vedic a represents sonant nasal m̥ in words which, in cognate languages show (nĕ nŏ) mĕ, mŏ. 10; cp. á-sik-nī with k for t. 136.

á-si-nvá- = insatiable; *sā 'to satiate'; i as low grade of ā; cp. khid-á-ti, khid-rá-, khíd-vas: khā́d-ati, ca-khā́d-a. 17.

á-si-nvant = insatiable; cp. above. 17.

ás-u = life √as 'exist': Av. ah-u- with change of s into h; cp. títau *títasu *titahu. 41.

a-sū̆r-ta = unmoved, remote ? -ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

a-sū-suc-am = 1 sg. red. aor. √sūc 'indicate'; radical ū is shortened because in reduplication the accent is generally on the reduplicative syllable. 96.

ásr̥k = nom. sg. of ásr̥j 'blood' (cp. as-án blood √as 'exist') cp. with j, a new palatal. 159.

asr̥k-pāta = trace of blood, cp. asr̥-pāṭa. 168.

á-sr̥k-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. mid. √sr̥j 'emit' cp. á-sr̥ṣ-ṭa, where the old palatal j has changed to ṣ (and a-praṣ-ṭa) √prach). 230.

a-sr̥g-ran = 3 pl. root aor. √sr̥j, cp. á-sa-sr̥g- ran with g. 161; M. 32.

a-sr̥g-ram = 3 pl. root aor. √sr̥j with the ending -ram beside -ran; for g in place of the old palatal j cp. above. 161; M. 32.

ás-r̥j = blood, Lat. assir, Gk. ἔρα from *ἧαρ; Vedic a corresponds to Gk. e = η 5; j a new palatal, cp. ásr̥k nom. sg. 159.

ásr̥g = dvā́bhyām : cp. ásr̥d d-. 328.

ásr̥d dvā́bhyām, cp. (TS. VII. 4. 9. 1) = ásr̥g d-, with the final g assimilated to the following initial dental. 328.

asr̥-pāṭa = trace of blood : asr̥k-pāta; the cerebral ṭ is due to the preceding r̥ sound, though there is intervention of -kpā- between r̥ and ṭ. 168, 169.

á-sr̥ṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. Ā √sr̥j 'emit'; ṣ stands for kṣ = ś (ź) + s and not k + s. 230; M. 47.

a-skr̥-ta = 3 sg. root aor. Ā √kr̥ 'make'; cp. nír askr̥ta with s after a. 264.

á-skr̥dhoyu = uncurtailed, not narrow or deficient, abundant; skr̥-dhoyu 'scanty,' 'poor' possibly connected with kr̥dhú 'curtailed' *skr̥dhú; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in compound. 264; M. 55.

ás-ta = home, abode : √nas 'to come in,' low grade a = n̥ even when accented, cp. -áte, s-át, gácchati, ádhvan ?, 9,

a-stārī-s = 2 sg. is aor. √str̥̄ 'strew'; cp. ti-stir-āṇá where ir is in ablaut with ări. 22.

a-stāmp-s-ī-t = 3; sg. s aor. √stambh 'prop'; medially, when there is a group of consonants, and the last of them is a sibilant, the penultimate belongs to the following syllable. 278; M. 58.

á-stāvi = 3 sg. ps. aor. √stu 'praise'; cp. á-bodh-i with ŏ : ā(v). 13.

ás-ti = 3 sg. √as 'be'; Gk. ἔσ-τι; Vedic a = e in Greek. 4; cp. s-ánti, s-yā́t, s-ánt, with the loss of a- in zero grade. M. 17; Vedic s represents IE. sibilant cp. Gk. ἔσ-τι, Lat. est, Germ. ist. 241; M. 47; to ás-ti is connected *az-dhí (= e-dhí) like śag-dhí to śak-tam. 271;

á-str̥-ta = not conquered; not overcome √str̥̄ 'strew', cp. stīr-ṇá with short-r̥ (instead of the expected long) owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

a-sto-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. s aor. mid. √stu 'praise'; cp. á-sto-ḍhvam, where -oḍh- = oẓḍh. 275.

***á-sto-ẓ-dhvam** = cp. á-sto-ḍhvam. 271.

á-sto-ḍhvam = 2 pl. s aor. mid. √stu 'praise'; medial s (= voiced z) when preceded by a vowel disappears, if it is followed by a voiced dental; but if the preceding vowel is other than ă, the s (z) is cerebralized and disappears after cerebralizing the dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 271; M. 57; 275.

á-sto-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. Ā. √stu 'praise', with guṇa (and not vr̥ddhi), which according to the maxim laid down by Streitberg should have had vr̥ddhi "if in a word the loss of a mora has taken place, the vowel just preceding it is elongated". 68.

a-sto-ṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. s aor. mid. √stu 'praise' cp. á-sto-ḍhvam with -oḍh- for -ozdh-. 271; M. 57.

asthan-vánt = having bones; a (= n̥ sonant nasal) is accompanied by n before v. 11.

a-sthā́ = forthwith : Gk. ἐν ; a = ṇ̥. 10.
á-sthā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; ā represents simple long vowel. 14; M. 7.
***as-thās** = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √as 'throw'; changed to āsthas (āstham, āsthat). 277.
ásthi = bone; Lat. oss 'bone'; Ved. -sth- = Lat. -ss-. 118; ásthi; Lat. ossēuṣ 'like bone'. Gk. ὀστέον 'a bone'; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by Latin against the corresponding tenuis in Greek. 121; Kāś. on P. 8. 2. 12 connects it with aṣṭhī-vántau. 239; ásthi: Slav. kostĭ, according to Zubaty k is prefix and the Slavic kostĭ is connected with ásthi; cp. ajá: Slav. koza. 263.
á-sthi-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √sthā 'stand'; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17; cp. á-sthi-thās where P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s before (t and) th. 270.
á-sthi-thās = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √sthā; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17; : Gk. θης; cp. ἐστα-θης 'thou hast placed thyself'; Vedic th is original; it represents IE. th. 120; M. 22; P. 8. 2. 27 teaches elision of s before th. 270.
á-sthi-ran = 3 pl. root aor. mid. √sthā; i (ə) as the low grade of ā. 17.
a-sthi-ṣ-i = 1 sg. s aor. mid. √sthā; cp. á-sthi-thās, á-sthi-ta, á-kr̥-thās, á-kr̥-ta, where P. (8. 2. 27) teaches the elision of s. 270.
asthūrí ṇau = nau, cerebralization takes place in a word after r̥, r, ṣ in the preceding one. 191; M. 39.
*** as-dhí** = cp. e-dhí and *az.-dhí. 271.
á-spaṣ-ṭa = 3 sg. root aor. Ā √spaś 'see', cp. páśyati; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately. 265; M. 56.
a-sprāk-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √spr̥ś 'touch'; with metatheses of rā̆ : ā̆r before kṣ. 213.
asmā́ṁ aśnotu = (MS. and KapS.) = asmāṁ aś- with a short a in place of the regular long ā in such a saṃdhi. 330; M. 68.
asmat-su = loc. pl. of asmad (ApDhS. 1.29.9). for asmá-su formed on the analogy of -at stems. 343.
asmadríy-anc = turned towards us; with -iy instead of -y (even when preceded by conjunct consonants); for -y after conjunct consonants cp. suvarg-yà, parṇ-yà. 201.
***asmad-dhrúk** = cp. asma-dhrúk. 327.
asma-dhrúk = hating us, √druh; with irregular abbreviation; written in the (RV. I. 36. 16) Pp. asma-dhrúk), which shows the early origin of the practice. 327.
asmā́-ka = ours; the suffix -ka regularly appears with guttural, except when the suffix, being attached to accented prepositions, is itself accented cp. uc-cā́. 152; M. 30.
asmā́ñ citrā́bhir = asmā́n ci-; final n becomes ñ before palatals. 331.
asmā́ñ jagamyāt = 3 sg. pf. opt. √gam 'go' = asmā́n j-, for ñ cp. above. 331.
asmā́kam = ours; cp. yuvākú-, where -am alternates with u (from ū) 21; Pāli amhākam; Skt. s + nasal = nasal + aspiration in Pkt.; similarly IE. sk = ur-Ind. śśh (Ind. cch); cp. also middle Indian tenuis aspirate from sibilant + tenuis. 157.
asmā́n = acc. pl. of asmad; according to metre ā has the value of two short aa. 49.
asmā́-su = cp. asmat-su. 343.
a-smé = us, under the influence of tvé, asmé became uncontractable; cp. yuṣmé. 326; M. 66.
a-smai = dat. sg. of a- ;- ai is distracted into two syllables, though the division is not phonetically justified. 51; the slurred accent of -ai is assured by the Gk. dative -ῷ. 52.
asya jánimāni = his births, all oblique cases formed from the demonstrative pronoun a-, are enclitic, when used merely to

replace a preceding substantive, and not occurring at the beginning of a sentence or a pāda. M. 81.

as-ya-tê = 3 sg. pr. √as 'throw'; cp. ās-thas (ās-tham, ās-that) where the long ā has been transferred to the beginning in order to make it an augmented form of as-ya-ti. 277.

as-ya-te = 3 sg. ps. pr. √as (= aś 'eat') s stands for ś. 226; M. 46.

asyā́ uṣásaḥ = of that dawn, with accent, substantive use of a-, but cp. asya jánimāni. M. 81.

á-sra-t = 3 sg. root aor. of sra(ṃ)s 'fall'; the dental s, as final of roots, is changed to t before the t of 3 sg. past tense. 179.

***a-sras-t** = for a-sra-t; for the ending -s cp. ayās, srās, a-bhanas. M. 61.

á-srāk = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √sṛj 'emit', (with loss of both tense sign and ending); beside á-srāṭ (phonetic from old palatal j). The guttural k (in place of the phonetic ṭ, cp. á-bhrāṭ) appears due to the influence of the preceding consonants. 174; M. 35.

***a-srāj-s** = cp. srās. M. 61.

á-srāṭ = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √sṛj; cp. above; with metathesis of rā̊ for ār̥ before s + consonant. 213.

a-śrāyi = 3 sg. ps. pr. √śri 'resort to'; a appears before conjunct consonants but ā before single ones; cp. a-sarji: a-yāmi. 13.

aśri- = sharp edge: Gk. ὄχρις 'point'; Vedic a: IE. o. 78.

a-sva = having no possession; sometimes the word is confused with áś-va 'horse'; cp. as-ya-te. 226.

áś-va = horse, cp. above. 226.

áha = loc. sg. of áhan with -a for -an (loc. suffix). 7.

áha evā́ = (RV. VI. 48. 7) for áhar evā́; the loss of the final r is on the analogy of mātā́ (= mātár, mātár-am) 109; as -ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their saṃdhi, causing thereby the elision of r in áha evā́ (where r is original). 334; M. 72.

á-ha-ta = new (of cloths); Vedic palatal h is equated in cognate languages by the palatals, e.g. by ĝ (= Ved-j) in Gk. νηγάτεος 'new' (of cloths); the equation however, is uncertain. 249.

áhan = day; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh), because it appears before a sound (in áhnām, pūrvāhṇá) which does not palatalize a guttural and which does not change dh and bh into h. 247; M. 51; áhan: Av. azan: Germ. tag 'day'; according to Pott the initial d has been lost in Vedic. 263.

áhan-tyāya = dat. sg. of ahṃ-tva 'ego' (TS.) = ahaṃ-tvāya (KS.); according to Benfey with y in place of the original v. 209.

ahaṃtvāya = cp. above. 209.

áhann áhim = struck the serpent (RV. I. 33. 2; 2 sg. ipf. without ending √han) = áhan a-; final -n if preceded by a short vowel is doubled; the final -n is based on -ns or -nt; according to Kuhn it is based on loc. sg. -ny; according to Bartholomae -nn = nz (for -ns or -nts). 330; M. 68.

á-han = 3, 2 sg. ipf. √han 'strike' = á-han-s anusvāra does not appear before s, which was not dropped after an in the IIr. period; when anusvāra appears before ś and h derived from an IE. palatal or guttural, it represents the corresponding class nasal; the reduction of these old nasals to anusvāra is probably IIr. after long vowels (-āṁ,-īṁr, -ūṁr), probably later after short vowels, for it does not appear in forms like á-han (á = han-s) though s was not dropped after -an in IIr. period, but the s must have been dropped early in the Indian period, before -ans became -ams. M. 54.

ahant sáhasā = (RV. I. 80. 10) 'he slew with might' for -n s-; before the dental sibilant final n remains; but a transitional t may be inserted. M. 69.

ahám = I prs. prn. ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) when other Satəm languages have a corresponding voiced spirant (z or ź); cp. Av. azəm; Old Pers. adam ; Old Slav. azŭ ; Lith. ász (with which may be compared Ved. máhyam, Lat. mihi). 247 ; M. 51 ; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, cp. Gk. ἐγώ, (by ĝ = j) Germ. ich 249 ; M. 51 ; according to Meillet the original media (seen in Gk. ἐγώ) was changed to med. aspirate (in Vedic) in this word on the analogy of máhyam. 249 ; ahám : h does not represent bh. 251.

áhar = day, with original r. 339 ; M. 72.

áhar evā́ = cp. áha evā́. 334.

ahar-páti = lord of the day; in compounds r remains before p-. 335 ; cp. pūr-pati. M. 72.

ahar-putra = son of the day ; cp. above. 335.

a-hāri-ṣ-am = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √hṛ 'take' for a-hār-ṣ-am ; -i- may be due to Prakritic influence where -rś- and -rṣ- are represented by -riś- and -riṣ-. 56.

a-hāri-ṣ-ī-t = 3 sg. √hṛ for a-hār-ṣ-ī-t, cp. above. 56.

áh-i = serpent, h represents the palatalization (IIr. zh) of IE gh^w ; Av. aži, Gk. ἔχι-σ 'viper', Lat. angui-s 'a serpant'. 246 ; M. 51.

á-hinat = 3 sg. ipf. √hiṃs 'injure' = á-hinas-t ; the dental s as final of roots is changed to t before the t of 3 sg. of a past tense. 179.

ahi-budhna = name of Śiva; according to BR. ahir-budhna and ahir-bradhna are false readings for ahir-budhnya. 271.

ahir-budhnya = cp. above. 271.

ahir-bradhna = name of Śiva ; cp. above. 271.

ahī-śúva = name of a demon; from ahi- ; lengthening is often due to the rhythmical tendency to lengthen a vowel before a single consonant between two short syllables. M. 75.

ahi-hán = serpent-slaying ; there is no loss of aspiration in a stem, if an aspirate follows which belongs to the second member of a compound. 128 ; M. 23.

aho-rātrá = day and night, expected ahā-r- (where -r disappears after lengthening the preceding vowel) ; in a few instances, however, -o appears instead of -ā (= ar) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of -as neuters. 335 ; cp. ū́dho romaśám. M. 72.

áhnām = gen. pl. of áhan 'day' ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) because here it appears before n which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247 ; M. 51.

ahnāya = forthwith ; according to J. Schmidt h represents here bh ; cp. Gk. ἄφαρ 'forthwith', ἄφνα 'of a sudden'. 253.

á-hraya = without shame, √hrī 'be ashamed' ; h is not connected with bh. 251.

a-hvā-s-ī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √hvā 'call' ; cp. √hū call, where ū = u + ā (= ə), cp. anūpá (= anu + āp-). 86.

-ām̐ = acc. pl. ending of -a bases ; in the MS. and K. it is shortened to -am̐. M. 68.

-āṃsi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of stems in -as ; the anusvāra (which stands for n before s) is due to the analogy of -anti, nom. acc. neut. pl. ending of stems in -nt. 258 ; M. 54.

ā́ = near, according to metre ā has the value of two short aa. 49 ; the preposition ā is nasalized before a vowel. M. 60.

-āʒi = the protracted vowel -āʒi (= e) undergoes euphonic changes before a following vowel. 299.

ā́ it = cp. ét and ait. 318.

ā́ int-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √indh 'kindle', cp. eṅkṣva (= ent-sva) with k for medial t. 135.

ā́ indra = cp. áindra. 319.

-āʒu = the protracted vowel āʒu (= o) undergoes euphonic changes before a following vowel. 299.

ā-kāy-yà = desirable, praiseworthy, √kā(i) 'enjoy' not kan (i), cp. kā-ti, kā́-yamāna √kani with ā = n̥̄. 15.

ā-kir-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥̄ 'strew', cp. ā-kul-a with ir beside ul. 30.

ā́-kīm = from, cp. -kīm 'some one' enclitic particle. 289.

ā-kul-a = filled, √kr̥̄; cp. ā-kir-a-ti. 30; kr̥̄ derivatives with ir, none with ur; with ul, ā-kul-a alone is formed. 31.

ā́-kū-ti = intention, √kū 'see'; cp. káv-i; shift of accent should give *ā́-ku-ti with short u; long ū on the basis of simple *kū-ti. 95; cp. sú-sū-ta, prá-sī-ta. M. 20.

ā-kkhid-a-té = 3 sg. pr. √khid 'tear' 'be wearied'; some forms of √khid are doubled after a vowel in TS. 112.

ā gacch-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. √gam 'go' 'gets back', cp. ā mreḍayati 'repeats'. 213.

ā́g-as = offence, before the suffix -as the palatal generally appears (cp. ój-as : ug-rá) the guttural, however, prevailed in ā́g-as, áṅk-as, bhárg-as, as there were no corresponding verbs with palatal beside these words. 151; M. 29. ā́g-as : Gk. ἄγος 'guilt', the vr̥ddhi of a (which represents the guṇa grade) is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79.

ā-gār-a = house, beside agāra; lengthening may be due to Prakritism. 48.

ā́gnīdhra = belonging to the agnídh (agni + idh); cp. agní-dh- from √dhā 'place' (with the loss of ā = IE ə low grade), which later on seems to have been connected with √idh, see ágnī-dhr-a. 82.

ā-ghāṭí = striker, √han; the cerebral ṭ is unexplained. 177; M. 35.

ā-ghāṭ-á = striker, beside ā-ghā-ta; cp. ā-ghāṭí. 177; M. 35.

ā-ghā-ta = cp. above. M. 35.

ā-ci-kṣ-am = 1 sg. root aor. √akṣ 'mutilate'; the i in 3 aor. of roots beginning with vowels is due to transference; cp. ā́rpipam : arpayati. 18.

ā́j-at = 3 sg. augmented ipf. √aj 'drive'; with contraction ā = á + a, this contraction is IE. cp. ā́j-am : Gk. ἦγον. M. 11.

ā́j-am = 1 sg. ipf. √aj, cp. above. 102.

ājáy-i = loc. sg. of āj-í- (instead of ājau) y comes in before -i, cp. á-pā-y-i. 199.

āj-í = battle, √aj 'drive'; cp. above. 199.

ā́nj-an = 3 pl. ipf. √añj 'smear'; according to metre ā = aa. 49; = *áañj- dissyllabic, with hiatus in Saṃhitā; on the pattern of á-nakṣ-an (: nákṣ-anti). 51; M. 13.

āṭā = flour: Gk. ἀλέω 'to grind', 'to pound', the cerebral ṭ for a dental t is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

āṭi = an aquatic bird: ātí 'female duck'; the cause of the cerebral ṭ unknown. 172.

āṭṇārá = name of a person; cp. aṭṇārá and ā́rtnī. 168; pertaining to aṭṇārá; here ṇ appears in place of n preceded by a cerebral. 186.

āḍámbara = drum, the word may be of foreign origin; 35; its ḍ remains unexplained. 177.

āḍi = cp. āṭi. 172.

āḍhatta = begun; Pkt. for *ārhatta: Skt. ā-rab-dha (Ppt. √rabh) formed (with its -tta) on the analogy of adjectives in -ta, with metathesis of aspiration; cp. ni-ghaṇṭ-u and ghaṭ-. 276.

āḍh-yá = rich, √r̥dh 'to thrive', the cerebral ḍh appears in place of dh originally preceded by an r sound. 167.

āṇí = pin of the axle : aráṇi; the ṇ of āṇí is due to Prakritism; it is due to a preceding r which has been replaced by a or has disappeared through assimilation. 192; M. 39.

āṇḍá = egg, testicle; Old Slav. jędro 'testicle'; etymology uncertain. 171; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 34, 35.

-āt = able. sg. of -a stems: Gk. -ῶ-σ s; according to metre the long ā =

aa; this phenomenon is connected with the slurred accent of Vedic times. 50.

ā-tatā-yín = having one's bow drawn; for *ā-tatā-vín. 209; M. 42.

***ā-tatā-vín** = cp. above. 209; M. 42.

ā́-tā = the frame of a door: Lat. antae 'pillars on each side of door' √an(i); Vedic ā goes back to a syllable with nasal, cp. ā-tmán, stā-mú, ātí. 14.

-ā́tām = 3 du. mid. ending of unthematic formations, cp. -etām 3 du. mid- ending of a- conjugation, where e = a + ī with the ablaut ā : ī. 89.

ātí = a kind of aquatic bird 'a female duck': Gk. νῆττα 'duck', Lat. ans, Germ. ente; √an(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal 14; cp. āṭi, āḍi, where the cause of cerebral is not known. 173.

ā-túc = darkness: ásiksnīṃ tvácam with va: u the saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

-āte = 3 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases; cp. -ete of a -conjugation and -ātām above. 89.

ā́-t-ta = Ppt. √dā 'give' with ā́; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past participle of √dā 'give'. 82.

ā́t-tha = 2 sg. pf. mid. √ah 'say'; is it √adh with h in place of dh in ā́ha, āh-úr. 250.

ā-tmán = soul; √an(i) 'breathe', ā goes back to a syllable with nasal; cp. ātí. 14; M. 7; medial -dn-, -tm-, -dm- are permitted to remain, cp. udnā́ (udán) M. 37; according to some authorities ā = ava. 54.

ātman-vín = having ā-tmán; a = sonant nasal n̥ is accompanied by n before v. 11.

ā́ tv étā = (RV. I. 5. 1) = tu é-; ŭ changes into v before a dissimilar vowel. M. 65.

-ā́thām = 2 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases; cp. ā́tām above. 89.

-āthe = 2 du. mid. ending of unthematic bases cp. -ethe and -ātām above. 89.

ā́d = then; in the RV. Saṃhitā, is not contracted with a preceding vowel. M. 61.

ā́d-a = 3 sg. pf. √ad 'eat' = a -ád-a, with contraction. 102; M. 11.

ā́ daḥ = 2 sg. root aor. √dr̥ 'cleave', 'pierce' = ā́ dar = *ā́ dar-s (with final s dropped) cp. dár-t which is also used for it. 304; M. 61.

ā́-dat = 3 sg. irr. a aor. √dā 'give' (RV. II. 12. 4 not analyzed in the Pada, it must, owing to the sense be = ā-á-da-t) for *á-dāt with exchange in the position of a and ā; cp. ā́dam, ā́das, and āstham, āsthat for *asthām, *asthās. 277; M. 58.

ā́ dadhā íti = ā́ dadhe í-; in MS., KS., and mantras occurring in the Mānavasūtra the unaccented -a (coming from -e) is lengthened before an accented vowel. 323; M. 66.

ā́dam = 1 sg. irregular a aor. √dā, cp. ā́dat; a (-da-) instead of ā (dā) due to the lack of accent. 6; M. 58; short a analogous to that of ās-thas (*as-thās) from √as 'throw'. 277.

ā́das = 2 sg. irregular a aor. of dā 'give', cp. above. 277; M. 58.

ā-di = beginning, = ā + dā, with i in low grade for ā. 17.

ā-dur-i = attentive, √dr̥ + ā beside -dr̥-tya (gd.) with r̥, the ablaut ur : r̥; cp. Classical -dar-tavya- with -ar-. 23, 29.

ā́d u ṣṭenám = stená 'thief', the change of s into ṣ in such a situation, is isolated. 238; cp. rájaḥsu ṣídan. M. 50.

ā́-deva = hostile to the gods, the origin of long ā is obscure. M. 75.

ādyūna = greedy : Lat. jējūnu-s 'fasting' from IE. *ēdi-ūno; IE. ēd- : Ved.-ad-; the vr̥ddhi (ād = ēd) corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa grade, is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; 206; the y is to be pronounced as a semivowel (and not as a syllabic iy) in compounds. 322.

ā-dhī = thinking; √dhī 'think' or √dhyai 'think'; -ī changes with

y (not with -iy as in itthā́-dhiy-, dīrghā́-dhiy- nā́nā-dhiy-) before the initial vowel of the case-terminations. 200; M. 40.

ādhrá = needy: Gk. νωθρός 'feeble'; √an(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal 14 [is it not from √nādh (√nāth) with ā = n̥ā ?] 14; ā = n̥̄ cp. ádhara 'lower': Lat. inferus 'lower' with a = n̥. 97.

ā́-dhvam = 2 pl. ipv. √ās 'sit' *āz-dh-, *ās-dh-; z disappears before a voiced dental without leaving any trace behind. 273; M. 57.

-ān = acc. pl. ending of -a bases; at the end of a pāda -ān remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.

-āná = pre. pt.; according to metre ā is dissyllabic. 49.

ānaṃś-a = 3 sg. pf. √aś 'attain'; cp. aś-nó-ti where a : n̥. 8.

ānaj-e = 3 sg. mid. pf. √añj 'anoint', j a new palatal, cp. aṅk-té. 159.

ā́-naṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. of naś 'attain'; in the 3 sg. appears -ṭ from -ṣ-ṭ = IE. -k̑(s)t phonetic; in the 2 sg. it has been transferred (from the 3 sg.) because here the original final -k̑s = Ved. -kṣ should be reduced to -k. 174; M. 34; the cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending (-t,-s) has been dropped. 174.

ānu-ṣák = continuously : ánu- 'along'; the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa grade, is ā; it appears in ānu- as first member of a compound. 80; M. 11, 18.

ānūkám = continuously; with long grade in ā- and low grade in a- (in ánu-). M. 18.

ā-n-r̥c-úr = 3 pl. pf. √arch 'sing', 'praise'; according to Benfey n is meant to avoid hiatus. 196; M. 38.

-anti = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt-stems; cp. -āṃsi, -īṃṣi, -ūṃṣi. 258.

ānte-vasin = a pupil, for ante-; lengthening of vowel before a nasal is due to Provincialism. 43.

ā́p = water; cp. ad-bhyás and ap-sú with nád-bhyas and nap-su from nápāt. 269.

ā-pánī-phaṇ-at = int. pt. √phaṇ 'bound'; loss of initial aspiration began even in RV., to spread from monosyllabic to dissyllabic reduplication. 124; M. 23.

ā́p-as = work : áp-as; Lat. ŏpus 'work'; the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a, which represents the guṇa stage is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

āpāke-sthá = sticking in the oven, beside -ṣṭha in other compound after -e. 236.

ā́p-i = related; Schmidt gives the ablaut series: ā́p-i: api (-tvá): (abhi-) pi (-tvá); ā : a : zero. 82.

ā-pŕ̥c-as = abl. gen. inf. √pr̥c 'mix'; nouns formed (without suffix) including infinitives (and gerunds) have the palatal of the corresponding verb (-as = -es). 151; M. 30.

ā-pŕ̥c-e = dat. inf. √pr̥c; for the palatal cp. above. 151; M. 30.

āpoklima = Gk. ἀπόκλιμα; Gk. a is represented by ā in Indian 1; the Indian representation of the Gk. word shows that about 300 B.C. when the exchange between Greece and India took place, o was monophthong. 35.

āp-nu-tás = 3 du. pr. √āp 'obtain'; guṇa is replaced by the simple u when the accent is transferred to the following vowel. 64.

āp-nu-tha = 2 pl. pr. √āp.; for u : o cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-thas = 2 du. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-más = 1 pl. pr. √āp; cp. above. 64.

āp-nuv-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nu-vás = 1 du. pr. √āp. cp. above. 64.

āp-nó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √āp; accented guṇa grade o : u 64; on its analogy is formed kṣubh-nó-ti with n instead of ṇ. 168.

āp-nó-mi = 1 sg. pr. √āp; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied

by a shift of accent, cp. āp-nu-vás. 64; M. 14.

āp-nó-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √āp. for o : u cp. above. 64.

ā́priy-as = nom. pl. of ā-prí 'gaining favour', 'propitiation', name of particular hymns; grammatically = ā-pry-às = ā-prí-às; in ŚB. which marks only the udāttá, an independent svarita is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta. 295.

ā-prí = cp. above. 295.

ā-pry-àḥ = cp. above. 295.

ā-bṛh = cp. ā-vṛh with older v; cp. pád-vīśa- : páḍbīśa-. 183.

ā-bhyām = instr., dat., abl. du. of -a stems; perhaps -ā (= -au) before the consonant bh-. 105.

ābhogáya iṣṭáye = (RV. I. 113. 5 Pp. -áye iṣ-); Bollansen thinks that -a = -ā before i-. 314.

-āṃ = -āns (acc. pl. of -a stems) before vowels; the reduction of the old nasal to anusvāra took place probably in the IIr. period after long vowels -ā-, -ī-, -ū-; and the final -s was dropped (in India) after -ns became -ṃs, but reverse was the case with -ans, where -ns was not changed to -ṃs in IIr. period, though s- was not dropped in that period, but disappeared, in India, before -ans became -aṃs. 258.

-ām = gen. pl. ending: Gk. -ῶν; according to metre ā has the value of two syllables, i.e. two short a sounds; this is connected with the slurred accent which prevailed in Vedic times; this type of syllable is marked as circumflex in Gk. 50; gen. pl. in Avesta. 50.

āmbá = a species of grain = nāmbá; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the loss of the initial n in the word. 263.

ā́mbaṣṭha = name of a folk; P. falsely derives the word from √sthā. 237; cp. Sūrya-Kānta ambaṣṭha, ambaṣṭhā and āmbaṣṭha in B. C. Law Volume II, pp. 127–140.

āmrá = mango = Pāli amba; -mr = -mb, cp. amla: amba- and ambla- and tāmbalī- *tāmalī- *tāmblī: *tāmlī. 183.

āmreḍayati = repeats; cp. mreḍ- √mṛj or √mṛś. 213.

āmrelayati = cp. above; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Skt. l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

-āya = dat. sg. ending of -a stems; the final -a is never metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.

ā-yat-aḥ = (RV. I. 80. 12. Pp. āyata árcan) probably to be read as ā-yataḥ; contraction irregular. 316.

āyata-stū́ = panegyrist; with the ablaut ū : u instead of o : u; (cp. √guh: gū́hati, gūh-ana; √duṣ: dūṣ-áyati) with Kāt. on P. 3. 2. 178; 92.

āyatā́rcan = RV. I. 80. 12; cp. āyataḥ. 316.

-ā́yati = pres. ending; in -ai- [cp. gā́y-ati √gā (= gai) 'sing']; cp. gā́y-ati: gī-tá with the ablaut ā(y) : ī. 87.

ā́-yuk-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √yuj 'yoke' for a-y-; long ā on the analogy of ā-vidh-yat, where ā (for a-) before v is regular. 46; M. 10.

ā́-yunak = 3 sg. ipf. √yuj, beside á-yunak; for ā (in place of phonetic a) cp. above. 46; M. 10.

āyur ayāṇi = (JUB. IV. 1. 8) medial ṇ occasionally appears after a final r of the preceding word; cp. gór óheṇa (RV. I. 180. 5) mánor úhāṇā (RV. I. 32. 8). 191.

ā́y-us = span of life (activity: √i 'go'); according to Kuhn a- is lengthened before y-; cp. -īyas = -i- + suffixal -ya-. 46.

ā-rab-dha = ppt. √rabh 'seize' + ā 'begun'; cp. Pkt. āḍhatta from *ārhatta, nighaṇṭu and √ghaṭ √grath. 276.

ā-rámbh-aṇa = handle; √ra(m)bh 'seize'; cp. an-ā-ramb-aṇa with media instead of the aspirate media. 129.

á-riṇak = 2, 3 sg. ipf. √ric 'to empty'; for long ā cp. á-yuk-ta. 46; M. 10.

***āriṣ-an** = 3 pl. ipf. √ṛṣ 'rush' for ārṣ-an; -riṣ- for -ṛṣ- may be a Prakritism, cp. a-hār-i-ṣ-at, a-hār-ī-ṣ-am and a- kār-a-ṣīt. 56.

á-rupita = (RV. IV. 5. 7) meaning and the origin of long ā obscure. M. 75.

á-raik = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √ric 'to empty'; for long ā cp. á-yuk-ta. 46; M. 10.

ā-ródh-ana = ascent, innermost part, √rudh, √ruh where h represents dh. 250; M. 51; in nominal derivatives dh predominates in accented radical syllables (otherwise dh is replaced by h) cp. however ā-róh-aṇa in AV. 252; M. 52.

ā-róh-aṇa = cp. above; in RV. ā-ródh-ana alone appears, while the AV. has ā-róh-aṇa also. 252; M. 52.

á-rch-a-tu = 3 sg. ipv. √ṛ 'go' with á = á + ṛch-; in the AV. and VS. the preposition á contracts with ṛ- to ár; cp. á-r-ti. 319; M. 64.

á-r-ti = suffering; = á + ṛ-ti; in the AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with ṛ to -ār-; the TS. extends this contraction to prepositions in -a; cp. úpā-r-chati, avā́-r-chati. 319; M. 64.

ārt-ta = oppressed, √ard, or ṛ?; cp. aṭṭate, aṭṭayati where cerebral is due to the originally preceding r sound. 167.

ārdrá = moist; ā = m̥̄ : Gk. ἄρδω 'to water land' (or cattle); a = m̥. 97.

árpipam = 1 sg. cs. red. aor. √ṛ 'go'; i is analogical; cp. ācikṣam : akṣ. 18.

***ārhatta** = cp. āḍhatta and ārabdha. 276.

ā liṅgati = 3 sg. pr. of denominative liṅga 'sign'; according to J. Schmidt; embraces; expected *liñjati with a palatal before a of the thematic verbal ending; guttural may be due to the old 7th class present *linag-mi, *liṅgmás. 148.

ávar = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √vṛ 'cover' (beside vár) for *á-var-t and *á-var-s with final t and s dropped; cp. however, dar-t, where the suffixal final t is allowed to remain. 304; ávar with original r, but cp. āvaḥ from √vas 'shine' with s. 335; M. 72.

á var-ī-var = 3 sg. ipf. of int. √vṛ 'cover'; cp. ávarīv-ur for *á varī-var-ur through haplology. 280; M. 59.

***á varīvar-ur** = cp. above. 280.

á var-ī-var-ti = 3 sg. int. √vṛ 'cover'; cp. above. 280; M. 59.

á varīv-ur = 3 pl. ipf. of int. √vṛ 'cover' (RV. X. 51. 6); for haplology cp. above. 280; M. 59.

á-var-t = 3 sg. root aor. √vṛt 'turn'; t when it follows an r and belongs to a root, is allowed to remain at the pausa. 304; M. 61.

āvar támaḥ = (RV. I. 92. 4) āvar-t tá-; √vṛ 'cover'; cp. ávar, kar, á-bibhar and dar-t; probably all such forms originally ended in -art, and in the traditional text of the RV. -ar and -aḥ are nowhere short. 305; RV. I. 92. 4 (Pp. āvaḥ támaḥ) before t(h) original r is invariably treated like s; āvar tá- is only a seeming exception, because āvar tá- really stands for āvart t-. 336.; M. 72.

á vahān āśú = (RV. I. 84. 18) not -āṁ; the -ān of the 3 pl. subjunctive (originally -ānt) remains unchanged before vowels within a Pāda, obviously owing to the -t, which originally followed. M. 69.

āvi-tha = 2 sg. pf. of av(i) 'help'; cp. ū-tí- ú-ma- with the ablaut ávi = ū; cp. a-pāvi-ṣ-ur, avi-ṣ-ṭam. 84.

āvidh-yat = 3 sg. ipf. √vyadh 'pierce' with the augment a lengthened before v; cp. áy-us; ā-yunak, á-yuk-ta, á-rī-ṇak and á-raik. 46; M. 10.

ā-vṛḍha = Ppt. √vṛh 'tear'; with old palatal h (= IIr. źh; *āvṛ-ẑdha); expected *āvṝḍha (with

the loss of cerebral z accompanied by compensatory lengthening)· from which comes Pāli abbūḷha. 32.

ā-vṛh = to tear out: ā bṛh; the reading with v is older. 183.

āvo a- = ā vaḥ; 2, 3 sg. root aor. √vas 'shine'; with original -s and not from √vṛ 'cover' (with original r as taken by Benfey). 335; M. 72.

āś-ā́the = 2 du. pf. mid. √aṃś 'attain'; under the influence of the nominal dual -e (cp. úbhe), the verbal dual -e of the 2, 3 present and perfect middle became uncontractable. 325; M. 66.

ā-śir = mixing; IE. k̑erə- (k̑era-); cp. Gk. χερά-ννυμι 'mix'; -ir in ablaut with -ări, cp. Gk. χέρας, χάρη. 22.

ā-śir-vād-a = expression of a prayer or wish (ā-śir = ā-śiṣ) with regular ir (for -iṣ); -īr in ā-śīr and ā-śīr-uk-ti irregular; because -ir becomes -īr (or -ur becomes -ūr) only in those cases where it comes from -ṝ as in gīr-bhís. 43.

ā́ś-iṣṭha = very swift, superlative of āś-ú 'swift' (Gk. ὠκύ-ς); on its ś (= k̑) is based the ś of oś-iṣṭhahán from oṣám. 225; M. 46.

ā-śī́r = prayer, wish, blessing; = ā -śiṣ; -īr in place of -ir (= iṣ) irregular; cp. above. 42; the r is not radical; and has intruded here on the analogy of gīr-bhís, pūrbhís, etc. cp. sa-jū́r 'to gather' √juṣ. M. 10.

ā-śīr-uk-ti = expression of prayer or wish = ā-śiṣ and ā √śṝ; for īr cp. above. 43.

ā́-śīr-ta = mixed √śṝ = IE. k̑era 'to mix'; -īr in ablaut with ări, cp. ā-śir. 24.

ā-śīr-dā = one who offers mixed oblation, √śṝ; -īr in ablaut with ări. 24; cp. án-āśīr-dā. M. 74.

āśīr-dāyá = fulfilment of a benediction; -īr is due to analogy as ā-śiṣ- is derived from √śās; so ā-śīr-dā; cp. án-āśīr-dā. M. 74.

ā-śī́r-pada = having milk mixture in foot; in compounds r is retained before p; cp. ahar- páti svàr-pati, pūr-páti. 335.

ā-śī́r-vant = mixed with milk (as Soma) √śṝ (not -śiṣ); -īr in ablaut with -ări. 24.

āś-ú = swift: Gk. ὠκύ-ς; cp. śu where the initial ā has disappeared; cp. tmán : ā-tmán; kṣaṇa : īkṣaṇa. 61.

āśu-yā́ = adv. quickly; the -u is not lengthened here before the suffixal y-. 45; M. 10.

ā-ścar-ya = wonderful; P. teaches ś to be the initial of √car in this word. 264.

***ā-ślīyate**: cp. Pkt. alliadi; cp. praśli-ta for the usual pra-śri-ta with l for r. 219.

-ās = owing to the far more numerous occurrences of -ăs before t-, combined with the disinclination to change the following initial, the retention of s after ĭ, ŭ gradually gained ground and finally prevailed in the post-Vedic language, even in compounds. M. 70.

ā́s = mouth, connected with Lat. ōs from IE. ōu̯s- (Schmidt; with the loss of u̯ before a consonant) whose weak form aus- gives óṣṭha: Lat. ausculum, 'pretty mouth,' auriga. 106.

ā-saṅg-á = way-laying, fastening to, connection. cp. ā-saj-á 'checking', restraining'; according to J. Schmidt the palatal is the characteristic of noun agents, cp. arc-á 'flashing': ark-á 'ray'; roc-á 'shining': rok-á 'light'; ā-saj-á 'restraining': ā-saṅg-á 'connection', 'fastening'; in all these instances we note, without the corresponding change in accent, a palatal in agent nouns and a guttural in action nouns. 150.

ā-saj-á = adherence, beside sañj; a = n̥ 8; for palatal and guttural cp. above. 149-150; the agent nouns, being mostly oxy-tones show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150.

ā-sajj-a = fastening, preparing; absolutive = ā-saj-ya with -jj for -jy; cp. lajj : rajyate. 163.

á-sat = meaning and origin of long ā is obscure. 131; M. 75.

ās-am = 1 sg. ipf. √as 'be' ā = a + a. M. 7.

āsa-yā́ = from mouth to mouth, together with, near to; cp. madhyā́ in the middle; = madhyayā́, by haplology. 279; M. 58.

ās-īt = 3 sg. iṣ aor. √as 'be'; the low grade ī (of -īm, -īs, -īt) is graded with ā in Lat. -ās, -āt in erās (= ās-īs) erāt (= ās-īt). 89.

ā́s-te = 3 sg. pr. √ās 'sit': Gk. ἧσται; Vedic e = Gk. ai (a + i = e). 37.

ās-that = 3 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' formed on the analogy of ās-thās *as-thas with a short initial a. 277; aorist √sthā 'stand' Wh.. 306; root aor. √sthā M. 367; a aorist √sthā M. Ved. Gr. for Students, p. 430.

ās-tham = 1 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' formed on the analogy of ās-thas *as-thās, cp. above. 277.

ās-thas = 2 sg. mid. aor. √as 'throw' for as-thās by metathesis of quantity; in order to make it look like an augmented form of as-yati the ā (of -thās) was transferred to the initial. 277; M. 58.

ās-pada = place of sitting; s of ās remains before p- in a compound; cp. however, itáḥ-pradāna. 341.

ā́h-a = 3 sg. pf. √ah 'say'; h from dh, cp. ā́t-tha. 246; M. 52; āh-a: ā́t-tha connected with Av. paity -āda 'reply' from IIr. adh (with which agrees the ttha of ā́t-tha), while Lat. ājo adagium goes back to IE. agh- (with velar gh and not labio-velar); according to this mid. Ind. ā́ttha may be from *aktha (*āgdha). 250.

ā-hanás = swelling; wanton; h represents the palatalization (IIr. zh) of gh^w, when, in cognate forms, gh is found before other sounds than s, cp. ghan-á 'mass'. 245; h of ā-han-ás does not represent bh. 251.

ā́-hu-ti = invocation; √hū 'call'; (cp. -hū-ti); secondary shortening of ū into u owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

āh-úr = 3 pl. pf. √ah 'say', cp. ā́h-a. 250; M. 52.

ā-húv-as = nom. pl. of ā-hū́ 'calling', with -uv- instead of -v-. 200.

i : -i : -e, active personal ending -i is derived from mid. personal ending -e (= ai) through the ablaut -e : -i. 65; -i (loc. sg.) may be derived from -e (IE. -ai dat. sg.); cp. pitár-i : pitr-é through the ablaut e : i. 65; verbal forms in -i are not metrically lengthened except ipv. in -dhi. 311; nom. pl. neut. in -i do not take metrical lengthening excepting in rákṣati RV. II. 26. 4. 311; M. 63; √i 'go' cp. ní layate conjugated like √i + nír, but in reality it is √lī + ní. 220.

iṅg = stir; no connection with √ij 'urge' or √ej 'stir'. 97; iṅg, cp. vi-iṅk 'to toss to and fro' with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; iṅg : Pāli iñj, also found in Buddhist Skt. and in BAU. 6. 4. 23 sam-iñj-ayati, is not a borrowing (like cunda-: Class. kunda 'jassamine') but an old form. 140.

iṅg-ati = 3 sg. pr. √iṅg 'stir', guttural seems old; expected *iñj-ati (a = e) guttural probably due to the original 7th class present *inág-mi, *iṅg-más. 148-149.

iṅg-áyati = caus. √iṅg; (éj-ati 'stirs'); guttural is probably due to an old present base *inag-, *iṅg- formed according to the 7th class; for iṅj-ayati cp. BAU. 6. 4. 23. 148; M. 29.

iñj-ayati = cs. √iṅg 'move' (beside iṅgayati) with phonetic palatal before -áyati = IE. éi̯eti; for the guttural, iṅg-a- cp. above. 149; iṅg: cp. √ej- (with a new palatal). 159 (but no connection between the two 97).

iṅgāla = burning coal; for aṅgāra; i in place of a due to Prakritism in Naiṣadha. 19; 216.

***īṅg-más** = 1 pl. pr. √iṅg 'move' (originally of the 7th class); cp. iṅg-ati with analogical guttural. 148.

iccháti = 3 sg. pr. √iṣ 'desire'; cp. aícch-as, where ai (= a + i) based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 52, 53; icch-á-ti, Av. isaiti : Old Slav. iskati 'seeks' Lith. jëszkóti 'seeks' (with velar after a sibilant) with ch an old palatal 155; the representation of Vedic ch, in cognate languages, by sounds corresponding to ś, shows that ch is allied to ś (and not to c, the new palatal). 155; icch-; in the inchoative suffix -cha (gáchati: Gk. βάσχω) this palatal aspirate seems to represent IE. sk̑, a conclusion supported by the old inchoative verb rapśate 'is full' = rap (s) śate, where, after the s has been dropped between two consonants ś = IE. k̑ remained. 157; icch-á-ti : īpsati √āp through ch from ps (cp. accharā : apsarás) Goldschmidt wrong. 158.

ij = √yaj 'sacrifice' cp. īḍ-é = *iẓ-ḍ- = ij-d- = yaj-d-. 166; 271.

-iẓ = cp. havír-bhis, where -iẓ- becomes -ir-. 343.

iẓ̌ā = IIr. for íḍā and írā. 212.

***iẓ-ḍ** = cp. īḍ- = yaj + d. 274.

íṭa = reed with its cerebral unexplained. M. 35.

-iñjayati = cp. iṅg-áyati : éj-ati. 97; 149; M. 29.

iṭa = reed, cerebral unexplained. M. 35.

iṭ-ánt = wandering; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35 (may be for aṭ-ánt ?).

íḍ- = a refreshing draught, with phonetic ḍ for IIr. ẓ̌; cp. irā́ where r replaces ḍ. 212; cp. il-áyati id-áyati (RV. iḷ-áyati). 221; cp. -iẓ- and havír-bhis. 343.

iḍ-á = an epithet of agní; cp. ila in Classical Skt. with l for ḍ. 221.

iḍ-áyata = rest; iḍ- beside iṣ- formed on the analogy of *iḍ-bhís, *iḍ-bhyás; cp. íḍā, iḍā́, iḍ-ás. 176; cp. il-áyata with l for ḍ. 221; M. 35.

iḍ-ás = abl. gen. sg. of íḍ beside iṣ- formed on the analogy of *iḍ-bhyás. 176.

íḍā = a name; cp. aiḍ-á where vṛddhi vowel is secondary. 62.

íḍā = 'refreshment': írā Gk. ἀλδαίνω 'nourish, strengthen'; with ḍ in place of d, originally preceded by r 168; M. 43; íḍā beside íṣ-; from íṣ-; *iḍ-bhís would be phonetic (with the change of ṣ to ḍ before bh, parallel to the change of s (z) into d before bh) and so īḍ-bhyás; on their analogy are formed iḍ-ā́ (instr. sg.) and iḍ-ás (abl. gen. sg. and acc. pl.) which then gave rise to íḍ-ā (as an extension of iḍ-); cp. iḍ-áyata (RV. I. 191. 6) MM. (ilá-yata Aufrecht). 176; M. 35; cp. íḍ, írā. 212; íḍā: ílā with l for phonetic ḍ. 221; Johansson derives íḍā from ij (for yaj + ta) j disappearing without causing compensatory lengthening. 272.

iḍ-ā́ = instr. sg. of íḍ; cp. above. 176; M. 35.

***iḍ-bhís** = cp. above. 176; M. 35.

***iḍ-bhyás** = dat. abl. pl. of íḍ beside iś- cp. above. 176; M. 35.

i-tás = 3 du. pr. √i 'go' cp. é-ti; e : i. 64.

itáḥ-pradāna = offering from hence (= this world), with -as becoming -aḥ before p- (before which -ās generally remains in compounds). 341; M. 71.

í-ti = pcl. thus; cp. ti where initial i has disappeared; cp. va : iva; śmasi : uś-masi. 60; pragṛhya vowels are indicated as such in the Pp. by an appended í-ti. 321.

itó = cp. páritó ṣiñcata. M. 71.

itthā́-dhiy = so devout; from dhī; there are several compounds, in some of which the stem is written with -iy before vowels, in others with -y (as ā-dhy- 'longing'); this shows that while y and v are written for i and u before vowels, they were often pronounced as -iy and -uv. M. 40.

itthā́-dhī = so (very) devout; for -iy and -y cp. above. 200.

i-thá = 2 pl. pr. √i 'go'; cp. é-ṣi; e : i. 64.

i-thás = 2 du. pr. √i 'go'; cp. above. 64.

i-d-ám = dem. prn. nom. sg. 'this': Pāli y-idam; according to P. and Prātiśākhyas, after -a and -ā a y, or a similar sound was pronounced, which was phonetic before i-, ī-, e- and from there spread elsewhere; similarly in Pāli y and v originally served to avoid hiatus before ĭ, e and ŭ o; from here they spread to cases where they were neither phonetic nor otherwise useful; cp. y-idam. 338.

i-dā́ = adv. now: i-dā́n-īm; in i-dā́ the final n disappears at the pause, which appears before the vowel ī- (-dō: -dōn cp. ka-dā́m̐ ṛtacíd RV. V. 3. 9). 108.

i-dā́n-īm = now, cp. i-dā́, where final n disappears at the pause, like the r in mātā́ : mātár-am. 108.

idh = kindle: Gk. αἴθω; initial IIr. i, u, are in many cases, = IE. ai, au, perhaps with an ablaut ai: i, au : u. 64.

i-dha = pcl. 'here': hida in Aśokan inscriptions for *hidha; the tendency to lose initial aspiration when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate continued even in Pāli and Prakrits. 125; Pāli form for Vedic i-há. 250; idha : expected i-há the retention of dh (and bh) even after an unaccented vowel is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which these aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52; idha : Prakrit for Vedic i-há. 276.

***inag-mi** = cp. iṅg-ati with its guttural on the analogy of *inag-mi of the 7th class. 148.

int-tām = 3 sg. ipv. √idh 'kindle' beside the regular indhām (= ind (h) dhām); cp. ran(d)dhi = *randh-dhi; cp. dhak-tam from *dhagh-tam (√dagh) formed on the analogy of dhak (2, 3 sg.) and dhat-tám from *dhadh-tám (√dhā) formed on the analogy of dhat 3 sg. mid. 132.

índavo vām = (RV. I. 2. 4) for -vas; as becomes az which becomes o before voiced consonants (and a). M. 70.

índ-u = drop, soma; i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o). 18.

índra = name of a god, i is not = a (= e, o) i.e. the ablaut of i from IE. ə with a from IE. e, o. 18; pronounced, very often, trisyllabic; the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which r either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13; = ín + ra, according to BR. formed like sundara with a Prakritic d; Jacobi indra : nṛ́ 'hero' like Gk. 'ανδρο- 'man'. 181; M. 36; with the loss of initial s, like úgaṇa, upári. 263.

índra eṇam = medial ṇ appears for n most often in the enclitic pronoun ena 'this'. 191; M. 39.

índraś ca = índraḥ ca; in external saṃdhi ś regularly appears before voiceless palatal mutes. M. 46.

índrā́ = índra ā́, contraction. M. 63.

indrāgniy-ós = of Índra and Agní; with -iy- in place of -y-; in TS. -iy- -uv- for -y-, -v- prevail. 201; M. 40.

indr-iyá = power, with -iya beside -ya; cp. pítr-ya: Gk. πάτριος 'of or belonging to father' Lat. patrius. 199.

indhé = 3 sg. pr. of i(n)dh 'kindle' from indh + té; Barthelomae takes dh from (d) zdhe with the loss of z before dh as in bo-dhí (= *boz-dhí or bod-dhí) from √budh. 274.

indh-té = cp. above. 274.

-iman = suffix; i- is added before -mas svarabhakti according to Bollensen and Brugmann; cp. khanítr-ima-, kṛtríma-, pūtr-íma-, agr-imá. 58.

i-más = 1 pl. pr. √i 'go' cp. é-mi: e : i. 64.

i-yak-ṣ = endeavour to gain, wish to sacrifice; desid. √yaj 'sacrifice';

according to Pischel i is prefixed to y- as in middle Indian itthī : thī. 58.

i-yak-ṣa-ti = desid. √yaj 'sacrifice'; i = yi, initial y has disappeared from the reduplicative syllable. 262; M. 55.

í-yak-ṣamāṇa = wishing to sacrifice for i = *yi cp. above. 262; M. 55.

i-yáj-a = 1 sg. pf. √yaj : iṣ-ṭá ; just as here ya form is normal and i reduction, similarly in di-déś-a : diṣ-ṭá, e is normal and i reduction. 62; M. 14.

iy-áy-a = 1 sg. pf. √i 'go', beside iy-ā́y-a with guṇa and vṛddhi ablaut, cp. ni-náy-a : ni-nā́y-a. 83.

íy-ár-ti = 3 sg. pr. (III class) √ṛ 'go'; iy = i before a-. 197; íy-ar-ti : Germ. eilen 'to hasten'; medial Vedic l corresponds to the medial IE. l in German. 210; M. 42.

iyas-ā́ = exertion, int. √yas 'exert' i = *yi, with the initial y disappearing from the reduplicative syllable i-. 262.

i-yas-i-tá = Ppt. of iyas, int. √yas 'exert'; for i = *yi cp. above. 262.

i-yas-yate = int. √yas 'exert', cp. above. 262.

i-yāj-a = 3 sg. pf. √yaj 'sacrifice' for i = yi cp. above. 262.

i-yā́-t = 3 sg. opt. √i 'go'; on this and i-yā́-m is formed i-yās-am (1 sg. prec.) with short i- (instead of the regular īy-) after prepositions. 95; ī in ablaut with yā in suffix : bruv-ī-tá : i-yā́-t. M. 17.

i-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. √i 'go', cp. above. 95.

i-yās-am = 1 sg. prec. √i with short i (instead of the regular long) after prepositions; cp. i-yā́-t. 95.

iy-eṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. √iṣ 'desire'; iy stands for the reduplicative i. 198.

***ir** = cp. *iṣ which becomes ir before a vowel in ír-ā, iraṃ-mada. 337; -ir, cp. havír-bhis where -iz (r goes back to z) becomes -ir (instead of the phonetic -iḍ) before case-endings (beginning with bh-) which are treated like the second member in a compound. 343.

irajy = to direct; according to Bartholomae ra from rṛ is phonetic, cp. iradhy, irasy-. 12.

iraj-yáti = directs; according to J. Schmidt i (and u) are prefixed before r and l. 58.

iradh = to endeavour to gain; ra : rṛ cp. above. 12; √ṛdh, ra : ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; cp. irádhyai. 279.

iradh-ate = 3 sg. pr. √iradh 'seek to win'; for the prefix i cp. above. 58.

ir-ádhyai = dat. inf. √iradh 'propitiate' for iradh-ádh-; the first of the two similar syllables is dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

iraṃ-mada = delighting in drink; cp. *iṣ, *ir with ṣ changed to r; cp. íṣ-am : ir-am (with the ṣ and r being permitted before vowels). 337.

iras-y = to behave insolently; ra = rṛ, cp. irajy. 12; according to Pischel i is prefixed to r (cp. mid. Ind. itthī : thī). 58.

iras-yáti = 3 sg. pr. √irasy- 'to get angry'; ir without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; Gk. ἔρις 'strife' (root er or erə ?). 24; only ir and not ur. 29.

írā = refreshing draught 'juice': Gk. ὀρός 'whey'; ir without characteristic ablaut form (ur) 24; írā : íḍā (Gk. ἀλδαίνω 'to nourish') with a cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 168; írā from IIr. iẑā, r taking place of ḍ (cp. íḍ, íḍ-ā). 212; M. 43; írā from *iṣ- with r before a vowel, cp. iraṃ-mad-a beside íṣam. 337.

írā-vant = accompanied by nurture; *iṣ- becoming ir- before a vowel. 337.

ír-in = despot; -ir without characteristic ablaut form (ur) beside it. 24.

ír-ya = calm, watchful; for -ir without -ur, cp. above. 24.

irvāru = cucumber, cp. irvālu with l for r by dissimilation. 221.

irvālu = cp. above. 221.

iḷ-áyati = stands still, from íḍ 'refreshment' (= *iḍ-áyati) = RV. iḷ-áyati with ḍ changed to ḷ between vowels. 221.
íḷā = consecrated food, cp. ílā. 221; the cerebral ḷ appears in Śākala and Bāṣkala recensions of the RV., as a substitute, between vowels, for the cerebral ḍ (and with an appended sign for h, for the cerebral aspirate ḍh). 255; M. 53.
il = to come to rest, cp. iḍ-áyati formed on the analogy of *iḍ-bhís, *iḍ-bhyás, iḍā́, iḍ-ás. 176.
ila = name of a person; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Skt. l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels (cp. iḍá an epithet of agní in VS.). 221; M. 45.
il-áyati = 'is quiet' (AV.) for RV. iḷ-áyati (M. 35); J. Schmidt teaches the prefixing of i, u to l, r (√lī ?). 58; for l = RV. ḷ = ḍ cp. ila : iḍ 'refreshment'. 221; M. 45.
ílā = refreshment (in MS.) a by-form of íḍā (RV. íḷā); for l cp. ila. 221; M. 45.
ilībíṣa = name of a demon; the origin of b obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184.
i-va = like, as it were, cp. va with initial i dropped; cp. ti for íti. 60; iva : Lat. -ve invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.
i-vás = 1 du. pr. √i 'go'; cp. é-mi with the ablaut e : i. 64.
-iv étayaḥ = (RV. X. 91. 4 Pp. iva ét-) final ă, instead of being contracted with the following e-, o-, is, in a few cases, elided. 319; M. 64.
īṣ = to desire : OHG. eiscōn 'to further'; in several cases IIr. i (u) = European ai (au) perhaps an ablaut ai : i; au : u. 64; cp. iyeṣ-a with iy for i. 198.
íṣ = refreshing draught; cp. íḍā, iḍ-ás. 176; √iṣ 'send', cp. iṣ (iṣ)áṇi with haplology. 279; *iṣ, cp. írā, iraṃ-mada, (iṣám) with ṣ changed to r before vowels. 337.
iṣ (i) = send : īṣ 'yield'; connection doubtful. 97.
iṣaḥ-stút = cp. iṣa-stút. 343.
iṣ-áṇi = loc. inf. √iṣ 'send' for *iṣ-iṣ- áṇi with second iṣ dropped by haplology. 279.
íṣ-am = acc. sg. of íṣ- 'refreshment'; cp. írā, iraṃ-mad-a where ṣ has changed to r. 337.
iṣá-vant = vigorous, accompanied by refreshment; cp. iṣa-stút. 343; cp. írā-vant, where ṣ has changed to r. 337; M. 71.
iṣa-stút = praiser of the prosperity; (RV. V. 50. 5 iṣaḥ-stūtaḥ = Pp. iṣaḥ-stútaḥ like devastútaḥ in the same verse); iṣaḥ- wrong; correct iṣa- cp. iṣá-vant; the wrong analysis iṣaḥ-s- is due to the analogy of cases where a final sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, was dropped; the elision doubtless being due to the fact that it made no difference to the pronunciation whether there was one sibilant or two in such a situation. 343; M. 71.
iṣidh = to offer; according to Pischel i is prefixed to ṣ- on the analogy of middle Indian itthī : thī; Grassmann niḥ-ṣidh. 58.
iṣ-irá = refreshing, devoted : Gk. ἱερός 'of or relating to the gods'; Vedic i corresponds to Greek ο. 18 : iṣ-irá : īṣ-ira i = ī. 98.
iṣīkā = reed : 'ṣ'kā; i = ī. 98.
iṣu-kṛ́t = preparer, for iṣ-kṛ́t, with the insertion of u before k; cp. suffix -iman for -man. 58.
iṣudh-yati = denominative of √iṣ-udh, presumably from iṣ-udh- with IIr. ṣ before u; cp. also dur-i-tá. 336.
iṣ-kar-tṛ́ = preparer; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the elision of the initial n here. 263.
iṣ-kṛ = to arrange; according to Pischel i is prefixed here like middle Indian itthī : thī and Gāthā istrī : strī. 58.
iṣ-ṭá = Pp. √yaj 'sacrifice' beside i-yáj-a; ya- form original i later; similarly in diṣ-ṭá : di-déś-a e form is normal and i form later. 62; M. 14; is-ṭá : yáṣ-ṭave, ya is reduced to i with the shift of accent on the following syllable.

69; M. 16; √yaj with old palatal j which is changed to ṣ before t against the new palatal j (√yuj 'yoke') which interchanges with the guttural in yuk-tá. 138; M. 31; j is recognized as an old palatal through forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh. 159; j represents old palatal and is cerebralized after i, making also the following t a cerebral. 272; cp. īḍ (√yaj) where ẓ disappears after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274.

-iṣṭha = superlative suffix: -yas with samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; -iṣṭha; Lat. -issimus: Gk. -ιστος; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by Latin against the corresponding tenuis in Gk. 121; -iṣṭha; Av. -išta.: Gk. -ιστός Vedic ṣ = s. 231.

-iṣṭhās = 2 sg. aor. mid. ending; Vedic ṣ = s after i which comes from IE. ə; cp. Gk. -ασθης -ισθης. 231.

iṣ-ma = cp. īṣ-ma 'love' with ī: i. 98.

iṣ-va = according to BR. for iṣ-ma wrong. 98.

i-há = here, Aśokan text drops h, cp. ia = iha. 243; cp. Pāli idha with original dh. 243; h represents dh. 250; cp. viśváha (-dha). M. 52; h appears for dh between vowels only, when the first of them is unaccented. 252; M. 52; i-há: idha the equation shows that there existed a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h, cp. kṛ-dhí, adhás, abhí, ṛbhú, vidhú, vadhū́, vidhávā and adhamá. 252; i-há: Aś. hida for Pkt. idha. 276.

ihā́sti = i-há + as-ti, through contraction. 318; M. 63.

i-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go'; on its analogy is formed vi-hí √vī 'enjoy' (= vī-hí). 98.

-īm̐r = acc. pl. masc. of -i stems; from -*īm̐ẓ from *-īns 231; -īm̐r before vowels; for the reduction of the old nasal into anunāsika in IIr. period cp. -ām̐ = -ān = -āns. 258.

-īṃṣi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -iṣ stems; the anusvāra, which stands for n before ṣ, is due to the analogy of -ānti, nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt stems. 258; M. 54.

ī = as low grade through quantitative similarity of i with ā in strong grade. 20; original low grade of ā; i is a further reduction of the same. 20; -ī, dual ī remains unchanged before a vowel on the analogy of duals in -e, which changed to -ey, remaining -e with the loss of y. 320; -ī loc. sg. -ī remains unchanged before vowels on the analogy of dual in -ī. 320.

īkṣ = see; long ī due to contraction of two i sounds (in reduplication). 84.

ī́kṣ-a-te = 3 sg. pr. √īkṣ : ákṣ-i 'eye', ī is a contraction of the reduplicative i and the initial vowel of the stem 104; ī = i + ă. M. 12.

īkṣ-aṇa = look, cp. kṣaṇa, where the initial ī has disappeared. 61.

īṅkh-áyati = swings : aṅkh-áyati 'embraces' ī = i + a, cp. above. 104; M. 12; before -áyati kh is expected to change into a palatal, cp. arc-áyati. 140; M. 26.

īj = to sacrifice, long ī due to contraction of two i sounds (in reduplication). 84.; īj 'urge' : ej- √iṅg; ī : e ablaut. 97.

īj-ate = 3 sg. pr. √īj : aj : Gk. ἄγω; 'lead, carry' ī = i + ă cp. above. 104; M. 12.

īj-é = 3 sg. pf. √yaj 'sacrifice' = i + ij-é; ī stands for i + i in weak forms of the pf. when the reduplicative vowel is immediately followed by radical i- (reduction of ya). 53; M. 12.

ī́ṭ-ṭe = 3 sg. pr. √īḍ; īḍ = *iẓḍ; expected form *iṣ(ṭ) ṭe, but īḍ is due to transference. 166; M. 10.

īḍ = to adore √yaj or √iṣ 'to desire'; ī = iẓ-; before IIr. ẓ, when followed by one or more consonants, a vowel is lengthened as compensation for the loss of ẓ. 44; īḍ = iẓḍ for yaj + d. M. 57; īḍ: Goth. aistan 'to feel shy'; initial IIr. i, u = European ai, au, perhaps

due to the ablaut ai : i, au : u. 64; ī does not alternate with e. 85; īḍ = yaj : d, the old palatal j (ẓ) disappears before d or dh leaving behind compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and cerebralization of the following d and dh. 271, 274.

íḍ-e = 1 sg. pr. √īḍ 'worship' √yaj (*iẓ-ḍ-), cp. above. 166; M. 33; cp. īḷ-e with ḷ in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 221.

íḍ-ya = to be worshipped; ḍ becomes ḷ only between vowels cp. íḷe. M. 5.

íḷ-e = cp. íl-e. 221; M. 5.

***-ītām** = hypothetical for -etām (3 du. ipv.) with the ablaut ī : ā (of the non-thematic conjugation). 89.

-*īte = hypothetical for -ete, with the ablaut ī : ā (of the non-thematic conjugation). 89.

-*īthām = hypothetical for -ethām. cp. above. 89.

-*īthe = hypothetical for -ethe, cp. above. 89.

ī-dṛ́ś = like this; cp. hediśāni beside ediś in the Sāhābāzgarhī recension of Aśokan edicts, with e becoming he. 243.

-īn = acc. pl. ending of -i bases; at the end of a Pāda it remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.

íp-sa-ti = 3 sg. desid. √āp 'obtain', ī = i + ā when reduplicative i is followed by the low grade form of a root beginning with ā. 19; M. 12; ī = i + ə (= ā). 103; Goldschmidt falsely connects it with iccháti. 158.

īm = an old enclitic acc. of the pronoun root i, meaning him, her, it, them, etc.: Gk. μιν, νιν, is enclitic. 289; M. 81.

-īya = suffix; ablaut ī : ā according to Holzmann; -īya does not go back to -ía- but is = ī + ya (i.e. final ī of the stem + suffixal -ya. 46.

-īyas = comparative suffix; is not -íyas but is a combination of the final i of the stem and the suffixal -ya-. 46.

ī-yās-am = 1 sg. prec. √i 'go', after prepositions, long ī is replaced by short i, this may be due to iyām in optative. 95.

īr = to set in motion cp. pra-v-er-i-ta. 223.

īr-áyati = 3 sg. of caus. √īr; if it be derived from √ṝ 'go' then its ī is due to the present stem, where ī is due to reduplication. 25.

īr-ṇa = in ud-īr-ṇa 'issued' √īr, not from √ṝ. 25.

īr-má = bow : Lat. armus, Germ. Arm, 'a joining together' the shoulder where it is fitted to the 'shoulder blade'; īr without characteristic ablaut form (ŭr) beside it. 25; īrma 'wound' the ablaut īrma : aruṣ is false. 25.

īrṣ-ā = zealousy (in Classical Skt.): īrṣ-yā́ (AV.), the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.

īrṣ-u = zealous : īrṣ-yú (AV.) cp. above. 271.

írṣyati = envies : IE. *ars- according to Bartholomae. 25; īr without any characteristic ablaut (ŭr) beside it. 25.

īrṣyā́ = cp. īrṣā, where y is lost. 271.

īrṣyú = cp. īrṣu. 271.

īl-ayati = sets in motion = Germ. eilen, Skt. l represents IE. l. 219.

íl-e = 1 sg. pr. √īḍ 'praise' = íḍ-e = RV. íḷ-e, in the later Saṃhitās l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels, thus íl-e in Kāṇva Yajuṣ. 221; M. 45.

-īv = root in -īv (dīv, mīv, sīv, etc.) have, in low grade, -īv before y and vowels, but -yū- before consonants. 84.

í-vant = so great, i is lengthened before the initial v of the suffix. 46.

īṣ = to yield, to leave ground : iṣ(i) 'send' with ī : i. 97.

īṣ-ira = fire : iṣ-irá 'fresh' ī : i. 98.

īṣíkā = reed (in MS.) : iṣíkā (AV.) ī : i. 98.

īṣ-úr = 3 pl. pf. √iṣ 'send', ī = i + i. 53; M. 12.

īṣ-ma = love : iṣ-ma, ī : i. 98; M. 39.

īṣ-va = īṣ-ma according to BR. 98.

īh = to strive, h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) = z or ź in Avestan, cp. ehá, an-ehás. 247.

īh-ate = 3 sg. pr. √īh 'strive': eh-á 'greed'; the ablaut ī: e here is irregular; cp. an-eh-á-s, 'matchless'. 84.

īh-ā = effort; cp. eh-á, an-eh-á-s. 90.

-uḥ = abl. gen. sg. of -ṛ stems; -ur for final -ṛ. 29; 3 pl. act. of past tense; it is somewhat doubtful whether -uḥ represents original -us or -ur; in the verbal form, the r in the corresponding middle termination of the pf. -re seems to decide in favour of -r-. 335; M. 72.

uḥj = to hold down, for ubj-; the writing with visarjanīya is purely theoretic. 261.

u = coming from ū in ablaut with am, cp. yuvākú beside asmā́kam 21; u stands, in some cases for original nasal, cp. 3 pl. -ur from -nt. 21; u 'also': Gk. au, Lat. aut (em); in several cases IIr. i, u = European ai, au due perhaps to the ablaut ai: i, au: u. 64; u: Lat. vĕ, Gk. ἠέ from *ηϝέ. 72; u 'again', on the other hand is enclitic. 289; M. 81; the particle u is indicated as Pragṛhya in the Pp. of the RV. and AV. by its nasalized form ūṁ, nasalization being employed to avoid hiatus. M. 65.

-u = verbal forms in -u are not metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.

***u̯ik̂** = cp. vīḍú. 274.

***u̯ṛdhu̯ó** = cp. ūrdhvá, where v is lost before ŭr derived from ṛ vowel. 262.

***u̯ṛrú** = cp. ur-ú, where the initial v is lost before u. 262.

u̯l = cp. úlūta. 262.

u̯ĕu̯ṛ = weak pf. √vṛ from which come varutṛ́ and várūtṛ. 207.

uk-tá = ppt. √vac 'speak', beside u-vác-a; va- form normal according to yuk-tá: yu-yój-a where the guṇa is normal and u form secondary. 62; cp. vák-tave; va is replaced by low grade vowel u due to the shift of accent. 69.

uk-thá = praise √vac; Av. ukhta; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; of two mutes in juxtaposition only the second can be aspirated, here k represents an original aspirate. 130; M. 24.

uk-thā́ = inst. sg. of uk-thá 'praise, song'; = uk-thá + a with contraction. 102; M. 11.

ukṣ = to grow: Gk. αὔξω; αὐξάνω 'to increase'; in some cases IIr. i, u = European ai, au, due perhaps to the ablaut ai: i, au: u. 64.

ukṣ-án = ox; cerebral ṣ stands for dental s after consonants k, r, ṣ medially, when the s is radical. 232, 48.

ukṣaṇ-yú = behaving or doing like ukṣ-án; a (= sonant nasal) is accompanied by n before y. 10.

ukṣ-áti = 3 sg. pr. √ukṣ 'grow'; vaks; va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

úkṣ-ant = growing; va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 16.

ukṣ-i-ta = ppt. √vakṣ 'grow'; cp. above. 70.

úgaṇa = big assembly (?) the origin of ṇ is obscure 195; M. 40; = súgaṇa 'consisting of good troops'; Pat. on Vārtt. 4 to P. 6. 1. 9 teaches the loss of initial s. 263.

ug-rá = strong, connected with ój-as, ój-īyas and not to vā́j-a, whose j is not from g. 70; M. 26; 141; M. 29; cp. og-īyas- (BAU.): ój-īyas. 143, 151; ug-rá: ój-as, before ŭ, ṛ and consonants (except y) the gutturals were not originally palatalized. 152; M. 30; 159; M. 50.

uc (i) = to find pleasure, cp. ūc-úṣ-e. 153.

uc-cá = high (= ud = cá) assimilation. 111; M. 21.

uc-cakanti = 3 pl. pr. of intensive √kan 'see', with guttural before the a of the thematic verbal ending (where a palatal would be phonetic) is a wrong intensive formation. 148.

uc-caṭ = to varnish, cp. caṭ-i-ta, √caṭ. 173.

uc-cā́ = high; cc = t + c. 141; the suffix -ka appears with c, when the suffix being attached to unaccented prepositions, is itself accented. 152; M. 30.
uc-cāva-cá = high and low, for c cp. above. 152.
uc-caís = above, cp. uc-cā́. 141; M. 30; 152.
uc-yáte = 3 sg. pass. √vac 'speak': Pāli v-uccati; for the introduction of v cp. i-dám : Pāli y-idam. 338.
uccháti = 3 sg. pr. √vas 'shine'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ucchāti : Av. usaiti, ch = IE sk̑. 155; M. 22; with inchoative suffix -cha (IE. sk̑o) cp. rapś-áte. 157.
uc-chan-na = perished = ut-san-na √sad + ud 'to perish'; ch for ts due to Prakritic influence. 158.
uc-chal = to move upwards = *ut-sal. 169 √sṛ; for l cp. salilá. 218; cp. si-sar-ti and usselheti. 255.
uc-chal-ati = *utsal-ati: Gk. ἅλλομαι 'spring', 'leap', Lat. salio 'to leap'; for ch cp. above. 158.
uc-chād-ana = destroying = ut-sādana, for ch cp. above. 158.
uc-chūra = evening = ut + sūra, for ch cp. above. 158.
-uẓ = cp. vápur-bhis with -ur- instead of -uḍ-. 343.
ujjh = to leave, jjh from jah. 118; from ud + h- according to Benfey and Brugmann; the latter holding that jh is a medial step between IIr. źh and Ind. h; this seems to be wrong, because the saṃdhi of d + h = dh, √hā does not occur with ud, and jh is everywhere a Prakritism. 164.
ujjhati = leaves from ja-hāti; jh for jah as dh for duh in dhīta = duhitā́. 115, 164.
ujjayinī = name of a town; Pkt. ujjenī : οζήνη; the representation of Indian j by ζ in Greek shows that this was a combination of d and the following palatal š. 137; M. 25.
uj-ja-hi-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave'; is a false correction for ujjihi *ujjhihi from ja-hi-hi; jh = jah. 164.
u-jjānaka = name of a tīrtha for ud-yāna-ka; ud-yāna 'going out'; jj = dy. 163.
u-jji-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave', for *u-jjhi-hi from u-jahihi; the u stands for o = ava, wherewith √hā is frequently inflected; cp. Pāli u-jjhāyati = ava- dhyāpayati. 164; ujjihi from √ujjh; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes such loss) belongs to a suffix or a member of a cd., ujji-hi is an exception, cp. bo-dhi and ja-hí.
ujjh (i) = cp. ujjh. 163.
ujjha- = leave, cp. dhītā = duhitā́. 163.
ujjhaṭita = confused, a Prakritism in Rājataraṅgiṇī. 164.
ujjhati = leaves, Ascoli derives it from ud + hyate (for which an ava-hyati; with ava = o = u is possible) which fits in with Pkt. sajjha = Skt. sahya; Pkt. majjha = mádhya; but the pres. hyati nowhere occurs. 164.
ujjhana = leaving, cp. above. 164.
ujjhityai = dat. sg. of ujjhiti; for jh = jah cp. above. 163.
uñchati = 3 sg. pr. √uñch 'glean': Germ. waschen, wischen 'wipe', 'rule'; Skt. u : Germ. wa. 72.
úñ-śiṣṭa = left over; ppt. of śiṣ 'leave'; MS., MU., and Mānava-sūtra replace final t (when followed by ś) with ñ, and not with the usual c. 329.
uṭaja = a hut made of leaves; ṭ shows that u stands for ṛ. 21; uṭaja : latā, the cerebral seems to be due to the originally preceding l sound. 169.
-uḍ- = cp. vápur-bhis. 343.
uḍu = season: ṛtu, cerebralization due to r sound (and not to l). 169.
uḍu-pa = moon, for ḍ cp. above 21; uḍu-pa = ṛtu-pa; in a few cases media stands for the older tenuis. 117; u for ṛ a Prakritism. 167.
uḍu-pati = moon, cp. uḍu-pa. 167.
uḍumbara = ficus glomerata : udumbara; cause of the cerebral ḍ unknown. 173.

uḍu-rāj (a) = cp. uḍu-pa. 167.
uḍ-ḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √vaś 'desire', the cerebral ḍ is phonetic before -dhi. 175.
u-tá = woven, ppt. √vā 'weave', : ū-ta, ū : u. 98.
utá + u = cp. utó. 326.
utūla = servant, cp. (k) ulūta. 277.
utó = and, also = utá + u; o, as the result of combination of the final ă of particles with u (which itself is often unchangeable) is Pragṛhya. 326; M. 67.
ut-kās-ati = clears the throat of mucus: Pāli uk-kāsati; Prakrit influence is seen on vṛkkáu 'kidneys' for *vṛtkáu; cp. Av. vərəotka, -vərətka-. 135.
ut-tabh-i-ta = ppt. √sta(m)bh, dental s when preceded by ud is lost before a mute. M. 55.
ut-ttambh-ana = support = ut-stambhana; the spelling with three t letters is based on etymology and has no phonetic value. 111.
uttara-kuru = northern Kurus: Gk. ὀττορο-χορρας; Skt. a = Gk. o. 3.
uttarā́hi = northerly: Gk. -οθι with h in place of the original dh. 253.
uttāseti = will shake, 3 sg. fut. (Pāli) √taṃs 'shake' ud (a = m̥). 8.
utthā = to stand up = ud + √sthā; according to Ascoli utthā is a Prakritism. 267.
út-thi-ta = ppt. √sthā + ud; s, when preceded by úd is lost before a mute. M. 55.
ut-phuliṅga = flashing sparks = ut + sphu- cp. above. 264.
út-sa = spring (ud = wet), tenuis t before s is not pronounced as tenuis aspirate (th) because both t and s are pronounced with the same organ of speech; in kṣīrá, however, the change takes place, because the organs of speech of k and ṣ are different. 132.
ut-san-na = perished; ppt. √sad + ud, cp. ucchanna with ch for ts under Prakritic influence. 158.
***ut-sal** = cp. ucchal. 169, 255.
***ut-salati** = cp. ucchal. 158.
ut-sād-ana = destroying, cp. ucchādana. 158.
ut-sūra = evening; cp. ucchūra. 158.
ud = up, after ud, the initial s of √skand and √stambh is lost. 264.
ud-aká = water (O.N. vatu 'water'), cp. daka, where initial u has disappeared. 60.
ud-adaikṣ-ī-t = cp. ud-aikṣ-ī-t. 126.
ud-án = water, cp. unatti: Germ. waschan, wischen, with samprasāraṇa ablaut. 72; cp. udn-ā́, udnás, where -dn- is allowed to remain. 196.
udan-yáti = wants to drink water; denominative; a = sonant nasal is followed by n before y. 10.
udára = stomach, u from IE ə according to Saussure. 21; udára : Lith. wedaras 'bowels'; Ved. u : Lith. we. 72.
ud-a-stāmp-sī-t = 3 sg. siṣ aor. √stambh 'prop'; with p for bh before s. 127.
udi-tá = spoken, ppt. √vad(i) 'speak'; cp. vádati, where the low grade vowel i (= ə, iṭ) has disappeared before a. 81.
***ud-ubj-á** = cp. ur-ubj-á with r in place of d. 212.
udumbára = cp. uḍumbara. 173.
úd ū ayāṁ = (RV. VI. 71.5) the long ū particle occasionally remains unchanged in the RV. even after a consonant. M. 65.
udū́khala = mortar, for ulū́khala with d in place of l or r. 181.
ud-aikṣ-ī-t = ud-a-daikṣī-t, 3 sg. iṣ aor. √dih 'besmear'; in certain cases the Veda shows media instead of the expected aspirate media, even where the final aspiration is lost before s. 126.
-udga = cp. ubj-a through which Pat. (on P. 8. 3. 38) explains -udg-a. 261.
ud-gāh = to plunge up : gāh, cp. ni-bṛh. 184.
ud-dīpikā = a kind of ant; cp. upajíhvikā upa-dīpikā. 163.
ud-dehika = name of a people, Al beruni represents Sanskritic h, a breathing sound, by h, cp. ūdehika. 243.

udná iva = RV. VIII. 19. 14. Pp. udnáḥ iva; cp. vṛṣabhéva. 317.
udn-ás = abl. gen. sg. of udán 'water'; the substitution of n for d before n (in án-na etc.) is on the analogy of sentence saṃdhi, because dn, tm, dm, etc. occur within words. 196.
udnā́ = inst. sg. of udán 'water'; for dn cp. above. 196; M. 37.
ud-yáte = 3 sg. pass. √vad(i) 'speak': a-vādi-ṣ-ur, udi-tá; the low grade vowel i (= ə, iṭ) disappears before personal endings beginning with (vowels and) y. 81.
ud-yā́na = going out, a garden; cp. uj-jāna-ka with jj for dy. 163.
ud-rá = water, a kind of aquatic animal, cp. unatti. 72.
ud-ra = name of Rud-ra, with initial r dropped; cp. áśru- *aḱru and *daḱru. 263.
ud-rodh-ana = rising, growing, √rudh; cp. √ruh where h stands for dh. 250.
ud-viddhet = 3 sg. opt. √vyadh 'pierce' for -dhyet; the semi-vowel y seems to have been lost at the end of the medial consonant group, cp. tucchyá : tuccha. 271.
ud-vidhyet = cp. above. 271.
údhas = udder, cp. ū́dhas, ū : u. 98.
unát-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ud 'wetten'; Gk. ὕδωρ 'water', Lat. unda 'a wave': Old Slav. voda 'water', Germ. Wasser; Ved. u : cognate European languages wa. 72.
upn̥ = cp. upan-ayati (cp. Pāli upa-n-āyika) : Gk. ὑπὰ Aeol. for ὑπό with a = n̥. 309.
úpa = near, up to = Gk. ὕπω; u an original IE. vowel. 21; M. 8; the final a is never metrically lengthened. 311; M. 63.
upa-jíhvikā = a kind of ant, cp. upadīpikā, uddīpikā with j for d; cp. jyótis √dyut. 163.
upa-jī́kā = living upon ant, a water-deity: upadīkā́ 'a kind of ant', cp. above. 163.
upadī́kā́ = a kind of ant, cp. above. 163.
upa-dīpi-kā = a kind of ant, cp. upa-jíhvikā. 163.
upa-draṣṭu-mátī = accompanied by a supervisor (= upadraṣṭr̥m-), the change of -ṣṭr- to -ṣṭu- shows that there was some difficulty in pronouncing r after -ṣṭ-, cp. kroṣṭr̥- : kroṣṭu-. 167.
upa-dhī́va = upadhí + i- (upa-dhí 'the part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference), this is an exception to the rule which prescribes unchangeability for the dual -ī. 321.
upan-ayati = upa-ayati (ŚB) from IE. *upn̥ (?); cp. vṛṣam-aśvá. 309.
upa-balihā-mahe = 1 pl. pr. √valh 'to emulate', with the introduction of i between l and h. 58.
upa-bd-á = noise (-bd- = p(a)d *ped) with the a ablaut, cp. s-ánti : ás-ti corresponding to dviṣ : dvéṣ. 76; M. 17.
upa-bd-í = noise, sound produced at the sprinkling of soma; cp. above. 76; M. 17.
upári = above; cp. úpala with l. 220; M. 44; 263.
upa rṣ-ánti = 3 pl. (VI class) pr. √r̥ṣ 'rush', a + r̥ = ar, but cp. ārchatu with ār. 319.
úpala = upper mill-stone, beside upári: Gk. ὑπέρ; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.
upa-valh = test by riddles, propound a riddle, to emulate; in ancient texts the combination lh is rare. 244; M. 50; valh: hval 'go deviously' a case of metathesis. M. 58.
upa-vas-atha = the day of preparation, in Buddhist Skt. poṣadha 'fast', upoṣadha, upoṣayati; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.
upa-vāk-á = praise, √vac; cp. upa-vāk-yà with a guttural instead of a new palatal before -yà. 143; M. 27.
upa-vāk-yà = to be praised √'vac', beside upa-vā́c-yá; upa-vāk-à; guttural appears instead of new palatal before the suffixal -yà forming derivatives from nouns,

the last consonant of which is a guttural. 143; M. 27.

upa-vā́c-ya = to be praised; cp. above. 143; M. 27.

upa-vi-mok-am = having left; √muc; a guttural in a noun formed without suffix is striking, because in such a situation a palatal is regular. 151.

upa-ślā́ghā = confidence in oneself, boast, with phonetic gh; on its analogy is preserved the guttural in ślā́gh-ati, where a new palatal is expected before the a (= e) of the thematic verbal ending. 148.

upa-ṣṭút = at one's call, adv., beside upa-stút; ṣ appears beside s here on the analogy of the frequent -ṣṭu- after i- or -u-. 237; M. 49.

úpa-stut = call, cp. above. 237; M. 49.

upá-stha = lap; RV. Pada upá-stha instead of upás-stha (so Grassmann) with an irregular abbreviation of s. 114; M. 21; a final consonant disappears before the same consonant, when the latter is the initial of a group. M. 74.

upa-sthā́y-am = having approached; absolu. √sthā with an unetymological y based on the analogy of forms (like á-pā-y-i) where y, before a vowel, is phonetic. 208; M. 41.

úpahūtā3m̥ = TS. 2.6.7.3. with anusvāra instead of the anunāsika ꣸. 257.

ùpahūtā3m̐ hó = úpahūta hó, with its final pluti vowel nasalized. 299.

upā-káyos = in the vicinity; cp. upā-ké. 152; M. 30.

upā-ké = in the vicinity, the suffix -ká regularly appears with guttural, even when it is accented in locative. 152; M. 30.

upānáḍ-bhyām = instr., dat., abl. dual of upā-náh against P. 8.2.34 which requires dh in place of h before bh. 175.

upā-nat-ka = shoe, √nah 'bind', h does not represent dh here, in spite of nad-dhá Ppt. √nah. 250.

upā-náh = cp. Pāli upāhana through metathesis. 277.

úpā-rchati = 3 sg. pr. √r̥ 'go' + úpa, (in TS.); in AV. and VS. the preposition ā contracts with r̥ to ār (cp. ā́-rti), the TS. extends this contraction to prepositions ending in -a. 319.

upā-rṣati = 3 sg. pr. √r̥ṣ 'rush' (ŚB.); cp. úpārchati, ā́-rti. 319.

upāhana = shoe, Pāli form for Skt. upānáh through metathesis. 277.

up-etavya = to be gone near to, = upa+etavya, √i 'go'; with irregular elision of a before e. 320.

up-etr̥ = one who goes up (√i 'go') = upa+etr̥, cp. above. 320.

úp'eṣatu = 3 sg. ipv. √īṣ 'move' (AV.) úpa+eṣ-; final ă, instead of being contracted with the following initial e, o, is sometimes elided. 319; M. 64.

upéṣantam = pr. pt. √īṣ 'move', (AV.) cp. above. 319.

upaihi = 2 sg. ipv. √i 'go' = upa+ihi; vr̥ddhi on the analogy of upaitu (= upa+etu) 3 sg. ipv. √i. 319.

upolapá = a kind of bush, cp. upolabá with medial instead of the older tenuis. 117.

upolaba = cp. above. 117.

ubj = to force; Kāt. and Pat. derive from it sam-udg-a 'the point of bud' and abhy-udg-a (rising, uprisen); with the change of bg into dg; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence 161; 181; cp. uḫj with ḫ in place of b (which is purely theoretic). 261.

ubhayataḥ-kṣṇúr = (TS.) two-edged, cutting on two sides; √kṣan 'injure'; before mutes immediately followed by s or ṣ, final s always becomes visarjanīya. 341; M. 71.

ubhé = both, nom. acc. du. fem. neut. is pragr̥hya because it consists of a+the dual ī. 325; M. 66.

ubháu = both: Gk. ἄμφω 'both': change of a into u? (cp. ὑφαίνω 'to weave' = Ved. vabh in ūrṇa-vābhis below). 21.

ubh-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √ubh 'confine': Gk. ὑφαίνω: Germ. weben 'to weave'; Ved. u: Germ. we. 72.

-ur = 3 pl. verbal ending derived from -nt. 21; -ur: Av.-arə -ərəs, -ur corresponds to -ar in Avestan. 29; -ur for final r̥ (cp. sthātúr, sanitúr, ur = r̥ḥ ?). 29; -ur in vápur-bhis, where -uẓ (r = ẓ) becomes -ur instead of -uḍ before case-endings (beginning with bh-) which are treated like the second member in a compound. 343; cp. -uḥ. M. 72.

úraṇa = sheep, √vr̥ 'cover': Gk. Ϝαρήν 'sheep', v is lost before ŭr derived from r̥. 261; M. 55.

úras = breast, √vr̥ 'choose': Av. vārō, v is lost before ŭr derived from r̥. 261; M. 55.

úrā = sheep, cp. úraṇa. 261; M. 55.

urāṇá = choosing, pr. pt. √vr̥ 'choose', with ur; cp. var-īta with ar. 23; v is lost before ŭr. 261; M. 55.

ur-ú = broad: vár-īyas from *vr̥-ú; (according to Brugmann) due to Av. vouru-; but this is related to Av. uru from IE ur-ú. 24; ur-ú: vár-īyas, va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; M. 16; cp. ulū khala with l. 220; according to Ōsthoff from IE. *u̯r̥r-ú with elision of v before u. 262; cp. ulu and uloká with l. 279.

urú iva = cp. urū́ va and urv ìva. 337.

uru-bj-á = vide open = uru+ubjá, the reason of shortening the ū is not clear. 44; from *ud-ubj-á, r takes the place of d perhaps under the influence of the numerous compounds beginning with ur-ú. 212; M. 43.

***uru-loká** = cp. uloká. 221.

uru-vyácā = occupying wide space (RV. X. 128. 8) to be read trisyllabic *urūcā́ like fem. urūcī́. 59.

urūcī́ = occupying wide space (=uru+vyañc) cp. uru-vyácā. 59.

urū-ṇasá = broad-nosed; cerebralization is less regular when the second member in a compound is not a verbal. M. 74.

urū-nasá = broad-nosed; for lengthening of u cp. ahī-śúva. M. 75.

urū va = cp. urv ìva. 337; M. 70.

urvárā = fertile soil, field; Av. urvara; ur with original u does not change to ūr; ur coming from r̥̄, however, changes into ūr as in pūr-ṣú (= uru-varā with the loss of u before v ?). 42; M. 10.

urv-áśī = eagerness, desire; for ur cp. urvárā. 42; M. 10 = *uru-váśí with the elision of u before v. 59.

urvārukā́ = pumpkin; for ur cp. above. 42.

urv-iyā́ = instr. adv., widely; for ur instead of ūr cp. above. 42; M. 10; from ur-ú, expected -uyā́ (instead of uru-iyā́ or urv-yā́). 74; -iyā́: -yā́ side by side. 200; M. 40.

urv ìva = (RV. IX. 96. 15) Pp. urú-iva; to be read urū́ va (Grassmann urúr va) = urús-va = *urūẓ va = urū́ va; the cerebral ẓ being dropped after lengthening the preceding u. 337; M. 70.

urv-ī́ = wide (from ur-ú) Gk. εὐρεία 'wide', ur does not become ūr because it does not come from r̥̄. 42; M. 10; urv-í nom. acc. du. of neut. ur-ú with its -ī unchangeable. 325.

ur-vyáñcam = of wide embrace = uru-vya-; u disappears at the end of the first member before v in a compound. 59.

urvyā́ = widely, from urú, expected uru-yā́. 74; cp. urv-iyā́. 200.

ulupa = cp. ulapa-, ulūka- (with a guttural for labial). 136.

ulu-much = ur-ú-. 279.

ulu-pa = cp. ulūka. 136.

***ulu-loka** = cp. uloká. 221, 279.

ulūka = name of the reed saccharum cylindricum (cp. ulapa, ulupa) with a guttural in place of labial. 136; ulūka 'retina'; Lat. volvo; Vedic l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44; úlūka 'owl': Lat. ulula 'owl'; Old Germ. Uvila; mod. G. Eule;

Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l (in Latin). 218; M. 44.

ulū́khala = mortar; cp. udūkhala. 181; connected with ur-ú: Gk. εὐρύς 'broad'; Vedic l represents IE. r; this value of l occurs only in the neighbourhood of labial sounds (u, o, p, m, v). 219.

ulūta = boa; according to Bechtel from √ul̥- (with the loss of the initial v before u). 262; (k)uluta 'name of a folk': utūla 'servant' a case of metathesis? 277.

uloká = world, wide space, commoner than loká, the initial u has not been satisfactorily explained, (M. 13) cp. Lith. laũkas 'field'; Lat. lūcus 'wood'; phonetic ul- from IE. l̥l- according to Benfey; u due to Dravidian influence (cp. ulogo, ulaga) where u is prefixed to l; according to Kuhn uloká is connected with urú, M. Müller uloká from ulu-loká *uru-loká. 58; Bloomfield from *ulu-loká through assimilation from *uru-loká. 221; M 45; lu (of ulu-lo.) dropped by haplology. 279; this is doubtful. M. 59.

ulkā́ = meteor: várcas; va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ul is regular (cp. úlūka) before vowels only; before consonants we should have vr̥. 74; ulkā́: Lat. volcanus, 'Vulcan' the fire-god, Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

úlba = membrane: Lat. volvo 'to roll, to turn', Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

ulbaṇá = lumpy, clotted; origin of ṇ is obscure. 193, 195.

ulmúka = firebrand: OHG. Walm 'heat'; Ved. u: OHG. wa. 72.

uv = beside v. 21, 197–204.

u-vā́c-a = 3 sg. pf. √vac 'speak', *vu- for original *va-; before simple u the v has disappeared at the beginning of the reduplicative syllable. 262; M. 55.

u-vā́p-a = 3 sg. pf. √vap 'strew'; for *vu = *va- cp. above. 262.

u-vā́s-a = 3 sg. pf. √vas 'dwell', 'shine', cp. above. 262; M. 55.

u-vā́h-a = 3 sg. pf. √vah 'carry'; for u cp. above. 262; M. 55.

u-vóci-tha = 2 sg. pf. vac(i) 'speak'; the new palatal c (= k^w) before i (= ə) is due to transference; cp. ok-i-vā́ṃs. 142; M. 26.

uv-oṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. √uṣ 'burn'; with uv in place of v. 198.

uśík = nom. sg. of uśíj 'desiring', 'demanding'; the nature of palatal j is uncertain. 174; M. 34; uś-íj (and not uḍ-íj with ḍ for ś, cp. classical viṭ-pati), some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of saṃdhi, cp. viś-páti, viś-pátnī, viś-pálā. 327.

uś-mási = 1 pl. pr. √vaś 'desire'; cp. ś-masi where u has disappeared. 60; uś-masi: váṣ-ti; va is reduced to u owing to the shift of accent. 69; M. 16.

uṣ = burn, on its analogy is formed uṣa 'salt-ground' for the regular ūṣa (with short u in place of long). 48; -uṣ- pf. pt.: -vāṃs, -vat, a case of saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; cp. pīy-ū́ṣ-a (for pīy-uṣ-a) with ū for u. 98.

uṣa = saltish earth (MS.) beside ū́ṣa (in TS.); cp. √uṣ above. 48.

uṣád-bhis = instr. pl. of uṣás; the dental s as final of nominal stem is changed to t before case-terminations beginning with bh-. 179. M. 36; case-termination is treated like second member of a compound. M. 76.

uṣár = dawn; cp. uṣā́m with the loss of the medial r based on the analogy of mātā́ (= mātár). 109; with original r. 339; M. 72.

úṣar = voc. sg. of usŕ̥ with ṣ for s, cp. usr-ás, usr-í, usr-ā́m. 232.

uṣar-bhút = waking at dawn, final aspirate (dh) is represented by the corresponding tenuis, cp. dūrā́t. M. 60.

uṣás = dawn: Gk. αὔω 'to kindle'; Lat. aurora (for ausosa) 'dawn'; in some cases IIr. i, u are equal to European ai, au, due perhaps to the ablaut ai: i, au: u. 64; uṣás: vas 'shine'; va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; uṣás: ūṣā; ū: u. 98.

uṣ-ás = acc. pl., and abl. gen. sg. of uṣ-, weak stem of uṣ-ás- 'dawn' for *uṣṣ-as; cp. apá-su, ási. 111; M. 21; cp. uṣā́m. 305.

uṣā́ ā́ yāti = cp. uṣā́ yāti. 316.

uṣ-āṇá = pf. pt. √vas 'wear', preceded by u, s changes to ṣ. 231; M. 48.

uṣā́m = acc. sg. of uṣár (= uṣār-ám); loss of the medial r is on the analogy of mātā́ (mātā́r) 109; acc. sg. of uṣás formed on the analogy of nom. sg. -āṣ. 305.

uṣā́ yāti = (RV. III. 61. 4 Pp. uṣā́ḥ yāti) should be read uṣā́ ā́ yāti (contraction irregular) as the metre requires. 316; M. 65.

uṣā́s-am = acc. sg. of uṣás, with ā, but cp. yaśas-am with a. 13.

u ṣuvāṇáḥ = root aor. pt. √su 'press', medial n is cerebralized after ṛ, r, ṣ, even though it is intervened by vowels, guttural or labial mutes, nasals, y, v, h. (S.V. svāná) 188; M. 38.

uṣṛ = dawn; from *uṣṣṛ-. 111.

uṣ-ṭá = ppt. √vas 'shine'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

***úṣṭa** = from úṣṭra 'camel'; the r seems to have been dropped in pronunciation, hence no cerebralization of n in úṣṭrānām. 271.

úṣ-ṭra = camel, buffalo: Av. uštra- derived from √vah 'carry' (= IIr. važh). 131; the r seems not to have been pronounced, cp. above. 166; 271; M. 33; were it derived from √vah, we should have had ū́ḍhra, because when the first is h representing an old palatal aspirate it disappears after cerebralizing the dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. M. 24.

úṣṭrā-nām = gen. pl. of úṣṭra; the dental n (instead of the expected ṇ after r) shows that in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r was not pronounced. 167; M. 33; 188.

uṣṇá = hot, ṇ due to the preceding ṣ. 38.

uṣṇík = cp. uṣṇíh. 174.

uṣṇíh = a particular metre, nom. sg. uṣṇík; the nature of the palatal is uncertain. 174; M. 34.

uṣṇíhā = the nap of the neck; for the palatal cp. above. 174.

uṣ-mán = steam, heat, beside the regular ūṣ-mán formed under the influence of √uṣ 'burn', with which originally it had nothing to do. 44.

-us = cp. -uḥ. M. 72.

usṛ = dawn, for *uss-ṛ-; cp. uṣ-ás, apá-su and á-si. M. 21.

us-rá = dawn, bull; √vas 'shine'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; s (of conjunct -sr-) does not change into ṣ. 232; M. 48.

usr-ás = gen. sg. of usṛ́; medial s, though it is preceded by u, does not become ṣ, when followed by r, owing to a distaste for succession of cerebrals. 232; gen. sg. of usrā 'matutinal'. M. 48.

usrā́ḥ = cp. usrārvā́ñcā. 316.

usrā́m = usrí, loc. sg. of usṛ́; for s, cp. above. 232; M. 48.

usrārvā́ñcā = RV. II. 39.3 Pp. usrā arvā́ñcā; more probable usrā́ḥ; contraction (irregular) being contrary to metre, is to be removed. 316.

usr-í = loc. sg. of usṛ́ 'dawn'; cp. usr-ás. 232; loc. sg. of usrá 'matutinal'. M. 48.

usr-íya = belonging to a cow, with -íya and not -ya. 200.

usselheti = goes up. Pāli form for ut + √sṛ with -lh- from -sl- = -sr-; here selh comes from sisl (cp. si-sar-ti, class. ucchal = ut + sal 'fling up'). 255.

-uhya = gd. √ūh 'remove'; cp. uh-yate. 92.

uh-yate = 3 sg. pass. √ūh 'remove' (with short u after prepositions) against ūh-yate, due to the influence of -uhya (always with short u after prepositions). 92, 95.

uh-yāt = 3 sg. opt. of ūh 'remove'; ūh-ati: ohatām; in uh is found ū, where other roots show guṇa. 92.

ūṁ = cp. u. M. 65.

-ūṁr = from -*ūṁz = -ūns. 231; acc. pl. masc. of -u stems before vowels; for the reduction of the

old nasal into anusvāra in the IIr. period cp. -āṃ. 258.

-úṃṣī = nom. acc. neut. pl. of -us stems; the anusvāra, which stands here for n before ṣ, is due to the analogy of -ānti, nom. acc. neut. pl. of -nt- stems. 258.

-ū = dual -ū remains unchanged before a vowel; cp. dual -ī, -e. 320; loc. sg. -ū remains unchanged on the analogy of dual -ū. 320.

ūc-i-ṣé = 2 sg. pf. √vac (i) 'speak' = u-uci-ṣé, u = va, reduction due to the shift of accent. 53; M. 31; the new palatal c for k before i (= ə) is due to transfer; cp. ok-i-vā́ṃs 142; M. 26; cp. yáthocīṣé. 320.

ūc-úr = 3 pl. pf. √vac (i) 'speak', ū = u+u in weak forms of the perfect, when the reduplicative vowel is immediately followed by u (either original or reduction from va). 53; M. 12.

ūc-úṣ-e = dat. sg. of ok-i-vā́ṃs; pf. pt. of uc(i) 'find pleasure'; in nom. sg. guttural (before i = ə) is phonetic, in dat. sg. the palatal is analogical. 153; M. 31.

ūc-e = 3 sg. pf. √uc 'find pleasure', for ū cp. above. M. 12.

ūḍhá = carried, ppt. √vah 'carry'; ū = uẓ; before IIr. ẓ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of ẓ 44; M. 10; ḍh from IIr. ẓdh IE. *ĝdh from IE. *ĝht 131; = *uẓ-dhá for uẓh-tá from (vah-tá) when the first (of the two conjunct consonants) is h representing an old palatal aspirate (= ẓh = IE. ĝh) it disappears after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 24; cp. vóḍhum. M. 51; cp. sā́ḍhṛ. M. 58.

ūḍhá = removed; ppt. √ūh 'remove'; old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) is reduced to h, cp. √ūh. 247.

ūḍhí = carrying, √vah; ū = uẓ, cp. ūḍhá. 44.

***ūḍhra** = cp. úṣ-ṭra. M. 24.

ūḍhvam = carrying, √vah; ū = uẓ cp. above. 44.

ūṇí = a vessel used in the preparation of the soma juice beside oṇí; ū for o. 22; n cerebralized on the analogy of kṣoṇī́. 191.

ū-tá = ppt. √vā 'weave', cp. vy-ù-ta where J. Schmidt explains short u (instead of long) on short va of váyati. 94; ū-tá: u-tá; ū : u. 98.

ū-tí = 'help': avi-ṣ-ṭam, the guṇa grade of long ū is ăvi before consonants, that of short u is o. 84.

ūtíbhis = with aids, ūtíḥbhis, with avagraha in Pp.; case-endings are treated like second members in a compound. M. 76.

ūtī́ = instr. sg. of ūtí 'help', instrumental -í, in a few cases, remains unchanged on the analogy of dual -ī. 321.

ū́dh-an = udder; cp. try-udh-án with short u. 92; M. 20; 95.

ū́dhar+a = cp. ū́dho a-. 334.

ū́dhar = udder, has original r. 339; M. 72.

ū́dh-as = udder: udhas; ū : u. 98; M. 72.

ū́dho+a = (=udder); expected ū́dhar a-; since ḥ is the pause form of both r and s, a certain amount of mutual contamination appears in their saṃdhi and we find ū́dho (ū́dhar with original r) treated as if it were ū́dhas (with s). 334; M. 72.

ū́dho romaśā́m = (RV. VIII. 31. 9) expected ū́dhā ro-; final r disappears before the following initial r, after lengthening the preceding vowel; in a few instances o appears (instead of ā) under the influence of -aḥ as the pause form of neuters in -as. 335; M. 72.

-ūn = acc. pl. ending of -u bases; at the end of a Pāda it remains unchanged before a vowel. M. 68.

ū-na- = insufficient: Lat. vā-nus 'empty, vacant'; ablaut of vā (the long grade) with ū (low grade). 86.

ūm = the particle u is indicated as pragṛhya in the Pp. of the RV.

and AV. by its nasalized form ūṃ (nasalization to avoid hiatus). 321.

ū́-ma = helper: avi-ṣṭam; ū : ǎvi, cp. above. 84.

ūṃ íti = u íti in the Pada; cp. óṃ, which may be nasalized ó. 302.

ū́rarī-kr̥ = to accept; according to J. Schmidt i, u are prefixed before l, r. 58.

ū́rī-kr̥ = for u cp. above. 58.

ūr-ú = thigh; in certain inflections of the word TS has uv instead of the regular v. 201; M. 40.

ū́rk = (ks) nom. sg. of ū́rj 'nourishment, strength', with phonetic guttural k preserved before s of the nom. sg. 173; M. 34; k when it is preceded by r and belongs to a root is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; cp. várk. M. 61.

ū́rj = nourishment, power, from *vū́rj: Av. vərəzvaṇt; ūr here has no characteristic ablaut form (īr) beside it 25; according to Hübschmann with a new palatal 159; j is an old palatal when it is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages; cp. Av. vərəzə̄na 'efficacy', vərəzvaṇt 161; M. 32; ū́rj √vr̥ 'cover', v is lost before ǔr from a r̥ vowel. 261; M. 55; cp. ūrk with final -rk. 304.

ū́rṇa-mradas = soft as wool: mr̥dú; ra: r̥ samprasārana ablaut. 71; M. 16; for ū́rṇā-, for shortening, cp. amīva-cātana. M. 75.

***ūrṇa-vā́bhi** = spinning wool, a spider; cp. aurṇavābhá where au the vr̥ddhi form is secondary. 62; M. 14; for shortening cp. ū́rṇa-mradas; M. 75.

ū́rṇā = wool, from *vū-, cp. Germ. Wolle; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it 25; for the cerebral ṇ and the theory of Fortunatov and Bechtel cp. pūrṇá 194; ū́rṇā: Wolle, Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210; M. 42; initial v is lost before ǔr from a r̥ vowel 261; M. 55; cp. ū́rṇa-mradas, aurṇa-vābhá. M. 75.

ūr-ṇó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √r̥ 'go' (and not from √vr̥); ūr comes through connection with vr̥-ṇó-ti. 25; covers √vr̥, cp. aur-ṇo-s, where au, based on contraction (ā + ū) is distracted into two syllables 52, 53; √vr̥, cp. aporṇvīta. aporṇuvánt. 202; v is lost before ǔr. 261; M. 55.

ū́rdara = vessel for measuring corn; ūr without any characteristic ablaut from beside it. 26.

ūrdhvá = high; ū́rdhva: Gk. νορθός, Av. eredwa; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. dhr-uvá with -uva instead of -va 199; from IE. u̥r̥dh- u̯ó- having gradation with √vrādh 'to ascend' (to be distinguished from Av. ərəδwa 'high', Lat. arduus 'elevated') v is lost before ǔr. 262; from √vr̥dh, with the loss of initial v. M. 55.

ūrdhvā́ñ caráthāya = (RV. I. 36. 14) cp. vajriñ chnathihi. M. 69.

ūrmí = wave, ūr not in ablaut with r̥. 25; Av. varəmi, Germ. Walm; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; ūr = r̥̄ which goes back to IE. l̥̄. 27; from *vūrmí: OHG. Walm, medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210; M. 42; v is lost before ǔr. 262; M. 55.

ū́vadhya = contents of bowels: Gk. ὄνθος 'rubbish', connection doubtful. 10.

ū-v-ur = 3 pl. pf. √vā 'weave', cp. ó-tum, ó-tave, ó-tavái: v-áyati which go well with a root with short u-. 94.

ū́ṣa = saline earth, beside uṣ- with short u, on the analogy of √uṣ 'burn'. 48.

ūṣā = dawn: uṣás; ū : u. 98.

ūṣ-mán = heat, cp. uṣ-mán, where short u is due to the influence of √uṣ, with which ūṣ-mán, originally had nothing to do. 44.

ūh = consider, ū changes with o, cp. ū́h-ati, -ūhá-, -ū́ham: -ohá-, -óham. 84; 92; √ūh 'remove', h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. ẓh), when as a final before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ź); ẓ (of ẓḍh) disappears leaving a

compensatory lengthening, cp. ūḍhá. 247; ūh, its relation with gó-ny-ogh-as is not certain. 254; cp. prauḍha. 318.

-ūh-á = : óh-a, in √uh is found ū where other roots show guṇa o. 92.

ū́h-ati = 3 sg. pr. √ūh 'remove': óh-a- 'gift', for ū cp. above. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which is preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15.

-ū́ham = : óh-a, for o : ū cp. above. 92.

ūh-é = 3 sg. pf. √ūh consider; on ūh-é is based the classical ūh- for oh-. 92.

ū́h-ya = absolu. of √ūh 'remove': óh-a; cp. above. 92.

ū́h-ýate = 3 sg. pass. √ūh 'remove': óh-a cp. above. 92; after the prepositions always uh- (with short u) under the influence of -úhya (always with short u after prepositions). 92; cp. uh- with short u. 95.

ūh-yā́te = 3 du. pf. √ūh 'consider' (= ūhā́te ?) quadri-syllabic; defective representation of *ūhiy- or *ūhīy- a denominative formation of *ūhi. 60.

ūh-yā́the = 2 du. pf. √ūh 'consider', cp. above. 60.

r̥ = go, cp. álarsi, álarti, alaryati. 221.

-r̥ = the 2.3 sing. root aorist from roots in -r̥ has original r, cp. āvar from √vr̥ 'cover' M. 72; voc. of -r̥ stems has original r. 72.

r̥k-chas = by r̥kṣ (śśs.) = r̥k+ṣas, s is replaced by ch after k. 329.

r̥k-ṇa = wealth, possession; according to BR. r̥ kṇa = vr̥kṇa (loss of initial v). 263.

r̥k-thā = r̥k-sthā ? with the loss of initial s of √sthā. 264.

ŕ̥kṣa = bear, kṣ = ś+s and not k+s: Av. arəša (Av. š for ś+s, khš k+s. 134; M. 25; cp. accha : riccha with ch for kṣ 158; ŕ̥kṣa: Lat. ursus 'to provoke' ? 240; ŕ̥kṣa: Gk. ἄρχτος, Vedic kṣ = Gk. xt. 240.

ŕ̥k-ṣama = like r̥c, beside ŕ̥k-sama; after k the s is cerebralized initially in the second member of other than verbal compounds. 237; M. 49.

ŕ̥k-ṣará = thorn; from √r̥ṣ 'to prick', kṣ = ṣ+s- 137; M. 25.

r̥kṣálā = fetter, cp. r̥cchárā. 158; M. 31; : r̥cchárā; with l after r̥ by dissimilation. 221.

ŕ̥k-sama = cp. ŕ̥k-ṣ-. 237.

r̥gm-íya = praiseworthy, with -íya and not -ya. 200.

r̥cchatu = 3 sg. ipv. √r̥ 'go', cp. ā́-rchatu. 319.

r̥cchanti ṣma = 3 pl. for √r̥ 'go', sma emphasizing particle; change of s into ṣ due to the preceding i. 237; M. 50.

r̥cchárā = fetter, part of an animal's leg; (AV.): r̥kṣálā (in VS.); kṣ = ch, cp. takṣa-ká : Pāli tacchaka. 158; M. 31; cp. r̥kṣálā with l for r by dissimilation. 221.

r̥jipyá = going straight; Av. ərəziʃya 'falcon'; j is an old palatal where this is so shown by the evidence of cognate languages. 161; M. 32.

ŕ̥j-īyas = straighter, j is an old palatal, media of ś. 31.

r̥j-ú = straight: rājí 'row'; ra : r̥ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; r̥ the low grade vowel of ar and ra. M. 16; Av. ərəzu-; cp. ráj-iṣṭha. 160; Vedic j : Av. z. 175; j old palatal media of ś. M. 31.

r̥j-rá = reddish, shining √arj; j is an old palatal when found before r, which does not palatalize a guttural. (straight √raj) 160; M. 31.

r̥ñj-áti = 3 sg. pr. √r̥j 'direct': rāj-í 'row'; samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; r̥ñj-ati, if it belongs to Gk. ὀρέγω, 'to reach, stretch' must be in low grade IE. *r̥̄ĝ- (and not *r̥ĝ-) with r̥̄ shortened before the present element. 97; there is no room for long r̥̄ before ñj in IE. base, and r̥ñj-áti must not be connected with Gk. ὀρέγω. 97.

r̥ṇatti = 3 sg. pr. √ard 'vanish', according to Benfey ṇ is meant to avoid hiatus. 196.

ṛ-ṇó-ti = goes (?) covers, (?); not from √vṛ but from √ṛ. 25.

-ṛ-ṇv-atī = cp. v(i)y- ūrṇv-atí with -ṇv- after ṛ. 204.

-ṛṇv-án = cp. v(i)y- ūrṇv-án with -ṇv- after ṛ. 204.

ṛtá-dhīti = of holy thought 'truly adored' with long ī, which is retained here in bahuvrīhi on the basis of simple dhī-tí. 95; M. 20.

ṛtā-yá- = to observe order (beside ṛta-yá-); lengthening on the analogy of -īyáti -ūyáti. M. 11.

ṛtā-van = observing settled order, with a lengthened before the suffixal v-. 46; M. 10.

ṛtāvn-e = dat. sg. of ṛtā-van; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

ṛtā-ṣáh- = maintaining settled order, for lengthening cp. ahī-śúva. M. 75.

ṛtā-ṣāṭ = maintaining settled order, √sah; cerebral ṣ due to the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45; ṣ not phonetic. 225.

ṛtu-sthā = according to seasons, cp. vṛ́-thā for *vṛta-thā. 279; M. 58.

ṛtu-pa = moon, cp. uḍu-pa. 117, 167.

ṛ-té=adv. prep. with abl. 'without'; loc. of ṛ-tá: Pāli rita, change of ṛ into ri on account of similarity of pronunciation. 31.

ṛtv-ík = nom. sg. of ṛtv-íj = 'sacrificer', priest (with an old palatal), expected with ṭ like rā́ṭ, (√rāj) bhrā́ṭ, spáṭ, but on account of a dislike for having a cerebral ṭ after ṛ, the phonetic k has been retained. 173; M. 60; Pāli iritviya; for ṛ = ri cp. ṛt-é. 31; = ṛtu-√yaj. 173; the final of dissyllabic (ṛ́tu-i-) is to be pronounced as semi-vowel (and not as a syllabic -uv). 322; M. 65.

ṛ́tv-iya = regular, beside ṛ́tv-ya. M. 40; cp. ṛtv-íya. 200.

ṛ́tv-ya = cp. ṛtv-íya. 200.

ṛtv-íya = regular, iya: ya, cp. above. 200.

ṛtve = menstruating: ṛtvye, the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.

ṛtvye = cp. above. 271.

ṛdū-dára = compassionate, holsome; according to BR. *mṛdū- with the loss of initial m. 263.

ṛdh = to succeed: iradh 'to seek to win', ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; cp. āḍhyá with a cerebral for dental originally preceded by r sound. 167.

ṛbīsa = pit, no change of s into ṣ may indicate that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

ṛbh-ú = able; name of three divine artificers: rabh 'seize', ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; M. 16; expected ṛh-ú, because bh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.

ṛbhu-kṣā = Indra's heaven, thunderbolt, not from √kṣan. 15; but from √kṣi? 15.

ṛṣ = to prick, cp. ṛk-ṣará. 137.

ṛṣa-bhá = bull, cp. luṣa-bha. 22; ṣ stands for s. 236. M. 48; cp. bárjaha, where ḥ represents bh. 251; M. 52.

ṛṣabha-dā-y-ín = bestowing bulls, suffix -in with an unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like á-pā-y-i, where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208; M. 41.

ṛ́ṣibhir ī́ḍyaḥ = (RV. I. 1. 2), cp. paribhū́r asi M. 70.

ṛ́ṣi-manas = of far-seeing mind, inspired, beside vṛ́ṣa-maṇas with ṇ; in nominal compounds medial n is less frequently cerebralized. 190; M. 39, 75.

ṛṣi-svará = sung by seers; s does not change into ṣ owing to the following r. 236; M. 49.

ṛṣ-ya = the male of a species of antelope : Germ. Elch 'moose' (-deer), Vedic ṛ goes back to l. 33; base is different from that of ríśya. 33.

ṛṣy-aṇūka = spine of the sage, with a phonetic ṇ, on its analogy is formed devatāṇūka. 191.

ṛh-ánt = weak, beside ragh-ú 'light', √raṃh 'run' Grassmann wrong. 71; h represents the palatalization (IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms, gh is found before sounds other than s. 245; M. 50.

-ṝṁr = acc. pl. masc. ending from *ṝṁẓ = *ṝns. 231; -ṝn becomes -ṛṁr only once (RV. V. 54. 15) remaining unchanged elsewhere, because two ṛ sounds are avoided in the same syllable. M 68.

-e- = opt. sign (= a + ī or -a-ī) an ablaut with the accented yā́ of the nonthematic conjugation. 89.

-e = dual -e remains unchanged before a vowel (i.e. -e changes to -ey and through the loss of y, e remains); cp. -ī and -ū which also become first -īy -ūv and remain -ī, -ū on the loss of y. and v. 320.

-*eiu̯ə = older form of eịū which gives ayū before consonants from roots in -īv. 92.

eká-catvāriṃśat = cp. éka-catvāriṃśát. 295.

eká-catvāriṃśát = forty-one; in ŚB., which marks only the udātta accent, long compounds accented on prior member, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word. 295; M. 80, cp. é-tavái. M. 81.

eka-tya = one: in Aśokan inscriptions ekatia with -ia for Skt. -iya and -ya. 201.

eka-vedy-ānta = near an altar; for -anta; lengthening of a vowel before a nasal is provincialism. 43.

éka-saptatíḥ = cp. eka-saptatíḥ. 295.

eka-saptatíḥ = seventy-one for éka-saptatíḥ; in ŚB., which marks the udātta accent only, long compounds accented on the prior member receive a secondary accent near the end of the word; sometimes, in such a case, the primary accent itself is lost. 295; M. 80.

eṅkṣva = 2 sg. ipv. √i(n)dh 'kindle' (for ent-sva = ā + int-sva) with k for the medial t. 135.

ej = stir (√iṅg) : ēj 'urge', ē : e. 97; j is a new palatal cp. iṅgáyati. 159; M. 29.

éj-ati = 3 sg. pr. √ej 'stir' : Pāli unejja 'unmoving' beside iṅg-ati with a guttural on the basis of the old 7th class pres. *inagmi, *iṅg-más. 149; M. 29; no connection with √iṅg. 97.

éj-ate = shakes; with phonetic palatal before a of the thematic verbal ending, but cp. iṅg-ati where guttural before a seems due to *inág-mi. 148.

eḍa = a sheep with a fat tail; the cerebral unexplained. 173.

eḍa-ka = a kind of sheep: IE. *m̥zdaka; cp. méd-yati. 38; cp. eḍa. 173.

eṇa = antelope: Gk. ἐλλος from *ἐλνος 'pawn' ἔλαφος 'deer', Lith. élnis 'deer'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) found in cognates. 193.

ét = ā́-it; cp. ait. 318.

étayaḥ = speeds, √i 'go'; cp. -ivétayaḥ. 319.

é-tavái = to go; dat. inf. √i 'go' with double accent. 287; the udātta on the final syllable is to be explained as a secondary accent like that of the ŚB. in intensives and compounds (bálbalíti, éka-catvāriṃśát) where an accent at the beginning of a word is counterbalanced by another at the end. M. 81.

étā = deer, cp. eṇa. 193.

-etām = 3 du. mid. of the a conjugation: -ā́tāṁ of the non-thematic conjugation; weak grade ī (-ītām) is in ablaut with the accented ā́- of the non-thematic conjugation; cp. -ethe. 89.

é-ti = 3 sg. pr. √i 'go' beside y-ánti (*iy-ánti), the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable, which bears the accent, but is replaced by the simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64.

é-tu = 3 sg. ipv. √i 'go'; cp. i-hí, vī-hí and vi-hí. 98.

-ete: 3 du. mid. of the a conjugation: -ắte; cp. -ethe. 89.

-ethām: 2 du. mid. ipv. of the a-conjugation: -ắthām; weak grade ī (-īthām) in ablaut with the accented -ắ-. 89.

-ethe = 2 du. mid. of the a- conjugation: -ắthe weak grade -ī- in ablaut with the accented -ắ-; cp. potential -e- from á + ī or -a + ī in thematic conjugation, but -yắ- in non-thematic. 89.

***edi** = food; cp. ādy-ūna. 322.

***ēdy-ūnō** = cp. above. 322.

edh = to thrive, from IE. *m̥zdh, cp. medha. 38; it is not certain whether dh goes back to *zdh or *dzdh. 274.

édh-a = édhas: fuel, √idh 'kindle': Gk. αἴθω 'kindle'; e normal grade: i low grade. 37.

edhamāna-dvíṭ = hating the arrogant; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the cerebral sibilant ṣ; the phonetic representative of the ṣ could be ḍ before bh (parallel to d for IE. z before bh), where it appears in viprúḍ-bhis; from here the cerebral spread to the nom. sg. 176; M. 34.

e-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √as 'be' beside ás-ti; e = az (still preserved in Avestan) before dh. 37; M. 9; according to Bopp e came, at first from ā, with which i of the following syllable is assimilated. 38; e from IE. z̥ according to Thurneysen, cp. Av. zdi. 38; in 2 sg. ipv. of graded roots, -dhi regularly appears after strong and therefore originally accented vowels (and not -hi). 252; in Classical Sanskrit -dhi is found only here; the -hi form is common. 253; the voiced form of dental s (IIr. z) disappears before voiced dentals; when ă preceded the z, the disappearance of z is indicated by e taking the place of az before d, dh, h(= dh). 271; M. 57; the Avestan parallel zdī determines (a)zd(h) for Vedic e-dhí. 272, e = az. 273.

e-na = he, she, it, pronominal base e-: Lat. oinos, Germ. ein; Skt. e: oi. 37; enclitic M. 81.

ena-yos = cp. enos. 279; M. 58.

enắm = acc. sing. fem. of pronoun e-, occurs only once (RV. VIII. 6. 19) and accented at the beginning of a Pāda. M. 81.

en-os = gen. loc. du of ena-; cp. enayos. 279; M. 58.

éndra = cp. áindra. 319.

éndrāgnī = (RV. I. 108. 4) the original simple vowels must be restored with hiatus. M. 64.

ém = ắ īm; cp. pitéva. M. 63.

é-mi = 1 sg. pr. √i 'go' beside i-más; Guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent. 64; M. 14.

e-vá = emphasizing particle, then, just; pr. root e-; cp. tatār evét and aśvin evét. 319; Pāli y-eva; for the introduction of y cp. i-dám: y-idam. 338.

evá etád = cp. évaitád. 295.

evam = thus, cp. evu. 21.

evu = thus = evam; change of a into u due to the influence of labial v. 21.

évaitád = evaìtád (= evá-etád) in ŚB. (which marks udātta alone) an independent svarita (called praśliṣṭa = when the acute and grave vowels are of such character that they are fused into a long vowel or diphthong) arising from contraction (praśliṣṭa) is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta. 295; M. 80.

éṣ-ati = 3 sg. pre. √iṣ 'desire' (īṣ 'move'?); cp. aiṣ-am with contraction of ā + i-. 103.

é-ṣi = 2 sg. of √i 'go', cp. é-mi. 64.

éṣṭā rắyaḥ = (ŚB.) old variant éṣṭo rā-, and éṣṭu r-), for the confusion of -ā (= -ar) and -o (= as) cp. ū́dho romaśám and aho-rātrá. 335.

éṣṭo rắyaḥ = cp. above. 335.

-eṣṭha = superlative suffix; Av. -aešta-; Av. ae- shows that Vedic e is dissyllabic here. 62.

eh-á = desirous (desire, greed) : īh-ate; the ablaut ī : e is irregular, cp. an-ehás. 84; ī alternates with e as in gle-pate, ste-ná. 90; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh), cp. Av. iz-. 247; M. 51.

ai : i = Osthoff teaches the ablaut ai : i in mid. personal ending in -e and act. personal ending -i, also in dat. -e (= ai) and loc. -i. 64.

áicchat = 3 sg. ipf. √iṣ 'desire'; ai = ā + i. 53; M. 12.

áicchas = 2 sg. ipf. √iṣ, ai based on contraction (ā + i) is distracted into two syllables. 52; hiatus observed. M. 13.

aiḍá = son of Íḍā, vṛddhi vowel secondary: i normal. 62.

ait = (AB) for ét (ŚB.) from ā́ + it; ā̆ + i = e, but cp. práiṣayúr. 318.

áindra = ā́ indra (SV.) expected én-. 319. M. 64.

áibhiḥ = ā́ e-; final ā̆ contracts with a following e (or ai) to ai. M. 64.

aiṣ-am = 1 sg. ipf. √iṣ 'send'; ai = a + i. 103.

áiṣu = ā́ e- though the contraction ai is written, the original vowels must sometimes be restored and we should read ā̆ e-. M. 64.

-ais = instr. pl. of -a stems; ai is distracted into two syllables though such a division etymologically is not justified. 51; -ais : Gk. -οις, Lat. -īs, Lith. -ais; Schulze explains -ais from *-āīs with the consequent preservation of the i element, which would have otherwise dropped before consonants. 105.

áirata = 3 pl. ipf. √īr 'set in motion'; ai = ā + ī. M. 92.

-o- = cp. dvéṣo-bhis (devéṣ-as) where -az- becomes -o- (and not -ad-) before case-terminations (beginning with bh-) which are treated like second members in a compound. 343; cp. óm, which may be due to the nasalization of the original ó. M. 60.

ó = ā́ + u, o resulting from the final ā of particles with u is unchangeable. M. 67.

ók-as = ease, comfort, home; the guttural prevailed here before the suffix -as though it is from √uc 'be pleased' with palatal, which could have made the palatal a norm for ók-as. 151; M. 29.

ok-ìà = cp. ok-yà. 288; M. 81.

ok-i-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. √uc 'be pleased'; ə is represented by i in both Avestan and Vedic; yet ə had not yet fully received the sound i when the change of guttural into palatal took place. 142; M. 26; guttural regular before i (= ə). 153; M. 30.

ok-yà = belonging to home = ok-ìà; independent svarita, also called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' always follows a y or v and is just as much due to a preceding udātta (lost by the change of ĭ and ŭ to y and v) as the dependent svarita is. 288; M. 81.

o-gaṇá = standing alone; o = áva; here o is a by form of áva and not a contraction due to Prakritism. 54.

ogīyas = in BAU. cp. T ój-īyas. 143.

ogha = flood; cp. aughá. 254.

ój-as = vigour; Lat. augustus; Vedic o: Lat. au. 37; cp. ug-rá. 70; before the suffix -as a palatal is preferred, because in IE. only the nom. sg. neut. had -os, rest of the cases having -es-, and this, of course, was taken as a norm for the whole paradigm. 151; M. 29; the guttural has been phonetically replaced by a new palatal before a = IE. e. 152; j a new palatal 159; cp. ug-rá with guttural before r. M. 30.

ój-iṣṭha = strongest; cp. oj-mán. 153.

ój-īyas = stronger beside ug-rá 'strong'; the IIr. change of gutturals into palatals was regular before ī (i, y). 141; M. 26; the breathing h appears as j (beside g) in ój-īyas M. 50; cp. og-īyas (in BAU.) with a guttural before -ī-. 143; cp. oj-mán with a new palatal instead of the expected

guttural. 153; M. 31; cp. ugrá, ój-as. 70.

oj-mán = strength, the new palatal instead of the expected guttural in nominal derivative, is on the analogy of ój-īyas, ój-iṣṭha, -mán being often closely connected with comparatives and superlatives. 153; M. 31.

o-ṇa-ti = ava-nay-ati; o = ava a Prakritism. 54; for the cerebral ṇ without the influence of the neighbouring cerebral cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

oṇí = a vessel used in the preparation of the soma juice: cp. ūṇí. 22; oṇí: TS. ūṇí, the medial ṇ, seems to have been generalized in oṇí, ūṇí due to the influence of those cases where the word is preceded by a word having ṛ, r, or ṣ. 191; the cerebral ṇ may be explained like that of amṇáḥ. 195.

ó-tave = inf. of √vā 'weave'; o requires -u base instead of -ū. 94.

ó-tavái = cp. above. 94.

ó-tum = to weave, cp. above. 94.

o-pāṣá = plait of hair, tress; √paś 'to bind'; o is a by-form of áva and not a contraction due to Prakritism. 54.

óbhā́ = ā́ u-; ā̆ + u = o. M. 63.

óm = sacrificial interjection, o is not = áva. 54, perhaps it is nasalization of ó; cp. ūṃ íti for u íti in the Pada. 302. M. 60.

***-omeno** = cp. -amāna; ni-mégh-amāna. 148; M. 29.

óʒm = twice it has (in SV.) numeral 1 over it when followed by an anudātta syllable. 286.

omán-ā = instr. sg. of o-mán 'protection'; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

óśiṣṭha-han = striking very rapidly, ś is due to the influence of allied words e.g. ā́ś-iṣṭha 'very swift'. 225; M. 46.

óṣ-a = burning; √uṣ; with this may be connected óṣa-dhi. 54.

óṣ-ati = 3 sg. pr. √uṣ 'burn', with this may be connected óṣ-a 'burning' and óṣa-dhi. 54; cp. auṣ-am with the contraction of ā + u. 103.

óṣa-dhi = plant = o is not = áva (avasá 'refreshment') but is based on √uṣ 'burn'. 54.

oṣ-ám = quick; cp. ośiṣṭha-hán, oṣ-iṣṭha-dā́van. 225; M. 46.

oṣiṣṭha-dā́van = giving very quickly; cp. ośiṣṭha-han with ś for ṣ. 225; from oṣ-ám. M. 46.

óṣṭha = lip; if óṣṭha = *ava-stha, then Av. aoštra (lip); Preuss. austin; Old Slav. usta (mouth) point to IE. au-. 54; according to Schmidt connected with ās-, Lat. ās from ōu̯s (with the loss of u̯ before a consonant). 106; Av. aoštra. 271.

oh = consider; cp. ūh with the irregular ablaut ū : o. 84.

-oh-á- = ū́h-ati; in √uh is found ū, where other roots show guṇa. 92.

óh-a = gift, cp. ū́h-ati. M. 15.

oh-atām = 3 du. ipv. √ūh 'remove'; ū́h-ati, cp. above. 93.

-óham = cp. oh-á. 92.

ohi-ṣe = cp. yáthohiṣe. 319, 320.

aughá = flood; its derivation from √vah 'carry' is uncertain. 254.

áucchat = 3 sg. ipf. √vas 'shine' au = ā+u. 12.

aurṇavābhá = sprung from ū́rṇa-vābha (spider): ūrṇa-vābhí, the vṛddhi form is secondary and ū form normal. 62; M. 14; cp. ū́rṇa-mradas; M. 75.

aur-ṇo-t = 3 sg. ipf. √vṛ 'cover' (or ṛ ?); au is a contraction of ā+ŭ. 53; to be read as ā -ūrṇos, hiatus observed. M. 13.

aur-ṇo-s = 2 sg. ipf. √vṛ (or √ṛ) cp. above. 52; M. 13.

auṣam = 1 sg. ipf. √uṣ 'burn'; au ā+u; hiatus observed. 103.

auśijá = son of uś-íj, au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 15.

auh-at = 3 sg. ipf. √ūh 'remove' au = ā+ū. M. 12.

ka = water: Lat. aqua; zero: a or o ablaut; cp. d-ánt: ὀδούς 'a tooth'. 79.

kakárdu = braid of hair, beside kaparda; in a few words guttural interchanges with a labial. 136; M. 25.

kakúd = peak : Lat. cacumen 'peak'; the original guttural remains before a. 144; M. 27; kakúd: kakúbh with d in place of b by phonetic dissimilation. 180; 328.

kakúbh = height; cp. kakúd. 180; cp. kakuhá where h represents bh. 251; M. 52; cp. kakúd. 328.

kakubh-á = high; cp. kakuhá, with h for bh. 251; M. 52; bh is preserved both in Saṃhitā as well as in Classical Sanskrit. 253.

kakuhá = high; h represents bh. 251; h appears for bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.

kaku-hastinā = with excellent elephant = kakuha-ha-; the final syllable of the first member dropped by haplology. 279.

***kakuha-hastinā** = cp. above. 279.

kákṣa = armpit; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s: Av. kaša; in Av. š stands for ś+s but khš for k+s. 134; M. 25: Lat. coxa, the original guttural remains before a = o. 144; M. 27; cp. kaccha under Prakritic influence. 158.

kakṣā = hiding space; cp. kákṣa and kacchā. 158.

kakṣya-prā́ = filling out the girth, for kakṣyā-; for shortening cp. ū́rṇa-mradas. M. 75.

kakṣyā = girth, cp. kakṣya-prā́. M. 75.

kakhati = laughs: Gk. χαχχάζω (?): the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; original guttural does not change to a new palatal before a. 144.

***kaṅgu** = Gk. κέγχρος; Vedic a = Gk. e. 3.

kacu = Arum colocasia; in words of foreign origin an irregular new palatal instead of a guttural is frequent. 153.

kaccha = seam : kákṣa; ch (= kṣ) due to Prakritic influence. 158.

kacchā = girdle : kakṣā; cp. above. 158.

kacchū = itch; Av. kasū- 'little'; the representation, in cognate IE. languages of the Skt. ch, by sounds corresponding to ś shows that ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155.

kacvī = cp. kacu. 153.

káṭa = texture, mat; √kṛt 'spin', √cṛt 'to fasten together'; cp. Gk. κύρτος 'sedge texture', κάρταλος 'basket'; the cerebral ṭ appears in place of the dental t originally preceded by an r sound. 167.

-kaṭá = in vi-kaṭá 'enormous : kṛ-tá' for ṭ cp. above. 169.

kaṭa = hip; Gk. χωλή 'hip-bone', χῶλον 'limb'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

kaṭakaṭā = a particular noise (onomatopoetic, gnawing of teeth?) Gk. χρότος 'blow'; for cerebral ṭ cp. above. 169.

kaṭaprū = a worm; one who grumbles or plays with dice (√pru 'to spring'); ablaut ū : u instead of the usual o : u. 92.

kaṭi = hip, cp. kaṭa. 170.

kaṭú = sharp; cp. káṭu-ka. 169.

káṭuka = sharp: Lith. kartùs 'bitter'; for ṭ cp. above. 169; M. 33.

kaṭhina = hard: Germ. hart; for cerebral ṭh cp. above. 169.

kaṭhora = hard, cp. above. 169.

kaḍá = stum, cp. kalá with l for ḍ between vowels (Kāṇva recension). 221.

kaḍamba = name of a tree: Gk. κλάδος 'branch'; ḍ due to the originally preceding l. 170.

káṇa = particle: kalā́ 'a small portion'; ṇ due to the originally preceding l. 193; M. 39; kaṇá: Gk. κόνις 'dust'; Curtius explains cerebralization on aṃṇáḥ. 195.

kaṇīyas = younger: kánīyas; for ṇ cp. aṃṇáḥ. 194.

kaṇe = to satisfaction: √kan(i) 'enjoy'; for ṇ cp. aṃṇáḥ. 194.

káṇeru = she-elephant: kareṇu (due to ṇ this is original), a case of transposition of consonants. 277.

kaṇṭhá = throat: kandhara from *kanthra; a cerebral in place of dental + r. 171.

kaṇḍū-yáte = scraps: Lith. skéldeti 'to split oneself'; etymology doubtful. 170.

káṇva = name; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 39.
ká-tara = which: Gk. πότερος: IIr. k does not change into palatal, because the following a is not IE. e; cp. ca = τε. 4; IE. ŏ becomes ă in IIr. before simple consonants. 14.
ká-ti = how many: Lat. quot; IE. o = a in IIr. 14; Av. caiti; in interrogation the guttural has been normalized even where the corresponding IE. form is quĕ and Avestan has ca-. 150.
katth = to boast, beside kanthā 'quilt'; a = ṇ̥. 9.
kath = to narrate, Lat. cento; 'canto'; cp. kaṇthā. 9.
katháṃ nv imám = for katháṃ nv ìmám. In ŚB. the svarita, resulting from change to a semivowel (kṣaipra) is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta. M. 80.
ká-d = where; guttural is regular before a (IE. o), cp. ká-s. 142; cp. kí-s. M. 27.
kadā́ṁ r̥tacít = (RV. V. 3. 9); perhaps for kadā́n before r̥ vowel beside kadā́ before consonants and at the pause. 108; where -ā is followed by r̥- either it is nasalized or shortened. 314; M. 64.
***kadā́n** = when, for kadā́ with the loss of n at the pause. 108.
kádru-m = acc. sg. of kádru 'brown': kadrū́-s; accentless ū becomes u. 93; M. 15.
kadrúv-as = nom. pl. of kádru 'soma vessel', u = uv instead of v. 200.
kadrū́-s = nom. sg. of kadrū́ 'brown'; cp. kádru-m with short u. 93; the accentuation of ū, the low grade of vā́ is probably to be explained like gū́h-ati: guh-yáte, etc. in feminines like kadrū́-s (masc. kádru) shortened to u in voc. e.g. bábhru. M. 15.
kan = be pleased; cp. uc-cakanti, which is a false intv. formation. 148.
kan(i) = enjoy; cp. kaṇe with ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 194.
káni-kra(n)d-at = int. pt. √krand 'roar'; in reduplicative syllable (containing a) of roots having guttural as initial, the palatal is invariable in intensive; if the reduplication is monosyllabic, the guttural, however, predominates if reduplication is dissyllabic. 147; M. 28.
kani-ṣkand = intv. √skand 'leap' beside cani-skand; cp. gani-gan-; in √skand the change of guttural into palatal is optional. 147; M. 28.
kanī-khud-at = sporting; intv. pt. √khud 'sport wantonly'; loss of initial aspiration spread from monosyllabic to dissyllabic reduplication; cp. kanī-khun-at earlier form. 124.
kanī-khun-at = sporting, √khun; cp. above. 124; beside canī-khud-at; for the option of guttural and palatal cp. káni-kra(n)d-at. 147.
kan-í-nām = gen. pl. of kaní 'girl' (for kanī-nā́m) of kanyā̀ with the ablaut of yā with ī, the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.
kán-īyas = younger; cp. kán and káṇ-īyas. 194.
kanthā = quilt, cp. √kath. 9.
***kanthra** = cp. kandhara, kaṇṭhā. 171.
-kand = to jump = skand; after ut, with the loss of the sibilant s before k-. 264.
kandhara = neck; from *kanthra; cp. kaṇṭhá. 171.
kan-yā́ = girl; cp. kanía, kan-í-nām. 86; M. 17.
kapárda = braid of hair; cp. kakárdu with k instead of p. 136.
kap-í = monkey, according to Grassmann from √kamp. 8.
kapha = pflegm: Av. kafa-; Vedic ph is original. 120.
kam(i) = to love; in forms with ā (which goes back to a syllable with nasal) a nasal is added. 15; the root is based on kā́m-a: kan(i). 15.
kam = indeed; a particle; after nú, sú, hí invariably has no accent. 289; M. 81.

kamp-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kamp 'shake': Gk. χάμπτω 'to bend'; original guttural did not change into a new palatal before a = IE. a. 144.

kambha = ? cp. kamba. 129.

kamha = meaning ?: kambha with aspirate beside media (= kambu 'variegated' ?). 129.

ká-y ā́s-te = who sits = kás ā́s- with an added y after the elision of visarga. 208.

kár = root aor. 2, 3. sg. √kṛ 'make' for *kar-t and *kar-s with final t and s dropped; all cases of -ar and -aḥ probably go back to -art; cp. dar-t. 304.

kár-aṇa = deed; √kṛ = *qoreno- guttural does not change to a new palatal before ar (= IE. ŏr); such guttural forms being more numerous, have driven out palatalization even from those formations where that would have been phonetic, cp. á-kar, kár-tṛ, karmán. 145; M. 27.

karambha = groats, cp. kṣīra-kalambha, kṣaira-kalambhi with l for r by dissimilation. 221.

kariṣa = for karṣa; ri for r is a Prakritism; cp. Prakrit riṣ for Skt. -rṣ-. 57.

kári-kr-at = int. pr. pt. √kṛ 'make'; for the guttural cp. káni-kra(n)d-at. 147; M. 28.

karī-kṛṣ- = int. √kṛṣ 'to draw'; for the guttural cp. above. 147.

karīra = cp. karīla; a case of dissimilation. 221.

karīla = a particular thorny plant; l for r by dissimilation. 221.

karúṇa = holy action; lamentable: kurara 'sea-eagle'; with ablaut ar : ur. 24.

kareṇu = she-elephant; cp. kaṇeru. 277.

karkaṭa = cray-fish; cp. karkara. 212.

karkara = looking glass: karphara; in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136; karkara 'hard', cp. karkaṭa, with r in place of ṭ. 212; cp. śárkara where the origin of ś is uncertain. 228.

karkaśa = hard, cp. karkara and śárkara. 228.

karkoṭa = a serpent demon; cp. śarkoṭá and śā́rkoṭa. 228.

karkoṭa-ka = cp. above. 228, 229.

karṇá = crop-eared; cp. kāṇá with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

kárṇa = ear; cp. √śru 'hear' with ś in place of k. 228; perhaps with an interchange of ś and k. M. 46.

kár-ta = root. aor. ipv. of √kṛ 'make'; with ar, but kur-más with ur and kṛ-tá with ṛ ablaut. 23.

kar-tá = pit, hole; cp. ǵar-ta, where medial stands for the older tenuis. 117; cp. kāṭá 'depth' with a cerebral in place of a dental originally preceded by r. 167; M. 33.

kar-tavyà = to be done: Pāli kāṭa-bha, a cerebral preceded by a long vowel is = r + dental. 168; Dhauli inscription kātaviya with -iya for Vedic -yà. 201; = tavía; for the change of accent cp. -tavyà : -távya. 289.

kár-tṛ = doer; cp. kár-ta. 23; *qēr-tṛ; a new palatal is expected before e; this has been driven off by the preponderance of guttural forms. 145.

karpara = cup, bowl; Gk. χάλπις 'pitcher'; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 210.

karphara = cp. karkara with a guttural in place of a labial. 136.

karba (ra) = variegated, cp. śabála, where origin of ś is obscure. 228.

kár-man = action, √kṛ *qermen; for the guttural cp. kár-tṛ. 145; cp. kalma with l. 216.

***karyāṇa** = cp. kalyāṇa. 193.

***kar-yā-t** = 3 sg. opt. √kṛ, 'make'; a possible by-form of kur-yā́-t: Pāli kayirā with -yirā for -ryā-; cp. devāyúv-am for devāvy-àm. 207.

-karśana = making meagre: kṛś-á; ṛ belongs to the guṇa ablaut and not to samprasāraṇa ra : ṛ. 71.

karṣ-ū́ = furrow : Gk. τέλσον 'a boundary'; Vedic medial r corres-

ponds to the medial IE. l in Gk. 210; -ls- = -rs- = -rṣ-. 238.

karṣ-ṭum = acc. inf. √kr̥ṣ 'drag' beside kraṣṭum with metathesis of ar to ra. 212.

kár-hi = when; r appears for IIr. z (= -z-zhi). 212.

kalá = dumb; for kaḍá; in later Saṃhitās l appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 221.

kal-ayati = causes to incite; caus. √kal *qŏl-: the guttural before a (= IE. o) being regular. 146.

kalaśá = pitcher: Lat. calix 'a cut drinking vessel'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

kalā́ = small part; cp. káṇa where ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193; M. 39; kalā́ : Gk. χόλος 'mutilated'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

kaluṣa = turbid; unclean; √kl̥p- ? 266.

kalp-ayati = sets in order, cp. √kl̥p: Germ. halb 'half'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218.

kalma = action: kár-man. 216.

kal-yā́ṇa = fair, from *karyā́ṇa. 193; Lanman explains ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 194; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 39; kalyā́ṇa: Gk. χαλρός beautiful, Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Gk. 218; M. 44.

kalyā́ṇī = fair, with -āṇī the feminine suffix; cp. kalyā́ṇa. 194.

kalhaṇa = name of a Kashmirian paṇḍita; in Classical Sanskrit the combination lh occurs only in Kashmirian names. 244.

kalhāra = water-lily: Pāli kallahāra; the combination lh is generally found in Kashmirian names. 244.

kávaca = armour; the nature of the palatal is obscure. 149.

kavac-ín = having an armour; cp. above. 149.

kaváṣa = name of a person; ṣ after a is uncommon; the word may be foreign. 239; M. 49.

kaví-n-ā = inst. sg. of kav-í 'poet'; according to Benfey n is meant to avoid hiatus. 196; M. 38.

kaśyápa = cp. kaśśapa. 227.

kaśśapa = name of a person, for kaśyápa. 227.

kaṣ-ati = 3 sg. of √kaṣ 'scratch'; the cerebral ṣ is found after a, representing an early Prakritic change in which aṣ is based on r̥ṣ. M. 48; cp. Lith. karszeti 'to card wool'. 238.

ká-s = who; guttural is regular before a = IE. o; but cp. kí-s, kí-m, where the guttural is due to the analogy of ká-s. 142; M. 27.

ká-s ā́s-te = cp. ká-y ā́s-te. 208.

***k̂asó** = basis for śaśá. 225.

kas-kas = who-who; always with -as in the first member; cp. acc. kāṃs-kān. 341.

karti-ra = tin: Gk. χασσιτερός; Vedic a corresponds to a in Gk. 3.

ká-smai = dat. sg. of ká 'who': Av. cahmāi; in interrogative pronouns the guttural has been normalized. 150.

ká-sya = gen. sg. of ká 'who': Av. cahyā; cp. ká-smai. 150.

kahim = where; a Pkt. form; cp. Gk. πόθι 'where'; cp. Ved. uttar-āhi, dakṣiṇāhi: Gk. -οθι. 253.

kā́ms-kān = āmreḍita of kā́n. acc. pl. of ká 'who'; between a final n and the following initial voiceless mute is inserted a sibilant or a representative thereof. 331; cp. kas-kas. 341.

kā́ íti = cp. kā́ti in ŚB. 309.

kākabhāṇḍa = a kind of plant; cp. garda-bhāṇḍa. 279.

kāc-á = glass; before the suffix -a the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a in nearly all the cases represents on IE. ŏ; the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both (the accented -á and unaccented -a) while a palatal always before an accented -á. 149.

kāñcana = gold: Gk. χνᾱχός 'yellow'; to ā, which goes back to a syllabic nasal, a nasal is added. 16.

kāñcī = girdle: Gk. χάχλον 'wall'; cp. above. 16.

kāṭá = depth: kar-tá 'pit, mine'; cerebral appears by Prakritism in

place of dental originally preceded by r (or l). 167, 168; M. 33; cerebralization due to r and not to l. 169.
kāṇá = one-eyed: karṇá 'crop-eared'; √kṝ 'to injure'; cp. Old Slav. krŭnŭ 'crop-eared'; ṇ of Prakritic origin. 192; M. 39.
kāṇu-ká = a crow, a cock (?); the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.
kā́ṇḍa = piece: Gk. χλαδαρός 'fragile'; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 170; M. 33.
kāṇḍarṣi = kāṇḍa + ṛṣi; hiatus is optional in Classical Sanskrit. 316.
kāṇvá = descendent of Káṇva; the vṛddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā; it appears in secondary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.
kāti = desire, √kam (i) or √kan; ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.
kā́ti = who (is) so; for kéti = kā́-íti; i has disappeared. 60; contraction on the analogy of devíti = deví íti. 309.
kā́ma = desire: cp. kāti √kan(i). 15.
kā́ma-kāti = requesting the fulfilment of a wish; ā = ṇ̥. 96.
kāy-a = body; √ci 'to pile'; the guttural has been rightly preserved before āy. 146.
kā́yamāna = desiring, √kan (i); cp. kāti. 15.
kārabhv-as = coming from a camel? kāra-bhū; ū changes with v (not with uv as in pari-bhúv-as). 198.
kārava = crow; the insertion of a between r and v has no basis. 57.
kāri-ṣat = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. √kṝ; the guṇa of long ṝ gives, before consonants, ări, that of short ṛ ar. 84; M. 15.
kār-ú = poet, √kṝ; Gk. χᾶρυξ; the original guttural remains before ā̆. 144; M. 27.
kār-yate = 3 sg. pass. of caus. √kṛ 'make': Pāli kayirati beside kariyati with -yir- for -riy-; cp. devī-yúv-am for devāvy-àm. 207.
kā́rṣ-i(n) = drawing, √kṛṣ; vṛddhi appears before the primary nominal suffix -in; it appears where guṇa is expected, hence is regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period. 66; M. 15.
kā́rṣī-vaṇa = plough-man; i (of kā́rṣi) is lengthened before the initial v of the suffix. 46; M. 10; ār is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66; M. 15.
kā́rṣ-man = the goal in a race-course; √kṛṣ; there is no lengthening of a before r (as assumed by Osthoff in bhā́r-man etc.) but this ār is the lengthened variety of ar. 43; 66.
kāḷa = cp. kāla 'black'. 256.
kālá = time (-point): Gk. χόλυς 'mutilated', Lith. skalà 'chip', 'shaving'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218.
kālá = black: Lat. cālīgo 'darkness'; Skt. l. represents IE. l. 219; in South Indian Sanskrit mss. the intervocalic l is often replaced by the cerebral ḷ. 256.
kāl-ayate = causes to incite; √kal; *qŏl-; the guttural is regular before ā̆ = IE. ŏ 146; Gk. χέλλω 'navem appellere'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.
kā́ś = appear, cp. √kśā which may be related to it. 209.
kāṣṭhá = a piece of wood; ṣ after ā goes back to IE. -ḷs- (>ars); cp. Gk. χλάν. 238.
kā́ṣṭhā = goal, √cakṣ? with ṣ in place of kṣ. 230; Bezenberger BB. connects it with Lat. currere (āṣ from arṣ). 238; M. 48.
kās = to cough; guttural remains before ā = IE. o. M. 27.
kās-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kās: OHG. huosto; Old Slav. kaš (i) lĭ; Lith. kóseti; for the guttural cp. kās. 144.
kiṃśuká = a plant; k (instead of c) appears at the beginning before i in a number of abnormal words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.
kiṃśāru = fawn, a heron; cp. kiṃ-śuka (kím + śúka). 143.

kikidīví = blue jay; a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before i in onomatopoetic words. 143; M. 27.

kikirā-kr̥ = tear to tatters; cp. kikidīv-í. 143; M. 27.

kikkiṭā́ = an interjection; for k cp. kikidīv-í. 143; M. 27.

kiṅkiṇī = little bell; for k cp. kikidīv-í. 143.

kiṭkiṭā(pa)yati = gnashes the teeth; cp. kiki-dīv-í. 143.

kiṭi = wild swine, from *kr̥-ti as shown by the cerebral ṭ; k does not change to c because the i sound here is later. 142.

kiṇa = callosity; i (from r̥) a Prakritism. 19; Old Ind. *kr̥ṇa: IE. kl̥no; the change of guttural into palatal did not take place because of the i being later. 142; kiṇa: Lat. callum 'thick skin upon animal bodies'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) sound (found in Latin equation). 193.

kiṇva = yeast, cp. kiṇa. 142; the k before i indicates that i stands for r̥ and ṇ is due to that. 192.

kí-m = why, what, cp. kí-s. 142; M. 27; cp. kíy-ant 'how great' where i has changed into iy (and not into y). 198.

kimīdín = name of a demon or foreigner; a guttural instead of a new palatal appears at the beginning in a number of words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.

kiṃpala = a musical instrument; cp. kikidīv-í. 143.

kíyat = now much; for k instead of the expected new guttural cp. kí-s. 142; M. 27; the i changes to iy- and not into y. 198; cp. kiye-dhā́ where e = az (= ad.) 274.

kiyā́mbu = name of a plant; a guttural before i indicates that the word is foreign. 143; M. 27.

kiye-dhā́ = how often; *kiyaz- *kiyat-: kíyant; a = n̥. 8; e represents az (still preserved in Avestan) before dh. 37.

kiye-dhā́ = containing how much; for kiyat-dhā́; when two IE. dentals met, there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant; a survival of it appears in kiyedhā́ where e = az. 178; M. 35; 274; e represents az with the loss of the sibilant, cp. e-dhí. M. 57.

kir-áṇa = ray; √kr̥̄; the change of gutturals into new palatals took place in the IIr. period, while the exception to it before ir (= IE. r̥r-) is due to the fact that this was not pronounced with an i sound in IIr. period. 141; M. 26.

kir-áti = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥̄ 'scatter'; cp. ce-kīr-yate (int.) where e, the guṇa form is secondary. 62; for k cp. kir-áṇa. 141; M. 26.

kírāta = name of foreigners or of demons: Pkt. cilāda with a palatal for guttural. 140; a guttural instead of a palatal appears at the beginning in a number of words supposed to be of foreign origin. 143; M. 27.

kir-i = wild boar: Gk. πτέλας 'wild boar'; -iri- = -ara-, -αλα-. 30; this equation for Vedic r = IE. l in Gk. is uncertain. 212.

kir-í = scattering √kr̥̄; for k cp. kir-áṇa. 141.

kirikiccikā = a musical instrument; cp. kikidīv-í. 143.

kiriké-bhyas = dat. pl. of kiriká 'a kind of demon'; cp. giriké-bhyas with media for older tenuis. 117.

kiri-ṇo-ti = with iri in place of īr. 30.

kirmirá = variegated; guttural, instead of a new palatal appears before i in a number of words of doubtful origin. (kr̥mira?) 143; M. 27.

kirmīra = cp. above. 143.

kil = to become white; il without ir or ur beside it. 30.

kíla = truly; with k instead of the new palatal c, cp. gila-, gir-áti. 141; Pāli kira; r in Pāli against l in Vedic is rare. 216.

kilakiṃcita = cry of joy; for the initial k cp. kikidīv-í. 143.

kilakila = cry of joy; for k cp. above. 143.
kilā́sa = a white leprous spot; √kṝ, cp. -gila- kir-áti, kīr-tí. 141.
kilikil-āyati = shouts with joy; for k cp. kilakila. 143.
kílbiṣa = offence, fault; for k cp. kírāta. 143; M. 27; the word seems to be foreign; the origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.
kiśorá = foal; for k cp. kirmirá. 143; M. 27.
kiṣku = handle, forearm; for k cp. kírāta. 143.
kí-s = whether, if, beside cit; the guttural does not change to a new palatal owing to the influence of forms like ká-s, ká-d, etc.; k appeared to be characteristic of the interrogative pronouns. 142; M. 27.
-kis = someone; invariably without accent. 289; cp. ná-kis. M. 81.
kisara = an article for sale (?): kisalaya 'bud'; for k cp. kirmirá. 143; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Aryan. 233.
kisalaya = a leaf, bud; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is not truly Aryan. 233.
kī́kaṭa = name of foreigners or of Kurukṣetra; k before ī̆ may denote that the word is not truly Aryan. 143; M. 27.
kī́kasā = vertebra; for k cp. kírāta. 143; M. 27.
kī́ja = a kind of utensil; for k cp. kī́kaṭa. 143; M. 27.
kīṭá = insect; from *kīr-tá : kṛ́mi with īr : ṛ. 97; *kṝ-tá; k does not change into c because of the ī being later. 142; cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding r. 168; M. 34; kīṭá : OHG. Hald, equation false, wherefrom ī ? 170; kīṭá : Av. kaeta 'worm', Mod. Pers. kīt 'bee', √kṝ 'sing'. 173.
kī-dṛ́ṅ = of what kind, masc. nom. sg. of kī-dṛ́ś; ṅ appears as final when a following k or g has been dropped (as in stems compounded with √dṛś 'see'). 185; M. 37.
kī-dṛ́ś = of what sort; for k instead of the new palatal c cp. kí-s. 142; M. 27.
kīnā́ra = plough-man, a small man; for k cp. kírāta. 143; M. 27.
kīnā́śa = plough-man, a small man; cp. above. 143.
kīm = a particle in ā́kīm, mā́kīm; for k cp. kí-s. 142, M. 27; 289; in ā́-kīm 'from' ná-kīm, mā́-kīm invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.
kīr-ayati = 3 sg. cs. √kṝ 'scatter'; īr in place of the short ir. 27.
kīr-í = miserable : classical karúṇa 'lamentable'; īr : ar. 26.
kīrí(n) = singer, (√kṝ): kār-ú; ablaut ī : ā. 20; ir is regular before vowels and īr before consonants, kīrí(n) may be an exception. 27; a guttural appears before ī̆ in a number of words of doubtful origin. 143.
kīr-táyati = from √kṝ 'commemorate'; cp. kīr-tí; according to Paṇini from √kṛt. 24.
kīr-tí = fame, √kṝ 'commemorate'; īr in ablaut with āri cp. car-kir-āma, a-kāri-ṣam. 24; M. 26; cp. kīrí(n) with īr before a vowel. 27; cp. cár-kṛ-ṣe with its ṛ (kṝ) shortened. M. 21; cp. ca-kr-át with r for ir. 96; for k before ī, cp. kir-áṇa. 141. IE. ṝ is represented by īr and (after labials) ūr, cp. kīr-tí, pūr-tá 'reward'. M. 8.
kīr-ṇá = ppt. √kṝ 'scatter'; cp. śṝ, śṛ-ṇā́-ti with interchange of k and ś. 228.
kīr-yáte = 3 sg. ps. √kṝ 'scatter'; cp. jū́r-yati; which shows that the change of ṝ̆ into ī̆r does not depend on the following y (and the change of ṝ̆ into ū̆r before v). 29.
kī́rśa = a bird; for k instead of c before īr, cp. kir-áti, kir-áṇa. 141.
kīla = a sharp piece of wood, a stake; īl without īr or ūr beside it. 30; kīla 'nail': Gk. χᾶλον ?; ī in this word may be a later innovation; hence k before ī. 142.
kīla(ka) = wooden nail, peg: khī́la; in the Vedic itself there was an

interchange between tenuis and tenuis aspirates. 130.
kīlā́la = sweet draught; for k cp. kírāta. 143; M. 27.
kīlāla-p-é = dat. sg. of kīlāla-pā́ 'one who drinks blood'; -pā : -pī; cp. gī-yámāna (ī low grade): gāthá (normal grade). 94.
kī́-vant = how much; for k cp. kí-s. 142; M. 27.
kīśmīla = a kind of disease; k before ī is of doubtful origin. 143; M. 27.
kīstá = singer; for k before ī cp. kírāta. 143; M. 27; no change of s into ṣ may indicate that the word is of foreign origin. 233; M. 48.
kúà = cp. kvà. 288; M. 81.
kukula = chaff, conflagration of chaff; cp. kukūla, where according to Pott and J. Schmidt ŭl is from ăl. 30.
kukūla = conflagration of chaff; cp. above. 30.
kukkuṭá = cock; doubling of k is onomatopoetic. 112; M. 21.
kukṣí = belly; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s; Mod. Pers. kus 'privy parts of a woman'; in Avestan simple š stands for ś+s and khš for k+s. 134; M. 25; Av. kusra 'hole', ś is normal from IE. k̑. 225.
kuc = to contract; it has both the u and the guṇa forms; cp. √kuṭ with its varied forms. 73.
kuñj-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kuñj 'rustle', murmur; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the dearth of comparative evidence. 161.
kuṭ = to split: kr̥t 'cut'; ṭ due to the originally preceding r̥. 167.
kúṭa = house *kr̥̄-ta; cerebral ṭ denotes that u stands here for r̥. 21; ṭ due to the originally preceding r̥. 168; kúḷa: -kula (pa) 'family' and kuḷā́ya 'nest'; ṭ is due to the originally preceding l. 169; M. 33; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.
kuṭ-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kuṭ 'go crookedly', cp. kuṭ-ila. 169.
kuṭ-i = hut; for ṭ cp. kúṭa. 169.
kuṭila = crooked; ṭ denotes that u=r̥. 21: Gk. χυρτός 'crooked'; ṭ is due to the originally preceding r. 169.
kuṭi-ṣya-ti = 3 sg. fut. √kuṭ 'bend' beside cu-koṭ-a with guṇa. 73.
kuṭumba = household; cp. kúṭa for cerebralization. 169.
kuṭṭ = to split; ṭ denotes that u stands for r̥. 21; ṭṭ = rt. 16.
kuṭṭima = plastered with small stones; ṭ shows that u = r̥. 21; kr̥tr-íma; ṭṭ = tr originally preceded by r̥. 167, 169.
kuṭhāra = axe = ṭh shows that u = r̥. 21; Lat. cutter 'knife'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l sound. 170.
kuṭhāraiṣ ṭaṅkais = with axes and spades; before ṭ a final s is changed to ṣ. 339.
kuṭhikā = costus speciosus: kuṣṭhā; simple ṭh for ṣṭh a Prākritism. 166.
kúṇāra = having a distorted arm; cerebral ṇ denotes that u stands for r̥. 21.
kúṇāru = having a distorted arm: Gk. χυλλός from *χυλνός 'limping'; cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l (= r) sound. 193; M. 39.
kúṇapa = corpse; ṇ is unexplained. 195; M. 40.
kuṇi = a cripple, with a withered arm; ṇ denotes that u = r̥. 21.
kuṇṭha = blunt, dull: Gk. χυλλός 'lame'; ṭh due to the originally preceding l. 170.
kuṇṭh-ati = is lame; cp. above. 170.
kuṇḍ = to burn, ḍ shows that u = r̥. 21.
kuṇḍa = pitcher, cp. √kuṇḍ. 21: Gk. κυλίνδω 'to roll'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
kuṇḍa-pā́yya = name of a person; cerebral unexplained. 177.
kuṇḍ-ayati = burns, cp. krūḍayati; cerebralization due to the originally preceding r. 169.
kuṇḍala = ring: Lat. condulus 'the knob of a joint'; for ḍ reproduced by d in Latin cp. gaṇḍa, Pāṇḍu.

165; kuṇḍala with l against kuṇḍṛṇácī with ṛ. 216.

kuṇḍṛṇácī = house-lizard (?); in the combination -ṇḍr (like -ṣṭr- in úṣṭra, rāṣṭrá) the r seems not to have been pronounced. 166, 216; M. 33.

kuṇḍṛṇácī = a bird of prey? cerebral unexplained. 177.

kutsa = name of a person; √cud 'impel'; the initial consonant (k) has not been affected by the normalizing influence of √cud, because of this form being an isolated one. 145; M. 28.

kutsā = censure: Pāli kucchā. Pāli ch: Skt. ts. 158.

kunda = Jasmine: Pāli cunda, with palatal instead of a guttural. 140.

kubjá = hump-backed (=ku+ubjá); reason for short u is not clear. 44; kubjá: kubhrá 'great-humped' with an aspirate media beside the media in Vedic itself. 129.

kubhrá = great-humped; √kubh, kumbh. Gk. χύπτω for media cp. kubjá. 129.

kumāri atra = a maiden here = kumārī a-; according to Śākalya on P. 6. 1. 127 final long ī, ū change to short i, u before a vowel. 321.

kúmba = head-gear; cp. kumbhá with aspirate. 129.

kumbhá = pot: Av. khumba with soft spirant in place of the tenuis aspirate khumbhá, which has been reduced to tenuis k in Indian. 119; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23; the equation kumbhá: Av. khumba shows that the rule for dropping initial aspirate, when this was followed by another aspirate, is not Indo-Iranian. 128; kumbhá: kúmba, according to Grassmann media stands for the media aspirate. 129.

kuraṅga = an antelope: Pāli kuruṅga, cp. kuluṅga. 21.

kurara = sea-eagle: onomatopoetic; karúṇa with -ur-: -ar-. 24.

kuruṅgá = an antelope; probably formed after Pāli kuruṅga. 21.

kurut(h)a = 2, 3 pl. pr. √kṛ 'make'; the introduction of u after r has no basis. 57.

kurpāsa = quilted jacket; for kūrpāsa with long ū. 26.

kur-más = 1 pl. pr. √kṛ 'make'; -ur in ablaut with -ar, and accordingly with ir, which change with ṛ and r. 23; among consonants m alone (along with y and v) has short ur before it, that too due to analogy. 26; kur-más = *kur-u-más, u is dropped before m of the 1st pl. pres. (-nu-, -u-) on the analogy of its disappearance before v (cp. kur-vás) where the u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.

kur-yā = cp. kur-yā-t 3 sg. opt. √kṛ 'make'; ur before y, which corresponds, in ablaut, with i (cp. kurī-: kur-yā). 26.

kur-yā́-t = 3 sg. opt. √kṛ 'make'; cp. *kar-yā-t a possible by-form. 207.

kur-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. √kṛ; cp. kur-más. 23.

kur-vás = 1 du. pr. √kṛ = kur-u-vás; u is dropped before v of 1 du. pr. (-nu-, -u-) if u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.

kúl-a = genus, family, kind, species; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; an assemblage; cp. kúṭ-a, kuṭ-i, kuṭumba with cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 169; M. 33; = herd, family: Old Slav. čeljadĭ 'family'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; in later parts of the RV. l represents IE. l. M. 44.

kulaṅgá = an antelope, cp. kuluṅgá. 21.

kul-aṭā = unfaithful woman = kula-aṭā, cp. Kāt. Vārtt. 4 on P. 6. 1. 94. 318.

kul-ā́ya = nest: Gk. χαλιά 'hat'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. kúl-a and kúṭ-a. 169; M. 33.

kúlāla = potter; with l occurs in VS. beside car-ú 'pot' in RV. 215; M. 44.

kulīkáya = a kind of aquatic animal beside pulīk-; in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial. 136.

kulī́kā = a kind of bird, beside pulī́kā, cp. kulīkáya. 136; M. 25.

kulīpáya = cp. kulīkáya. M. 25.
kuluṅgá = an antelope; for kulaṅgá = kuraṅga (in Classical Skt.) with fluctuation between a and u. 21.
kulphá = ankle; ur without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. gulphá where media stands for the older tenuis. 117.
kúlmala = that part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kulmāṣa = half ripe barley; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kulmí = block: Gk. τέλος 'crowd'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.
kul-va = bald, bare, naked : Lat. calvus; 'bald'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; in the later Saṃhitās l represents IE. l. M. 44.; cp. khalvāṭa, where tenuis aspirate replaces the tenuis. 122.
kulharikā = cp. kulharī. 244.
kulharī = tile; the combination -lh- is found in Kashmirian names, cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.
kuváya = a kind of bird (in MS. with -uv-) : kváyi (with v) in VS. and TS. 201.
kúvala = cp. kvàla with v beside -uv. 202.
kuvala(ya) = water-lily; cp. kvàla and kúvala with -va- and -uva-. 202.
kuṣītaka = a kind of bird; cp. kústā, kusūla where s does not change into ṣ. 233.
kuṣṭha = leprosy : Gk. χόστος; in reproducing Indian words in their language the Greeks employed tenuis aspirates for Indian tenuis aspirates and seldom tenuis. 115.
kuṣṭhā = costus speciosus; cp. kuṭhikā with a simple ṭh for ṣṭh due to Prakritic influence. 166.
kusitá = a kind of demon; cp. kusidā́yī with media instead of the older tenuis. 117.
kusitā́yī = cp. kusidā́yī. 117.
kusidā́yī = a kind of demoness, cp. kusitá, kusitā́yī. 117.
kúsīda = usury, beside kusūda. 22; cp. kusū́la from *kusū́da. 117; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233.
kusīdā́yī = wife of a usurer; cp. kusū́la. 22; kusū́la with l for d. 222.
kusuma = flower; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233.
kusūda = usury, beside kúsīda : ū : ī. 22.
***kusū́da** = cp. kusū́la. 117.
kusū́la = a kind of demon; cp. kusīdā́yī with ī. 22; from *kusū́da. 117; a non-Aryan loan with l for d. 222; no change of s shows that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.
kústā = a ghost; no change of s into ṣ shows that the word is of foreign origin. 233.
kú-ha = where; cp. kuh-ayati and √guh. 116.
kuh-aka = rogue : √guh; with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; : Av. khaoda 'hat' from IE. *khudh with the loss of the initial aspirate. 125.
kuh-ayati = cheats; √guh; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
kuhara = hole; √guh. 116.
kū = to cry: has both the u as well as the guṇa ablaut. 73; cp. ko-kū-yate with guttural reduplication. 147.
kūj = warble; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161.
kūṭá = hornless, Lat. curtus 'clipped', 'trimmed'; cerebral ṭ due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33; 'frontal bone': Lat. celsus 'high', 'projected', cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 170; 'hammer', cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35, though cognate languages show l, the cerebral is based on Indian ṛ or r+dental. M. 33.
kūḍ-ayati = singes, (beside later kūlayati) ū = uẓ; IIr. ẓ, when it is followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss

of z. 44; Goth. hauri 'the fire of coals', Gr. τερας 'a fire-marvel' from *kūrd, IE. qr̥̄-d; cerebral ḍ due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33; cp. kūlayati with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

kūbarí = pole, shaft: Lith. kumbrỳs 'plough-bow'; cp. -ūbar-: -umbr. 182; this word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.

kūr = cp. tuvi-kūrmí, the only form with a guttural of car(i). 145.

kūrcá = bunch, bundle; Lat. culcita 'cushion'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; medial Vedic l corresponds to the medial IE. l in Latin. 210.

kūrd = to spring, cp. √sphūrdh and √gūrd. 27; with ūr only and not with īr. 28; cp. √gūrd with g. 117; the evidence of Prakrit kh seems to point to the loss of initial s in kūrd. 266.

kūrda = jump: Germ. scherzen 'to make fun'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.

kūrd-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kūrd 'jump'; cp. kūrd. 26.

kūrpara = elbow; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr appears and not īr (for r̥̄). 28.

kūrpāsaka = jacket; Schmidt connects it with Lat. corpus 'body, substance', but that goes with Vedic √kr̥p 'form'. 26; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. kūrpara. 28.

kūrmá = tortoise; ūr has no characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr and never īr. 28.

kū́la = declivity, a shore; cp. śā́lā 'hut' where the origin of ś is obscure. 228.

kūl-ayati = singes; later form for kūḍ-ayati. 44; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit l appears occasionally in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

kūl-va = bald; cp. kul-va. 30; kŭl-va: Lat. calvus; in later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l in Latin equation. 218.

kūśmá = a demon; ś stands for ṣ, cp. below. 225; change of ṣ into ś due to allied words. M. 46.

kūṣmá = a demon, cp. kūśmá. 225; M. 46.

kūśmāṇḍa = a kind of pumpkin-gourd; ś stands for ṣ, cp. kūśmá. 225.

kūṣmāṇḍa = cp. above. 225.

kr̥ = make; cp. cí-kīr-ṣa-ti: kar-ó-ti with the ablaut īr: ar. 25, 28; cp. carṣaṇí-. 145; M. 28; √kr̥ shows an initial s after ápa, pári, and sám. 264.

kr̥kara = a partridge; √krakṣ 'to rage': krakara; ra: r̥, a samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

kr̥kala = cp. kr̥kara. 70.

kr̥kavā́ku = cock; √krakṣ; cp. krakara; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa. 70.

kr̥kaṣā = a kind of bird; √krakṣ, cp. above. 70.

kr̥cchrá = distress, from *kr̥psrá: a-krapi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; kr̥cchrá: kr̥p-ate, kr̥p-áṇa 'misery'; ch = ps. 158; M. 31.

kr̥-nat-ti = spins: Gk. χλώθω; Lat. colus 'to be bent or round'; Vedic r̥ goes back to IE. l. 33.

kr̥-ṇā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥̄ 'scatter'; cp. śr̥-ṇā́-ti √śr̥̄. 228.

kr̥-ṇu = √kr̥ 'make'; u represents o of kr̥-ṇó-. M. 8.

kr̥-ṇó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥; to Vedic r̥ corresponds Av. ərə: kərənaoiti. 32.

kr̥-ṇ-mási = 1 pl. pr. √kr̥; u is dropped when followed by m or v. M. 11.

kr̥-ṇ-mahe = cp. kr̥-ṇ-mási. M. 11.

kŕ̥-t = one who makes; root stem from √kr̥; Streitberg explains the low grade of such root nominals (bearing the accent and yet not gunated) on the ground that originally these were used as second members in a compound, and in that situation were not accented and therefore not gunated. 66.

kr̥t = to cut, cp. reṇúka-kāṭa with a cerebral in place of the dental originally preceded by r̥. 167; cp.

kuṭ, √kuṭṭ with the cerebral ṭ. 167.
kr̥táḥ śraváḥ = cp. kr̥tá śr-. 342.
kr̥-tá = ppt. of √kr̥ 'make', cp. krata. 12; cp. kur-más with ur and kár-tr̥ with ar. 23; cp. vi-kaṭá with ṭ. 167; M. 33; : Pāli kaṭa: vi-kaṭá. 168; cp. kúṭa 'house' with ṭ. 168.
kr̥tá śrávaḥ = (RV. VI. 58. 3 Pp. kr̥tá śr-); but MS., TB. kr̥táḥ śráva(ḥ) with (-aḥ) with final ś dropped before a sibilant immediately followed by the semi-vowel r. 342; M. 71.
kŕ̥tyaḥ íti = cp. kŕ̥tyéti. 317.
kŕ̥tyéti = AV. 10. 1. 15 Pp. kŕ̥tyaḥ í-; contraction irregular; cp. sártavā́jáu. 317; M. 64.
kr̥tr-íma = made, artificial; the i of -íma is unexplained. 19; cp. kuṭṭima with ṭṭ. 167.
***k̂r̥d** = cp. hŕ̥d-. 248.
kr̥-dhí = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √kr̥ 'make'; cp. kur-más with ur: r̥. 23; expected kr̥-hí, because h appears in place of dh between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of dh is partly to be explained as an archaism and partly as due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.
kr̥dhú = shortened; kradh-īyas; the original quality of the radical vowel is undetermined. 71; cp. á-skr̥dhoyu with s preserved after a in compound. 264; M. 55.
kŕ̥p = form; cp. kūrpāsaka: Lat. corpus. 26, kŕ̥p. beside klp which goes back to IE. r̥ sound. 35; M. 43; kŕ̥p: Av. kehrp 'form' Lat. corpus: Gk. πρέπω 'to be seen'; Ved. r̥: Gk. re. 72.
kr̥p-áṇa = misery, lamenting: a-krapi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; kr̥p-áṇa: kr̥cchrá with cch: ps. 158; M. 31; n is changed to ṇ when preceded by r̥, though it is intervened by p and a. 186; M. 38.
kŕ̥p-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥p 'lament': a-krapi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: r̥. 70; r̥ is the low grade vowel of ar. M. 16; cp. kr̥cchrá. 158.
kr̥pá-nīḍa = cp. kr̥pā-nīla. 222.
kr̥p-ayati = caus √kr̥p: a-krapi-ṣ-ṭa; ra: r̥. 70.
kr̥pā-nīla = whose home is splendour, name of a person, Ved. kr̥pá-nīḍa = nīla; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
kŕ̥pīṭa = fuel; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.
kŕ̥m-i = worm; (√kram) from krím-i; Vedic r̥ comes from ri. 33; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; cp. kīṭá from *kr̥tá (97) with cerebral ṭ. 168.
kŕ̥vi = hose, from krivi; Vedic r̥ from ri. 33.
kr̥ś-á = meagre: kraś-īyas formed on the analogy of mrad-īyas. 71.
kr̥ṣ = drag, trail, cp. kraṣ-ṭum and karṣ-ṭum with metathesis of ar: ra. 212.
kr̥ṣī-valá = ploughman; ī: i. 46; M. 10.
kr̥ṣṇ-iyá = name of a person; from kr̥ṣṇá with -iya instead of -ya. 200.
kr̥sara = dish of rice and sesamum; s does not change into ṣ. 232.
kr̥̄ = scatter; ir in ablaut with ă̄ri. 22; only ir (= r̥̄) appears and not ūr; kīr-yáte, kīr-ṇá. 28; kr̥̄ 'commemorate', r̥̄ is replaced by īr and not by ūr. 28; kr̥̄ 'scatter' only ir appears and not ur, kir-áti: kīr-yáte. 29; kr̥̄ has forms with ir only, none with ur; with -ul is ā-kul-a. 31; kr̥̄ shows s to be its initial after the final vowel of ápa, áva, úpa, práti, ví, tu(m)p. 264; kr̥̄ 'commemorate' cp. car-kirāma, car-kir-an, kīr-tí with k before ī. 141.
klp = be adapted; cp. kaluṣa from √klp according to Lassen. 266; this is the only root, in which the gradation al: l̥ is found. M. 14.
kl̥p-tá = adapted; with l̥ (= r̥). 34.
kl̥p-tí = adapting, arrangement; with l̥ (= r̥). M. 8.

kekaya = name of a particular folk. At present in India the sound e is pronounced as a long diphthong; that the sound already had this character at the time of the Prātiśākhyas and of Pāṇini's successors Kātyāyana and Patañjali appears from the accounts given by those authorities, who at the same time recognize the sound to be, in many instances, the result of the euphonic combination, i.e. a+i; this evidence is borne out by the reproduction of Indian words by the Greeks and of Greek words by the Indians from about 300 B.C. onwards; thus Kekaya becomes κήκεοι and Goṇḍa 'name of a people' Γόνδαλοι. 35; M. 9.

***k̂ek̂o** = śaśá. 225.

kecuka = colocasia; cp. kacu, kacvī. 153.

kéta = will, √cit; cp. cit-tá where the guttural changes to palatal. 141; M. 26; kéta: Preuss. quäits, the original guttural did not change into new palatal before a diphthong (beginning with a, o). 144; phonetic guttural remains, because the following e is not IE. ē. 146; M. 27; 28.

két-i = whoso; cp. káti. 60.

ketú-ḥ = for ketú-s; final s is represented by visarga. M. 60.

ket-ú = banner, √cit 'appear': Goth. haidu-s 'manner', IE. *qoitú with -o ablaut before the suffix -u; the phonetic guttural rightly preserved before e = ai = oi. 146; M. 28.

kendra = centre: Gk. χέντρον; the Gk. equivalent shows that Indian e was monophthong at the time when exchange between Greece and India took place. 35.

kévaṭa = pit, from IE. *kaiuṛt which gives the Gk. χαιατα 'earth-abyss'; cerebral ṭ due to the originally preceding ṛ. 169; M. 33; kévaṭa: χαίατα; equation doubtful. 173.

kéśa = hair, ś = s, cp. késara 'hair' mane. 225; according to Bloomfield ś is due to the influence of the neighbouring k. 226; s has been changed into ś under the influence of allied words. M. 46.

késara = hair, cp. kéśa. 225; M. 46; the retention of s may be due to the r having originally followed the s immediately. 232; M. 48.

kaitava = the stake in a game: Pkt. ka-iyava shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong in Vedic. 40.

***qóik̂o** = kéśa. 225.

ko-kū-yate = int. 3 sg. √kū̆ 'cry'; in reduplicative syllable the guttural is not replaced by a new palatal, because it is followed by o (and not by a = e). 147.

koṭ-ayati = 3 sg. of caus. √kuṭ 'bend' beside a-kuṭī-t with u. 73.

***koḍhuya** = cp. Pkt. kolhuy- = Skt. kroṣṭuka. 255.

kolhuya = jackal; from *koḍhuya-. 255.

kóśa = receptacle; cp. Germ. Haus (in the later language also koṣa); s changes into ś under the influence of allied words. 225; according to Bloomfield ś is due to k. 226; M. 46.

kóṣa = cp. kóśa with ś = s. 225.

kauṇeyá = the descendant of Kuṇeya; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

kaulitara = epithet of the demon Śámbara; l seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

***ktur** = cp. tur-íya and tur-ya which are derived from *ktur with the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. cp. stána. 263.

k̂ṇtóm = cp. śatám- *tk̂ṇtóm and dék̂ṃ = dáśa. 263.

kraṃ-sya-te = 3 sg. pass. fut. of √kram 'stride'; ṃ stands for m before s like ṃ for n before a sibilant. 258; M. 54.

krakaśa = saw: kṛkaṣā, √krakṣ 'to rage'; ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

krak-ṣye = 1 sg. fut. √kṛṣ 'plough'; metathesis rā̆: ā̆r before kṣ. 213.

krata = ppt. √kṛ 'make' for kṛ-tá in inscriptions. 12.

krátu = power; not from √kram 'stride' but from √kr̥. 8.

krátuṣ ṭám = krátus tám; preceded by u the final s changes into ṣ, cerebralizing the following t to ṭ. 340; M. 70.

kradh-íṣṭha = most abridged: kr̥dhú 'shortened'; the original nature of the root vowel is undetermined. 71.

kradh-īyas = cp. above. 71.

krand = cry, in krand-ate etc. a = n̥. 8.

kráp-ate = 3 sg. pr. √kr̥p 'lament': Av. khrafstra 'lamentable', Lat. crepare : kr̥p-ayati; cp. kr̥pate; ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

kram(i) = stride; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; kŕ̥mi, ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

krám-aṇa = step; for the cerebral ṇ cp. kr̥p-áṇa. 186; M. 38.

kramela (ka) = camel: Gk. χάμελος; the Greek equivalent of the Sanskrit word shows that e was monophthong at the time when the exchange between India and Greece took place. 35; cp. Kekaya. M. 9.

kraví-ṣ = flesh, cp. krū-rá. 84; s changes to ṣ after i = IE. ə; cp. Gk. χρέας. 231.

kravya-vāhana = conveying corpses; cerebralization never takes place here, cp. akṣā-náh. M. 74.

kraś-iman = meagreness : kr̥ś-á; formed on the analogy of prathimán. 71.

kraś-īyas = more meagre : kr̥ś-á; formed on the analogy of mradīyas. 71.

kraṣ-ṭum = to drag, √kr̥ṣ; rā takes the place of ăr before ṣ + consonant. 212.

kr-iyáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. √kr̥ 'make'; i is due to y. 33; in passive, verbs having r as final, have the ending -iyáte instead of -yáte. 199.

kr-iyā = action √kr̥, 'make' with -iya instead of -yā. 199.

kr-iyāt = 3 sg. root aor. opt. √kr̥; the precative personal ending of roots with r̥ as final, is -iyāt instead of -yāt. 199.

kr-iyāma = 1 pl. root aor. opt. √kr̥ 'make'; cp. above. 33.

krívir-datī = saw-toothed; i is not in ablaut with a here as in śímī : śámī, timita : tam(i). 18; krívir = kríviṣ, ir does not become īr because it is not based on r̥̄, where alone lengthening takes place (cp. gīr-bhís). 42; M. 10.

krī = buy, ī. alternates with the guṇa e and vr̥ddhi ai. 84; Fick shows the equation krī : Gk. πρία-μαι 'to buy' in connection with the ablaut ī : yā, ū : vā, īr, ūr : rā, ā : nā. 85.

krīḍ = play; ī does not change with e here. 85; from *krizḍ (with z from IE. ĝh) : Gk. πλίσσο-μαι 'to walk briskly'; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in Greek. 210; cp. līlā. 219; 222; the evidence of Prakrit √khel seems to point to the loss of the initial s. 266; M. 56; IE. qriĝh 'to straddle' (*kriz-ḍ) the Old voiced palatal spirant (IIr. z) disappeared after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; krīḍ : Old Norw. hrista. 275.

krī-ṇā-mi = 1 sg. pr. √krī 'buy', paroxyton. 96.

krī-ṇī-té = 3 sg. pr. √krī, oxyton cp. krī-ṇā́-mi. 96.

krúñc = cp. krúñca. 149.

krúñc (a) = curlew; heron; cp. √kruś where the origin of ś is obscure. 228; it is probably an extension of krúñc- (VS.). 149; M. 29.

kruś = cry; the origin of ś is obscure, cp. krúnc(a), TS. krauñcá. 228; kruś: Lith. kraukti 'to croak'; Lithuanian k for Vedic ś is a loan from some Centum language. 229; M. 47; the evidence of Prakrit kh seems to point out to the loss of initial s. 266; M. 56.

krūḍ = to become thick, origin of ūḍ is obscure. 275.

krūḍ-ayati = makes thick, ū = uẓ. 44; krūḍ beside kroḍ-á, ū alternating with o. 85; Benfey wrongly compares it with dūṣ-áyati. 92.

krū-rá ≐ bloody: kraví-ṣ 'flesh'; the guṇa of long ū gives, before consonants, ăvi, but the guṇa of short u gives o. 84.
*qregh = cp. krīḍ: Gk. τιλίσσομαι 'to trot'. 274.
kroḍá = breast: Av. khraoždra 'hard'; the origin of ž cannot be ascertained here; the origin of kroḍá and of many others with ḍ or ḍh preceded by a long vowel and having no collateral forms containing a sibilant, is obscure. 275; M. 57; cp. krūḍayati. 85.
kroś-aná = crying, cp. klóś-a with l. 219; M. 44.
krós-ant = crying, pr. pt. √kruś; cp. kroś-aná. 219.
kroṣṭu = jackal, for Vedic kroṣṭṛ́ from √kruś. 21; cp. kroṣṭṛ́ and úṣṭra. 167.
kroṣṭu-ka = jackal: Pkt. kolhuya- from *koḍhuya with lh from ḍh. 255.
kroṣṭṛ́ = jackal, √kruś; the change to kroṣṭu, in some cases, shows that the r sound was not pronounced after the conjunct -ṣṭ-. 167.
krauñc-á = curlew, cp. krúñc(a). 228.
klam = to be wearied, cp. √śram with ś in place of k. 228.
klam(i) = to be wearied, get exhausted; seṭ verbs in -nasal, of which the Veda shows no low grade ablaut, ān, ām is the only low grade ablaut in post-Vedic. 15.
klān-tá = wearied; cp. √śram with ś in place of k. 228.
kliś = to plague; Old Slav. klěšta 'tongs', Lith. klisze 'claw of a cray-fish'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.
klóman = lung: Gk. πλευμόν, 'lung', Lith. plaũczei; from these equations Lanman infers the change of p(u)l into k(u)l in Sanskrit. 136; in later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.
klóśa = call, beside króś-ant and kroś-aná, Lith. kraukti 'to croak'; Vedic l, before labial o, is for IE. l. 219; M. 44.

kvà = where = kúà, for the independent svarita (Jātya + nitya) cp. ok-yà = ok-íà. 288; M. 81.
kváyi- = cp. kuváya with -uv- in SV. 201.
kvàla = a substance used for coagulating other substances; beside kúvala with uv. 202.
kśā = is related to √kāś 'appear'; cp. Av. a-khš-ta, a synonym of á-saṃ-khyā-ta. 209; cp. √khyā which is not from √kāś according to Weber. 209; cp. √khyā with the change of k into kh when followed by a sibilant. 122.
kṣaṇa = moment for īkṣ-aṇa 'look'; initial ī has disappeared. 61.
-kṣati = cp. -chati of the present. 158.
kṣattrá = dominion; = kṣad + trá; according to VPr. only with one t; in the mss., where double consonants are preceded or followed by another consonant, one of them is frequently dropped. 114; M. 21.
kṣatrá = cp. above. 114; M. 25; not from √kṣā but from √kṣad 'to allot'; √kṣi 'dwell'?. 5; kṣ = k + s and not ś + s, Av. khšathra; in Av. k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135.
kṣatra-váni = addicted to military rule; medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
kṣattr-íya = ruling; -iya beside -ya. 199.
kṣad = divide: skad 'to cut' or 'tear to pieces'; according to Kuhn kṣ = skh; cp. kṣip, kṣu, kṣurá, and kṣubh. 241.
kṣad-ate = slaughters, cp. kṣattrá written as kṣatrá with abbreviation. 44.
(á)-kṣ-an = 3 pl. root aor. act. √ghas 'eat' = (á) gh(a)s-an; a of ghas dropped as in s-ánti s-ánt : ás-ti. 76; always with the loss of a. 77.
kṣan = to hurt; kṣ goes back to IE. gdh- on account of the Av. a-gžānuamnəm 'eternal'; Gk. φθόνος 'ill will'. 240: kṣan: Old Pers. akhšata 'unhurt'. 240;

kṣan: Gk. χτείνω 'to kill'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. χτ. 240.
kṣáp = night, darkness, Gk. χνέφας (evening twilight) ψαφαρός 'friable', friabilis; a represents sonant nasal in words which, in cognate IE. languages, exhibit nĕ, nŏ, mĕ, mŏ 10; kṣ = k + s (and not ś + s): Av. khšap; in Av. k + s is represented by khš but ś + s by š. 135; M. 25.
kṣam (i) = to have patience; seṭ verbs, of which the Vedic offers no low grade ablaut, show only ān, ām as low grade in post-Vedic. 15; Av. khšąnmǝne, the change of m to n, before a suffixal m, is IIr. 195.
kṣám = earth, a corresponds to IE. o, cp. Gk. χθών. 80; kṣám: kṣā́-su, ā = m̥. 97; Ved. kṣ = Gk. χθ. 240; kṣ = guttural media + đh with the loss of aspiration and sonancy, wherefrom Gk. χθών 'earth' beside χαμαί 'on the earth', Lat. humī; cp. Vedic jm-ás Av. zam- which exhibit sonancy. 241; kṣám: Av. gžar : žgar with invasion of žg to gž; cp. kṣad : skhad; kṣip: Lat. dissipare. 241.
kṣay = possess, Gk. χτῶ-μαι 'possess'; Ved. kṣ: Gk. χε. 240.
kṣay-aṇá = comfortable; it shows that in kṣeṇá e = aya is a Prakritism. 54.
kṣáy-ati = 3 sg. pr. √kṣi 'rule': Gk. χτη 'to rule'; a in gradation with ā. 5.
kṣáy-ati = possesses, Old Pers. khsāy-athiya 'king', Gk. χτῆ-μα 'possession'. 90; kṣi *kṣī weak form of kthēi-. 94; kṣi : Gk. ἴφθιμος 'strong, mighty'; this Greek form may perhaps be better connected with √sphai 'to become plump', Ved. sphā-tí. 241.
kṣay-ati = dwells, cp. kṣe-ti with e = aya. 54.
kṣay-ya = destructible, √kṣi 'destroy' beside kṣe-ya; ay for e before y shows the syllabic value (iy) of y. 203.
kṣar = flow; cp. jhar a Prakritism. 164; kṣar: Gk. φθείρω 'to spoil'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. φθ. 240; cp. kṣāl-áyati with l = IE. r. 220; from IE. *gđher (with the loss of aspiration and sonancy) cp. Gk. φθείρω 'to destroy, ruin', Av. gžar -žgar- Mid. Ind. jhar- in jhara, pa-jjhara, ni-jjhara. 241.
kṣari-ta = flowed, instead of *kṣr̥ta; the combination k + s + r being avoided. 232.
kṣal = to flow; Benfey connects it with √skhal 'to stumble' in which case kṣ = a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial. 241.
kṣava = cp. chava, under Prakritic influence. 158.
kṣā-ti = burns; kṣā́y-ati : kṣī-ṇá (kṣi-tá from √kṣi, cp. Gk. φθι-τός 'the dead'); the low grade ī, as final of roots, is graded with ai, appearing as āy before vowels but as ā before consonants; cp. gī-yámāna. 87.
kṣā-p-áyati = causes to burn: Pāli jhāpeti; cp. kṣā́y-ati. 239.
kṣā́-m = acc. sg. of kṣā́ 'earth'; according to metre ā has the value of two short a-sounds. 49.
kṣā́ma = on the earth; -a stands for -an, a loc. suffix. 7.
kṣāmá = scorched : Pāli jhāma; for kṣ = IIr. gžh- = Pāli ggh or (j)jh; cp. kṣāy-ati. 239.
kṣā́man = earth; ā = IE. o., cp. Gk. χθών 'earth'. 80
kṣā̆y = possess; Old Pers. khšāythiya 'ruler' with IE. kth (guttural pure+th) against k̑th where Avestan shows š. 240.
kṣā́y-ati = burns, kṣā-ti: kṣī-ṇá; cp. kṣā-ti. 87; Vedic kṣ = IIr. gžh is reduced to (j)jh in Pāli, cp. jhāy-ati. 239.
kṣāra = sharp in taste: Gk. ξηρός 'dry'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240.
kṣāl-áyati = washes (ŚB.); Vedic √kṣar 'flow' Gk. φθείρω 'to make to dissolve', 'destroy'; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.
kṣā́-s = nom. sg. of kṣā́ 'earth', and acc. pl.; according to metre ā has the value of two short aa 49.

kṣā́-s : kṣam- : kṣm̥- ; the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a which represents the guṇa stage, is ā ; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79 ; M. 18.

kṣā́-su = loc. pl. of kṣám 'earth'; ā = m̥. 97.

kṣi = dwell ; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s ; cp. Av. šoithra √ši. 134 ; M. 25 ; cp. prati-kṣy-ántam with y for iy. 201 ; kṣ = Gk. χτ. 239 ; Av. ší. 240.

kṣi = rule ; kṣ = k+s and not s+s, cp. Av. khši ; in Av. k+s is represented by khš but ś+s by š. 135 ; M. 25.

kṣi = destroy ; cp. kṣay-ya with ay (for e) before ya. 203 ; kṣi : Gk. φθίνω φθίω 'to decay' 'wane' ; Ved. kṣ = Gk. φθ. 240 ; kṣi : Gk. φθίνω ; Av. khšaya- points to a labio-velar tenuis qthi as the origin of kṣ ; against this Prakrit jhī-ṇa-, jhijjati, ajjhita-devī (= akṣita-) point to a media aspirate gdhi. 241.

kṣip = throw : Av. khšviw-, Ags. svāpan 'to swing' ; in some cases Vedic tenuis corresponds to media in cognate languages. 116 ; kṣ = k+s and not ś+s. 135 ; M. 25 ; Vedic kṣ corresponds, in some words, to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages ; cp. Gk. σχίμπτω 'to stem'. 241 ; M. 47 ; Kuhn connects kṣi with Latin dis-sipare in which case Vedic kṣ stands for a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial. 241; kṣi-. Av. khśviw- 'to swing', in Vedic, v as the last element of the initial consonant group, has disappeared. 268 ; M. 56.

kṣipá jyā́m (RV. IV. 27. 3) = kṣipáj (= -t) jy- ; final j is elided before the following j ; this abbreviation is frequent in Vedic mss. 337.

***kṣī** = rule ; the original weak form of the root √kṣay 'rule'; cp. adhi-kṣí-t. M. 20.

kṣī-ṇá = destroyed for kṣi-tá (cp. Gk. φθι-τός 'the dead') from √kṣi 'destroy'; it is felt identical with √kṣai 'burn' which gives kṣā-ti, kṣā́y-ati (with the ablaut of low grade ī with ai appearing as āy before vowels but ā before consonants, cp. gī-yámāna). 87.

kṣī-yate = 3 sg. ps. pr. √kṣi 'destroy' ; a radical i is lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45 ; M. 9.

kṣī-rá = milk ; not from √kṣar 'to flow'. 25 ; pronounced according to some authorities as khśīrá with an aspirate tenuis. 132. kṣ = k+s and not ś+s ; cp. Av. khšīra. 135 ; M. 25.

***kṣīra-kalambha** = name of a person (from karambha) with l by dissimilation. 221.

kṣu = sneeze ; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages ; cp. Lith. skiaudeti. 241 ; M. 47.

kṣud = move, shake ; kṣ. = k+s and not ś+s cp. Av. khšusta ; in Avestan k+s is represented by khš but ś+s by š. 135 ; M. 25.

kṣud-rá = atom, small ; kṣ = k+s, cp. above. 135 ; M. 25 ; kṣud-rá (diminutive, mean) beside kṣullaká from *kṣudla. 215 ; kṣud-rá-kṣulla ; ká shows interchange of r with l in the same period. M. 44 ; 223.

***kṣudla** = cp. kṣullaká. 215 ; 223.

kṣúdh = hunger ; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s, cp. Av. šuda. 134 ; M. 25.

kṣúbh = swift motion ; kṣ = k + s (and not ś+s) cp. Av. khšuf-s. 135 ; M. 25 ; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial, in cognate languages ; cp. Goth. skiuban, Germ. schieben 'to push', Lith. skubùs 'quick'. 241 ; M. 47.

kṣubh-nā-ti = cp. kṣubh-no-ti. 188.

kṣubh-no-ti = staggers ; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by ṣ, owing to the immediately preceding bh. 188.

kṣumā́ = linseed, epithet of arrow ; cp. kṣmā-yate, where u has disappeared before m. 60.

kṣurá = razor ; cp. churikā. 158 ; kṣurá : Gk. ξυρόν 'razor', Vedic

kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240; in some words Vedic kṣ corresponds to a group of consonants having a sibilant as initial; cp. Lith. skùsti 'to scrape'. 241; M. 47.
kṣullaká = cp. kṣud-rá. 215; M. 45; -ll- = -dl-. 223.
kṣeṇá = comfortable; e = aya (a Prakritism) as shown by TS. kṣáy-aṇa, VS. kṣay-aṇá. 54.
kṣe-ti = dwells; (in TS.), for kṣay-ati; RV. e = aya. 54.
kṣepṇā = 'quick', (PB.) beside kṣepnú with n. 188.
kṣepnú = a jerk; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by ṣ, owing to the immediately preceding p. 188.
kṣe-ya = cp. kṣay-ya with -ay- for -e- before -ya (= iya). 203.
kṣaira-kalambhi = name of a person, descendent of Kṣīra-karambha; l for r by dissimilation. 221.
kṣoṇī́ = woman (?); oṇí (TS. uṇí) has its cerebral ṇ on the analogy of kṣoṇī́ 191.
kṣód-as = rush of water; kṣ = k + s and not ś + ś; cp. Av. khšaodaṅh-. 135; M. 25.
kṣóbh-aṇa = exciting; ṇ appears for n when preceded by ṣ, although intervened by the vowels o and a and the consonant bh. 186; M. 38.
kṣṇáu-mi = 1 sg. pr. √kṣṇu 'sharpen'; au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 67; M. 15; au strong grade of u. 106.
kṣmā-yate = shakes; in VS. is found kṣumā́ 'an epithet of arrow'; u has disappeared before m. 60.
***kṣrāmá** = cp. śrāmá. 264.
kṣviḍ = creak, squeak; cp. kṣveḍ-ati with the cerebral ḍ. 172; cp. kṣvid and svid. 264.
kṣviṇ-ṇa = ppt. of √kṣvid 'squeak' for kṣvin-na. 172.
kṣvid = cp. svid- where the first element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 264.
***kṣvin-na** = cp. kṣviṇ-ṇa. 172.
kṣveḍ-ati=hums, murmurs, √kṣvid. 166; 'squeaks' √kṣvid; cerebral ḍ on the analogy of kṣviṇ-ṇa. 172.
kṣveḍā = cp. kṣvelā with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.
kṣvelā = battle-cry, beside kṣveḍā; l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
***ksr̥ta** = cp. kṣarita. 232.
***ksrāmá** = cp. srāmá. 232.
***ksvizd** = base for kṣveḍ-ati according to Thurneysen on the basis of Old Slav. svistati, zvizdati 'to whistle'. 172.
khac = appear, a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Slav. skokŭ 'jump', Old Norw. skaga 'to spring forth'. 266.
khaj = stir up; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in AgS. sceacan, Old Norw. skaka 'to shake, move'. 266.
khañj = to limp; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Gk. σχάζω, to limp', σχαμβός 'crooked', Old Norw. skakkr- 'limping'. 266.
khañj-ati = limps; cp. chā́ga. 154; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161.
khaḍgá = rhinoceros; cp. ṣaḍja, where ṣ, according to Weber stands for kh. 136; non-Aryan. M. 35; cerebral unexplained. 177.
khaḍga ≐ sword: Lat. percello 'to dash to the ground'; Ir. claideb 'sword'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.
khaṇḍa = bit; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 169; khaṇḍa 'broken': Gk. χλαδαρός 'fragile', Lith. skéldeti 'burst', cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170; a by-form with initial sibilant is found in Lith. skéldeti 'to burst'. 266.
khā́ṇḍika = a sugar-boiler, the armpit; according to Fick it had a by-form with initial sibilant. 267.

kháṇvakhā̆ʒi kháimakhā̆ʒi = imitation of the quacking of frogs with pluti of ā. 298.

khan = dig; Av. šənəm 'spade'; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original and is the regular representative of the IE. tenuis aspirate. 119; M. 22; khan: Av. kan; Vedic tenuis aspirate: Avestan tenuis; k, instead of the expected kh was probably, at first, after prepositions ending in s or nasal, and then became generalized. 121; khan: khā (weak); cp. chā. 154; M. 31.

khan-ítr-ima = produced by digging; the i of -ima unexplained. 19.

khara = ass : Av. khara; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119.

khára = harsh, rough; according to Kuhn from √khid. 266.

kharájru = having sharp way; j is an old palatal when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

kharamajrá = meaning (?) j is an old palatal. 160.

khargálā = owl; cp. kharj with a new palatal j. 159.

kharj = to creak, rattle; with a new palatal j. 159; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Slav. skrŭgati 'to creak'; Old Norw. skakr 'cries'. 266.

kharjū́ra = date-palm; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

kharpara = thief: Gk. χλέπτω 'to steal, filch'; the equation for Indian r = IE. l in Greek is doubtful. 212.

khal = stumble: skhal; forms with and without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

khalapv-as = nom. pl. of khala-pū 'shed-cleaner'; ū changes into v (not uv) before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

khal-ina = bridle, beside khalīna, the regular form; short i is a Prakritism. 48.

khalīna = cp. above. 48; khalīna: Gk. χαλῖνός 'anything which curbs or restrains'; in the reproduction of Greek words in Sanskrit, the Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates, seldom tenuis and never media. 115.

khalūrikā = a place for military exercise, beside khuralī, a case of metathesis. 277.

khā́ = spring: Av. khā; the Vedic tenuis aspirate is original. 119; M. 22.

khā = dig, weak form of √khan; cp. √chā 'cut'. 154; M. 31.

khāṭi = fissure: Germ. Scharte 'fissure', cerebral ṭ due to the originally preceding r. 169.

khā-tá = ppt. √khan: khan(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; like a, the long vowel ā frequently corresponds to or is derived from a syllable containing a nasal: ā = ā + nasal. M. 7.

khād = to chew; according to Grassmann √khād had a sibilant as initial. 267.

khā́d-ati = chews, cp. khid-áti, with the ablaut ā : i. 17; khād : new Pers. khāyd; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

khid = tear; cp. chid, where Kuhn sees relationship between kh and ch. 154; M. 31; had a sibilant as initial. 267.

khid-áti = tears : khād, i as low grade of ā. 17. -khid-am, acc. inf. √khid (as in AV. niḥ-khid-am) : khād, i as low grade of ā. 17.

khid-rá = pauper; √khād with low grade i. 17.

khíd-vas = oppressing; √khād with low grade i. 17.

khíla = a wooden nail, peg; cp. kīla (ka)- with tenuis beside khí-. 130.

khud = to sport wantonly or amorously, cp. kánīkhun-at and cánī-khud-at. 147.

khuralī = a place for military exercise, cp. khalūrikā, a case of metathesis. 277.

kheṭa = shield : Goth. skildus ; cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170.
khédā = borer, cp. √khād, with i as low grade of ā ; the change of ā into i is IIr. as shown by khédā instead of *khād-ā ; stems in -dhi are declined as -i stems instead of -ā stems. 18.
khoṭa = cp. khola with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.
khoḷa = cp. khola. 222.
khoḷa = limping : khoḍa, khoṭa ; l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
khola = rain-hat : Av. khaoδa 'hat'; l in place of d. 222.
khya ā́ = (RV. I. 4. 3) for khyas ā́ becoming -az ā́ ; az drops its sibilant before vowels except a (where it becomes o). M. 70.
-khyā = see, from Saṃhitā √kśā ; according to Weber Vedic tenuis followed by a sibilant is changed to a tenuis aspirate. 122 ; khyā : jyā 'overpower'; the sphere of the palatals has been extended by analogy at the expense of the gutturals and vice versa ; the aspirate guttural kh appears (khyā) where other gutturals are replaced by palatals ; thus before y we should expect a palatal instead of a guttural. 140 ; M. 26.
khyā = tell : kśā ; y seems to have interchanged with ś of √kśā, which occurs in the KS. and MS. (V. Schroeder's ed, I, p. xliii, 7) but the two verbs, though synonymous have probably a different origin. 209 ; M. 41.
khśīrá = cp. kṣīrá. 132.
ga-iṣṭi = wishing for cows = go -iṣ- in KS. with v dropped, for the later gaviṣṭi ; cp. vásta usrā̆s. 332.
gaganam = sky ; in Paiśācī gakanam, with tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
gakanam = cp. gaganam. 116.
gácchati = goes, sonant nasal m̥ reduced to a also when accented 7, 8 ; M. 28 ; gácchati : Gk. βάσχω, Vedic media represents IE. media. 116 ; g is phonetic before a = m̥. 146 ; is written in KS. as gaśćati ; cp. paśćā́t : Pāli pacchā. 154 ; gácch- : Av. jasaiti, Gk. βάσχω, the representation, in cognate languages, of the Vedic ch by sounds corresponding to ś, shows that the ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155 ; gácch- : Gk. βάσχω with inchoative suffix -cha = IE. -sk̂o. 157 ; M. 22 ; in the suffix -cha the palatal aspirate represents IE. sk̂ ; cp. rapś-ate 'is full' = rap(s)śate, where after the s has been dropped between consonants, ś = IE. k̂ remains. M. 31.
gácchān íd (RV. VIII. 79. 5) = 3 sg. pr. subj. √gam 'go'; -ān does not become -āṁ here, because gácchān is not originally followed by s, cp. sárgāṁ iva. 330 ; cp. ā́ vahān āśú (RV. I. 84. 18) gachān úttarā (X. 10. 10) ; M. 69.
***gaṭh** = cp. ghaṭ. 276.
gaḍay-itnu = cloud : gardayitnu 'a cloud'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 167.
gaṇá = troop, crowd : Gk. ἀλείρω 'gather together'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l sound. 193 ; M. 39 ; gaṇá : gula 'ball', glau 'bale'; Old Slav. glota ; ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193 ; explanations of ṇ are not very convincing. 195.
gaṇḍa = cheek : Gk. βάλανος 'an acorn, any similar fruit', Lat. glans ; cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170.
gaṇḍu = pillow, for ḍ, cp. gaṇḍa. 170.
ga-ta = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. √gam 'go'; a = m̥. 8.
ga-tá = ppt. √gam 'go'; a = m̥. 8 ; M. 7 ; 17 ; 28 ; explained by Fick from *gn̥tó ; according to him n̥ becomes a. 12 ; the guttural is rightly preserved before a = m̥. 146.
ga-tám = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √gam ; a = m̥. 8.
gá-ti = going *gʷm̥-ti- or gʷn̥-ti : Gk. βάσις, Goth. gakunths ; n̥ or m̥

are reduced to a even when they are accented. 7.

-ġá-tya = going, absolu. of √gam, a = m̥. 8.

-ġá-tvan = one who goes; a = m̥. 8.

ġa-tvā́ya = gdv. √gam; a = m̥. 8.

ġa-tví̄ = gdv. √gam; a = m̥. 6, 8.

ġa-thá = a = m̥. 8.

ġadh = attach: Eng. gather; g for gh; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23.

ġadh = clasp; Old Slav. goditi 'to be agreeable'; a guttural does not change to a new palatal before a = IE. o. 144; M. 27.

ġa-dhí = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √gam; the guttural has been rightly preserved before a = m̥; cp. gácchati, ga-tá. 146; expected ga-hí, because dh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two is unaccented; for the irregular retention, cp. kr̥-dhí. 252; M. 52.

ġan-ī-ġan = int. √gam; in reduplicative syllable (containing a) of roots having initial guttural, the palatal is invariable in the intensive only when the reduplication is mono-syllabic; if it be dissyllabic the guttural is preserved. 147.

ġan-i-ġm = weak int. √gam; cp. gan-ī-gan. 147; M. 28.

ġán-ī-ġan-ti = 3 sg. pr. int. √gam, cp. kár-i-krat. M. 28.

ġán-tave = dat. inf. √gam; sonant nasal n̥. 6.

ġandharvá = a heavenly being; from *gandhas 'smell', r appearing in place of s (= ź). 212.

***ġandhas** = cp. gandhar-vá. 212.

ġandhāra = name of a folk: Gk. Γάνδαροι; in reproducing Indian words in their language the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates, seldom media aspirates. 115.

(a) **ġan-ma** = 1 pl. root aor. √gam 'go'; a = m̥ is accompanied by n before m. 11; n (=m) before m is on the analogy of gán-vahi. 11; n regularly appears for m before a suffixal m-. 195.

ġán-vahi = 1 du. root aor. mid. √gam; a = m̥ is accompanied by n before v. 10; n regularly replaces m before suffixal v-. 195; M. 37.

(pra)**ġalbh-á** = proud, cp. pra-galbh-ate, ava-galbh-ate with g (instead of j). 146.

ġabhá = vulva; cp. gambhīrá; gam-bhára; a=m̥. 9.

ġabhiṣák = deep down, cp. gam-bhīrá, a=m̥. 9.

ġábhas-ti = arm, ray, Lat. habere; initial aspiration is lost. 125; M. 23.

ġabhīrá = deep down, beside gambhīrá; a=m̥. 9.

ġam = go, Pāli janta-gharam does not belong to √gam. 140.

ġámad vā́jebhiḥ = (RV. I. 5. 3) for gámat; assimilation in quality. M. 67.

ġam-áti = goes, √gam; am = m̥m when followed by a vowel. 11.

ġám-anti = 3 pl. root aor. subj. √gam 'go' = IE. *gʷ̆monti; guttural has been preserved on the model of gácchati, ga-tá where a = m̥ and the guttural, therefore, is phonetic. 146; gam *jam. M. 28.

ġambhára = deep; cp. gabhīrá. 9.

ġambhīrá = deep, cp. above. 9.

ġam-yā́-t = 3 sg. root aor. opt. √gam; a = m̥ is accompanied by m before y. 10.

ġam-yā́-s = 2 sg. root aor. opt. √gam, with low grade -am beside ja-gā́m-a with strong grade ā (= *ŏm). 73.

ġáy-a = house, √ji; the phonetic guttural has been rightly preserved. 146; M. 28.

-ġar-á = in abhi-gar-á 'song of praise'; √jar, √gr̥̄; guttural appears before -ar (= IE. ŏr) but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ĕr) in jár- ate 'calls'. 145; M. 27.

ġarabha = foetus; Ved. gárbha: Gk. δελφύς, 'womb', Lat. volva; a between r and bh is svarabhakti. 57.

ġari-tr̥ = praiser √gr̥̄, cp. gir-áte. 22.

ġari-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √gr̥̄ 'praise', cp. gir-áte. 22.

gár-īyas = heavier, cp. of gur-ú ; cp. gár-īyas (with ar) gur-ú (with ur) and agr-ú (with r) ar : ur : r ablaut. 23 ; cp. gal-. 221.

garuḍá = a mythical bird : garút-mat 'having wings'; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 68; cerebralization due to the IE. l sound (and not r), cp. gal- 'fall'. 169 ; from *garutrá with cerebral = dental+r ; cp. Lat. volucris 'a bird' according to Benfey. 171 ; cp. garút-mat with r for IE. l. 210.

garút-mant = a celestial bird, cp. garuḍá. 168 ; -tm- is permitted to remain, cp. vidyúnmant. 196 ; garút-mant : Gr. γυρός 'round' (ru : ur = vṛ) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207 ; cp. gal 'fall', (Singhalese igilenavā 'to fly') ; Lat. volare ; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in Latin. 210 ; M. 42.

***garutrá** = cp. garuḍá. 171.

garj = 'roar': Av. garəz 'lament, to wail'; j is old palatal when it is so shown by the comparative evidence. 161.

garj-ati = roars : Germ. krachen 'to creak', ar : rā. 100.

gárta = pit : kartá ; in some words media stands for the older tenuis ; gárta 'seat' has acquired the meaning 'pit' also under the influence of kartá. 117.

gard = to exult, cp. garda-bhá. 128.

garda = hungry, cp. garda-bhá. 128.

garda-bhá = ass : √gṛdh 'be greedy' (cp. TA. gárda 'hungry' or √gard 'to exult') ; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes this loss) belongs to a suffix ; garda-bhá may be one of the exceptions to this. 128; M. 24 ; d does not change to ḍ, though it is preceded by r. 171 ; garda-bhá; Eng. colt ; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l in English. 210 ; M. 42 ; cp. gardabhāṇḍa and kāka-bhāṇḍa. 279.

garda-bhāṇḍa = name of a plant for *gardabha bh- ; -bha- the final syllable of the first member has been dropped by haplology. 279.

garday-itnu = a cloud, cp. gaḍay-itnu. 167.

gárbha = foetus, cp. garabha. 57 ; gárbha : grā̆bh-a 'grasp' ar : rā. 101 ; gárbha- Gk. δελφύς 'womb', Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211 ; M. 42.

garbha-dhí = breeding place ; there is no loss of an aspirate, if an aspirate, belonging to the second member of a compound, follows. 128 ; M. 23.

garh = blame, censure, cp. garh-yate, garh-ya. 213 ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. ź-h), because Avestan (the satəm language) has a corresponding voiced spirant here ; cp. garəz-. 247 ; M. 51 ; Gaedicke connects grā̆h, gṛh with grā̆bh and gṛbh only in the 10th maṇḍala ; in the first nine maṇḍalas he connects grā̆h, gṛh with √garh. 251 ; cp. √galh with l in place of r. 255 ; cp. garh+t- (the 3 sg. praet. mid. in -ta) to which corresponds the Avestan gərəždā 'complained', where ź-d = Ved. -h+t. 272.

***garha** = cp. gṛh-á and ghara. 276.

garh-ate = complains, accuses : Germ. klagen 'to complain' ; ar : rā (= lā). 100 ; for *jarh-áte *gʷerĝh : Av. jarəzya-, -jarəšti-gêrəz- from *gʷṛĝh : guttural forms being more numerous have driven out the palatalization, cp. á-kar, kar-tṛ́, kár-man. 145.

garh+t = -t of the 3 sg. praet. mid. in -ta; cp. √garh and Avestan gərəždā. 272.

garh-aṇa = censuring; Aśokan text drops h, cp. garaṇa = garh-aṇa. 243.

garh-ya = to be blamed, cp. garh-yate. 213.

garh-yate = 3 sg. pass. pr. √garh 'censure' ; without metathesis (rā̆ from ă̄r) before h + consonant ; cp. bráh-man brahy-ánt. 213.

gal = fall, drop, cp. Singhalese igilenavā and Vedic garút-mant, garuḍá. 168, 210 ; cp. gáldā.

218; gal- 'to drop', its derivation from gár-īyas, Lat. gravis is doubtful. 221; M. 45.

gal-a = throat; gil-ana 'swallowing' is found in Classical Sanskrit and not in Vedic; cp. √gṝ. 216.

gal-galī-ti = 3 sg. intv. √gal 'drop'; a guttural, phonetically unjustified, appears before a = ĕ. 146; M. 28.

gálda = trickling (?); Fortunatov and Bechtel hold that the cerebrals are normal Indian representation of the IE. l or l̥ + dental; gálda goes against it. 171.

gáldā = trickling (?) √gal 'drop'? Gk. βάλλω 'to throw', 'hurl'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek. 218; M. 44.

galh = complain; cp. √garh with r. 255.

gáv-agra = headed by cows, internally the original saṃdhi of the compound gó-agra must have been gáv-agra. 325; M. 66; cp. gó-agra. M. 74.

gávi-ūti = cp. gávy-ūti. 322.

gáv-iṣṭi = cp. gá-iṣṭi; in KS. v is dropped, elsewhere it is retained. 323.

gavī́dhuka = the grass coix barbata, beside gavedhuka; the confusion of e with ī shows that the pronunciation of e was close. 35.

gav-yú = eager for cow (-meat); the guṇa av. (for o) before yu is on the analogy of those cases, where the y is syllabic (= iy) e.g. kṣay- ya. 203.

gavīyúdh = war-like; cp. gav-yudh with analogical av before y-. 203.

gavedhuka = cp. gavī́dhuka. 35.

gav-yúdh = war-like for *go-yúdh; av (for o) before y- is due to the analogy of gavīyúdh (where av before ī is phonetic). 203.

gáv-yūti = pasture; the guṇa av (for o) before y- is on the analogy of those cases (kṣay-ya) where y had syllabic value. 203; the y is to be pronounced as a semi-vowel, and not as a syllabic iy (in a compound); this is so if the analysis gávi-ū- be correct; Pp. gó-y- with av before y has no parallel. 322; M. 65.

gáh-ana = depth; low grade of ā in gā́h-ate. 81; M. 18.

gáh-ana = deep; h represents dh, cp. gādh-á. 250; 51.

ga-(d) hi = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √gam; a = n̥ or m̥. 8.

gah-mán = deep (-gaṃh-mán) beside gā́h-ate; weakening due to the shift of accent. 6.

gáh-vara = deep; low grade of ā, cp. gā́h-ate. 5; M. 18; gáh-vara 'hiding place' cp. gā́h-ate. 81; Pāli gabbhara, cp. prasabham from *sabbha from *-sahva-. 181; with accent on the first syllable in AV., but gahvará 'deep' in P.; this accentual shift is due to analogy. 288; M. 80.

gah-vará = cp. above. 288.

gā = cow; according to Fick gáu is the extension of gā́ with the addition of u. 106.

gā = go: Gk. βā, a guttural does not change to a new palatal before ā which is not IE. ē. 144; M. 27.

gātū-yáti = desires a free course (gā-tú; beside gātu-yáti); before a suffixal y, u is phonetically lengthened. 45; M. 10.

gā-thá = song, cp. gī-yámāna, gī́-tha. 19; M. 7; gā-thá: gā́y-ati: gī-tá; as the final of roots -ī is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 87; 88; M. 18, 19; = Av. gātha- Vedic th (in the suffix -tha, forming primary noun) is original. 120; M. 22.

gā-thā́ = song: Av. gātha, cp. gāthá. 120.

gādh-á = ford, cp. gāh-á, gáh-ana, dur-gáha, where h represents dh. 250; M. 51.

gā́dh-ate = plunges, (beside h in gāh-á) h represents dh medially. M. 51.

gā́-m = acc. sg. of gó 'cow'; according to metre ā has the value of two short a sounds. 49; : gā́-m: Gk. βῶν, ā has the value of two short a sounds; this phenomenon is connected with the slurred

accent of Vedic times. 50; gắ-m: Av. gām, Gk. βῶν establish *gōm as IE. form for acc. sg., according to which is formed gắ-s in acc. pl. 54; gắ-m from gó (-gu-) ā is found instead of vṛddhi, cp. gáu-s. 67; consonantal use of the nasal as final. 74; with ā before consonants instead of the expected au. 105; gắ-m: Av. gąm: Gk. βᾶν: Vedic gáu-s: Av. gāuš: Gk. βοῦς show that Vedic has, in this change of -ām, -aus remained somewhat similar to the original IE. language. 106; according to Schulze the loss of u̯ (*gau-m) element occurred originally before labials alone. 106.

gắy-ati = sings, cp. gắ-tha, gī-yámāna, where ai appears as ā. 19; 87.

gắy-as = song, cp. gā-thá. M. 19.

gắv-as = nom. pl. of gáu; āv = āu; cp. gáu-s, where au is the etymological representation of āu. 41; M. 9; cp. áśvās (= áśvā+as) with contraction of ā+a. 102; as the final of roots ū is graded with au (parallel with vā) much in the same way as ī with ai, appearing as āu before vowels (gắv-as), ā before consonants (gắ-s), but here (in gáus—gắ-s) au appears before consonants as well as ā, cp. gắ-m: gắv-as; gáu-s. M. 20.

-gās-(iṣ) = siṣ aor. √gai; gắy-ati: gī-tá; cp. gā-thá for ā: āy: ī. 87.

gắ-s = acc. pl. of gó; according to metre ā has the value of two short ăă. 49; here ā stands for ava. 54; with ā, before consonants (cp. gắv-as). 105.

gā-si = 2 sg. pr. √gai; cp. gāthá. M. 19.

gāh = plunge, dip : βησσα 'a wooded valley', guttural remains because the following ā is not IE. ē. 144; M. 27; cp. ati-gāh, ud-gāh. 184; h does not represent bh. 251; cp. jáṅgahe 'kicks'. M. 28.

gāh-á = depth; h represents dh, cp. gādh-á. 250; M. 51; h appears for dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented, the forms where accented vowel precedes (with h = dh) are analogical. 252.

gắh-ate = plunges : Gk. βῆσσα 'valley'; low grade gáh-vara, dur-gáha. 5; M. 18; cp. gah-mán in low grade. 6; the vowel ā is not always the long grade vowel : in a number of roots it represents guṇa; the low grade of this ā is normally i; it sometimes, however, appears as ī, owing to analogy, and, especially with a secondary accent, as a. 81; M. 18; h represents dh, cp. gādh-á. 250; M. 52.

***giṇh** = cp. ghiṇṇ, ghuṇṇ and gṛhṇ. 276.

gír = lauding, invoking, √jar, gṝ 'call'; guttural appears before ir (which was not yet pronounced as i- in the IIr. period, during which palatalization took place) but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ĕr) as in jár-ate. 145; M. 26, 27.

gir-á = swallowing, beside gil-á, with interchange of r and l in the same period. 30; M. 44; 215; 216.

gir-aṇa = swallowing, cp. gil-ana. 30.

gir-ati = swallows, cp. gil-ati. 30, 141; 216; guttural g before ir (= IE. ṛr and ṝ). M. 26.

gir-áte = √gṝ; ir in ablaut with ări; cp. -gari-tṛ-, gari-ṣyati. 22.

gir-ás = nom. pl. of gír 'song': Av. garō; Vedic ir corresponds to ar in Avestan. 29.

gir-í = mountain : Av. gairi, ir without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; ir (for ṝ) may be due to the following i, but not so in táturi. 29; the quality of ir in the word is unsettled; its Avestan equivalent has ar. 29; for g instead of j cp. gír. 141; M. 26.

gir-i = mouse : Lat. glis 'a dormouse'; Indian medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.

giriká = a demon = kiriká; g for the older k. M. 22.

girikḗ-bhyas = cp. giriká. 117.

giri-kṣít = cp. gairikṣita. 105.
gir-i-tum = acc. inf. √gṝ 'swallow' from *garitum √gṝ; iri appears in place of ari owing to the mixture of low grade with strong grade. 30.
giry-ós = gen., loc. du. of gir-í; ir before y which is = i. 26.
gír-vaṇas = fond of praise, delighting in invocation; n changes to ṇ, when it is preceded by r, although there is intervention of va. 306; gír retains the short i, but cp. dhūr-ṣád, pūr-bhíd. M. 73.
gir-van = addressed with many invocations; *gir-un; ir before v = u. 26.
gír-vāhas = praised in song, cp. gír-vaṇas. M. 73.
-gil-á = devouring; gir-á; il, ul, beside ir, ur; cp. jar-gur-āṇá, jal-gul-as. 30; guttural g instead of j appears before ir (= IE. ṛr and ṝ). 141; M. 26; beside -gir-á-. 215; 216; M. 44.
gil-ati = swallows, cp. -gil-á. 30; beside gir-ati in the Brāhmaṇas. 216.
gil-ana = swallowing, cp. gir-aṇa. 30; occurs only in Classical Sanskrit. 216.
gilāyu = hard tumour in the throat; il without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. guṇikā with ṇ. See also Hindi gilhaṛ. 193.
gīḥ-pati = lord of speech (Classical) for -īḥ instead of the expected -īr cp. antaḥ-péya-. 335.
gī- = sing; weak form of gai, beside gāy-, gā; guttural, instead of the new palatal before ī is analogical. 142; M. 26.
gī-tá = ppt. √gai; ī is the low grade of ai, which appears as ā before consonants (cp. gā-thá). 19; M. 18, 19; 87, 88.
gī́-thá = song √gai; ī is the low grade of radical ai; cp. gā-thá. 19; M. 7.
gī-yámāna = being sung, pass. pr. pt. √gai; ī is the low grade of ai, which appears as ā before consonants, cp. gā-thá, gī-tá. 19; M. 19; ī (before vowels iy), as the final of roots, appears as ā, accompanied by y before vowels; this goes back to IE. āi̯, ēi̯, ōi̯, which lose the last element i̯ before consonants; the low grade of such a diphthong was əi, which, when contracted, becomes ī; and, thus, comes the ablaut ī: ā(y): gā-thá, gā́y-ati. 87.
gī́r iṣā́ = (RV. I. 117. 1), before vowels (and voiced consonants) r remains, when preceded by ā̆, ī̆, ū. M. 72.
gīr-pati = lord of speech; in compounds r is retained before p. 335.
gīr-bhís = instr. pl. of gír 'song' beside gír-as; i is lengthened before r; īr appears only in those cases, where the same is based on ṝ; cp. havír-bhis, where ir does not become īr. 42; M. 10; according to metre ī = ĭī. 49.
-gī́r-ya = gdv. √gṝ 'sing'; ir in ablaut with ā̆ri, cp. gari-tṛ. 24.
gī́r-vāhas = one to whom invocations are addressed (written as gir-) according to metre ī: ĭī. 49.
gīr-ṣú = loc. pl. of gír 'hymn'; ṣ = s. 231; M. 48.
gīs-tarā = better speech; for s instead of r, cp. antas-tya. 336.
gī́s tribarhíṣi = (RV. I. 181. 8) for gī́r before dental t; final r is, without exception treated like s. M. 72.
-gu- = going, from √gam; a: u, cp evu: evam, rājū-: rājan, túna: tána-. 21.
-gu = go 'cow', with short u in Bahuvrīhi cd., cp. -gv-a-, -gv-in, with the loss of a of -av-. 95.
-gu- = from √jū 'speed', jū-ti, ju-nā-ti show that j is old palatal here, but the formation -gu- points out to the new palatal. 161.
guccha = bunch, *gṛpsa: u = ṛ. 21; gutsa a hyper-Sanskritism, cp. *gṛpsa, grapsa-, glapsa-. 158.
guñj-ati = hums, it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161.

guḍa = ball, sugar- ; ḍ shows that u = r̥. 21 ; guḍa = Germ. Klotz 'clod' ; the cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding l. 170 ; cp. gola with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

guḍodana = rice mixed with sugar ; (MBhār.) cp. guḍaudana in Yājñavalkya. 320.

guḍaudana = cp. above. 320.

guṇa = layer, pile, division ; ṇ unexplained. 195 ; M. 40 ; guṇa : Av. gaona 'colour, full' ṇ may be explained as of amṇáḥ. 195.

guṇikā = tumour ; ṇ shows that u = r̥. 21 ; cp. gilāyu-, gulma-, ṇ may be due to the originally preceding l. 193.

guṇṭh = to veil ; u has no guṇa ablaut beside (cp. Panjabi ghunḍ). 72.

gutsa = a bunch : guccha ; gutsa a hyper-Sanskritism, cp. *gr̥psa. 158.

gúdā = anus, u = ə ; cp. udára, váruṇa, sutúka. 21.

gup = protect, a palatal appears in ju(-góp-a) the reduplicative syllable of the perfect and aorist for the older *ja- (= je with e the IE. reduplicative vowel). 152.

guph = to wind ; (in Classical Sanskrit) : guṣpitá 'interlaced' ; Vedic -ṣp- = -ph- in Prakrit, thence came the -ph- in Sanskrit. 122.

gur = praise √gr̥̄ ; a palatal appears in ju-, cp. gup. 152.

gur-á-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √gr̥̄ 'praise'; ur in ablaut with ări, cp. gari-tr̥. 22.

gur-ú = heavy, beside á-gr-u 'empty' : gár-īyas 'heavier' ; ur : zero : ar ablaut. 23 ; ur for r after initial consonant. 29 ; gur-ú : Av. gouru, Gk. βαρύς, Goth. káurus (*gr̥ rú). 30.

gurv-ós = gen., loc. du. of gur-ú ; ur before v = u. 26.

gul-a = ball ; cp. gaṇá with ṇ. 193.

gulphá = ankle, cp. kulphá. 30 ; 117 ; M. 22.

gulph = to string ; u has no guṇa ablaut. 72.

gúlma = shrub, bush ; cp. gulma. 30.

gulma = swelling, tumour ; any glandular enlargement in the abdomen, ul without ir or ur beside it. 30 ; cp. guṇikā with ṇ. 193.

guṣpi-tá = interlaced ; AgS. cyspan 'to bind' : Lat. vespices 'thick bushes'; Vedic u : Lat. ve. 72 ; cp. guph, where Vedic ṣp has changed into ph first in Prakrit, and thence the form was taken in Sanskrit. 122.

guh = conceal ; cp. Kuhaka with tenuis in place of the older media. 116 ; guh : Old Norw. gýgr 'hurry, rush' ; g stands for gh through the loss of initial aspiration. 125 ; M. 23 ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) when as a final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś, j = IIr. ź) ; the z̥ (of z̥ḍh) disappears leaving a compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel, cp. gūḍhá. 247 ; h does not represent dh. 251 ; cp. gūḍhá with ūḍh = uz̥ḍh. 275.

guh-yáte = 3 sg. pass. pr. √guh 'conceal, hide'; shortened form of goh. M. 15.

gū̆ = to go to stool ; it has both the u and guṇa forms. 73.

gūḍhá = hidden, concealed ; √guh ; for *guz̥ḍhá (through guźh-tá- for *gug̑h-tá) ū = uz̥ ; vowels, when followed by IIr. z̥ (which is followed by one or more consonants) are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z̥. 44 ; M. 10 ; h of √guh represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh). 247 ; M. 51 ; ūḍh = uz̥ḍh. 275 ; M. 58.

gūḍhví = gdv. of √guh, cp. gūḍhá. 44 ; 247.

gūr-ta = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √gr̥̄ 'praise'; ūr in ablaut with ări, cp. gari-tr̥, gari-ṣya-ti. 24.

gūr-tá = greeted, ppt. gr̥̄ 'praise', cp. gūr-ta. 24.

gūrtā-vasu = whose treasures are welcome ; the final a of the first member in a compound is often lengthened before the initial v of the second. 46 ; M. 10.

gūr-tí = greeting √gṝ 'praise', ūr in ablaut with ări. 24.
gūrd = play; ūr is in ablaut with ari and rā but not with ar; the ablaut of gūrd: gard may be on the analogy of √gurdh √kūrd. 27.
gūrd = exult: kūrd 'to jump'; g: k. 117.
gūrdh = praise; cp. √sphūrdh and gūrd. 27.
gūr-dháyati = praises, √gṝ; ūr in ablaut with ări, cp. gari-tṛ: gūr-tá. 24.
-gū́r-ya ≐ gdv. √gṝ 'greet'; ūr in ablaut with ări. 24.
gū́h-ati = hides: góh-a 'hiding place'; in √guh is found ū in forms, where other roots show guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15.
gūh-ana = hiding: góh-a, cp. gū́h-ati. 92.
gṛṇatti = ties √grath 'tie'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ar. M. 16; = *gṛṇath-ti, if an aspirate tenuis is followed by tenuis, the aspirate tenuis loses its aspiration due to assimilation. 130; M. 24.
***gṛṇath-ti-** cp. gṛṇatti.
gṛ-ṇā-ti = calls, √jar, gṝ 'call'; guttural appears before ṛ but a new palatal before ar (= IE. ĕr) in járate. 145; M. 27.
gṛtsá = dexterous, √gṛdh 'be eager'; both initial and final aspirations have been lost. 126; M. 23; instead of *ghṛtsa; Vedic -ts- represents dhs; s standing for IE. zh we get *gṛdzhá as the hypothetical form 242; (-s represents IE. zh, where the final aspirate of the root would have been thrown forward on the suffix, as in bud-dhá from √budh). M. 47.
gṛdh = 'be greedy', Goth. gredus 'hūnger', grids 'step'; g stands for gh by the loss of aspiration. 125; M. 23.
gṛbh = seize, cp. grabh. 251.
gṛbhāy-áti = seizes: gṛbhī-tá; ī, as the final of dissyllabic bases, alternates with ai, which appears as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 89; M. 19.
gṛbhī-tá = seized : cp. gṛbhāy-áti. 89; M. 19.
gṛbh-é = dat. inf. √grabh : grábh-e; accented ra alternates with the low grade vowel ṛ when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69.
gṛbh-ṇā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √grabh 'seize'; cp. gṛbh-ṇī-ta. 89; M. 19; gṛbh-ṇā́-ti : gṛbhāy-áti; some verbs have āy before vowels, but ā (instead of the expected ai) before consonants. 104; only at this place -bhṇā- has a cerebral ṇ, cp. kṣubh-nā-ti. 188; M. 38.
gṛbh-ṇī = to seize, beside gṛbh-ṇā-, ī may be a later substitution for i. 20; ī is the low grade of ā. M. 7.
gṛbh-ṇī-ta = 2 pl. ipv. √grabh 'seize': gṛbh-ṇā́-ti; ī, as final in the bases of the ninth class (-nā-) is graded with ai, which appears as ā before consonants. 89; M. 19.
gṛh- = seize; h represents bh, cp. grabh. 251; M. 52.
gṛh-á = house; Goth. gards 'house'; g stands for gh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by h. 125; M. 23; Pkt. ghara. 127; h represents dh, cp. Goth. gards 'house', Old Slav. gradŭ 'murus', Lith. gar̃das 'fold', 'pan'. 250; M. 52; cp. ghara and *garha. 276.
gṛh-á = servant √grah; h represents bh, cp. grabh, gṛbh; Av. garew. 251; h appears for bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.
gṛ(b)h-ṇā́-ti = seizes, cp. ghiṇṇ, and ghuṇṇ 'seize' with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.
gṛhṇ- = cp. ghiṇṇ, ghuṇṇ and *giṇh. 276.
gṛh-ṇā-tu = 3 sg. ipv. √grah 'seize'; h appears for (ḍh, dh and) bh only between vowels; h of gṛh-ṇā-tu may therefore be due to other forms of √grabh- in which h is followed by a vowel. 251; M. 52.

gṝ = praise, ir in ablaut with ări. 22; both ir, ur appear in ju-gur-yā́t : gir-áte. 29; both ūr and īr appear; gūr-tá, gīr-ya. 28; cp. √kṝ. 141.

gṝ = swallow; ir in ablaut with ări. 22; ṝ changes only with īr, and not with ūr, gīr-ṇá, gī́r-ya. 28; only ir appears and not ur : gir-áti (what about jar-gur-āṇá ?). 29; ṝ of √gṝ alternates with il : gil-ati, which is post-Vedic. 31; cp. √kṝ 'commemorate, with car-kir-āma, car-kir-an, kīr-tí with k instead of c before ĭ. 141; cp. jar-gur, jal-gul-. 215; the RV. has l only in int. jal-gul- beside jar-gur-, Av. also in -gil-á beside -gir-á, Brāhmaṇas also gil-ati beside gir-ati, in Classical Sanskrit gala- and gil-ana. 216.

gai = sing; Old Slav. gajati 'to crow', guttural does not change to new palatal before a having the ablaut ă; ŏ. 144; M. 27.

gairikṣitá = descendent of girikṣít; ai is the strong grade of i. 105; ai is the lengthened variety of e. M. 15.

gó = cow, cp. -gv-á- and -g-vin. 95.

gó-agra = headed by cows, cp. gáv-agra; the spelling -o a- is not original. 325; M. 66; divergence from ordinary external saṃdhi is due to innovation here. M. 74.

go-āyúṣī = having the life of a cow (?); go becomes gav- before vowels (in compounds) excepting in gó-ṛjīka, gó-opaśa, go-āyúṣī. 323.

gó-ṛjīka = prepared or mixed with milk; cp. go-āyúṣī. 323.

gó-opaśa = furnished with a twist or tuft of leather straps; cp. above. 323.

Goṇḍa = name of a people: Gk. τόνδαλοι; Gk. o = Skt. o. 35; cp. Kekaya. M. 9.

gó-ny-oghas = streaming with milk; the derivation of -oghas from √vah or √ūh is not certain. 254; M. 53.

gopī-thá = protection, √pā 'protect'; ī (= IE. ə) in ablaut with ā; in fact the ī is the low grade of aĭ which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonans (gī-yámāna, gā́y-ati : gā-thá); and thus gopī-thá (√pā) is formed (with ī instead of i = ə) on the basis of go-pīthá 'milk-drink' √pai. 20.

go-pīthá = milk-drink √pai 'drink', cp. above. 20.

gopīthya = cp. go-pīthá 'milk-drink'. 20.

gobhíṣ ṭarema = gobhís ta-, for -ṣṭ-, cp. níṣ ṭatakṣur. 340; M. 70.

gómad ū ṣú ṇāsatyā = cp. asthūrí ṇau. M. 39.

gominda = a proper name govinda; in inscriptions m = v. 197.

gó+yūti = cp. gáv-yūti. 322.

gór óheṇa = medial ṇ occasionally appears in accented words after final r (of the preceding word). 191; medial n changes to ṇ after ṛ, r, ṣ of the preceding word. M. 39.

gola = round, from *goḍa- IE. *gleudo- according to Bartholomae. 170; gola 'ball': guḍa 'ball of sugar', l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

govinda = cp. gominda. 197.

gó-ṣakhi = possessing cattle; option between s and ṣ. 236.

go-ṣáṇi = bestowing or acquiring cattle, cp. gó-ṣakhi. 236; M. 49.

go-ṣā́ = granting cattle; cp. aśva-ṣā́. 237.

goṣṭhá úpa = (AV. 9. 4. 23; Pp. goṣṭhé ú-) should be read as goṣṭhópa (with irregular contraction) as the metre requires. cp. ta indra. 317; M. 64.

gós = gen. sg. of gó 'cow'; distraction of o into two syllables is found in gós where it is not etymologically justified. 51; M. 13; gós : Av. gəus; Avestan əu shows that Vedic o is dissyllabic here. 52; here the genitive sign is not -as, but -s, hence o is not -ava-. 54; gós = gó+as with the

loss of a after the accented ó. 77; M. 17.

ĝó-sakhi = cp. gó-ṣa-. 236; M. 49.

ĝo-sáni = cp. go-ṣá-. 236; M. 49.

ĝóh-a = hiding place; cp. gū́h-ati. 92; M. 15.

ĝáu = gó, 'cow': gā, according to Fick gáu is the extension of gā. 106.

gauḍa = name of a people and country; Gk. κορυ-γαζα; cp. Pāṇḍu: Gk. πανδίων; the Greeks reproduced Indian ḍ not only with δ but also with r, which shows that ḍ was pronounced in the same place of articulation, in which r was pronounced i.e. mūrdhan. 165.

gáuri-vīti = name of a seer for gáurī-; for shortening, cp. amīva cā̆tana. M. 76.

ĝáu-s = nom. sg. of gó 'cow'; au = āu as shown by āv before vowels. 41; au (vr̥ddhi) is the lengthened variety of o (guṇa). 66; gáu-s: Lat. bōs from gōu̯-s (-gu-), vr̥ddhi is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic stems. 67; cp. gā́-m. 105; M. 20; according to Bechtel au here is original, according to him IE. ōu̯ becomes ō before all consonants. 106; gáu-s; Gk. βοῦς; the original guttural was preserved before a diphthong beginning with o. 144; M. 27.

***ĝdher** = cp. kṣar. 241.

ĝ-dha = 3 sg. root aor. mid. √ghas 'eat' for *(a)gh(a)s-ta with the loss of a like s-ánti: ás-ti. 76, 77; (= ghz-ta-) when kṣ = guttural + s is followed by t, the s disappears and the guttural combines with the t. 76, 77.

gnā́ = woman, dissyllabic; an = n̥n before a vowel. 11; gnā́ = gᵊnā́ dissyllabic by svarabhakti; when a consonant is followed by n, ñ, or m a parasitic vowel appears; it is however, here frequent as representing the second syllable after the caesura in Triṣṭubh and Jagatī verses; it rarely occurs at the beginning of such verses, and never at the end. 55; M. 32; gnā́: Av. gənā́, Gk. γυνή, βανά: √jan 'beget'; the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; Pauli discusses passages where the ā (of gnā́) is not contracted with the following vowel. 314.

ĝm-ás = gen. sg. of gmā́ 'earth': Gk. χαμάι 'on the earth', χθών 'the earth', Lat. hūmī, humus, homō 'earth', Goth. guma 'man'; Vedic media corresponds to the aspirate media in cognate languages. 129; gm-ás: jm-ás, the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; M. 32.

ĝmā́ = earth, media stands for the IE. aspirate media. M. 24.

√ĝra(n)th = to tie: gr̥nat-ti; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa. 70; a dental, when preceded by r (though it disappears) changes to cerebral. 276; cp. ghaṭ-ate with ṭ. 167.

grath-itá = tied, cp. gr̥nat-ti. M. 16.

granth = tie together, cp. grathi-tá etc. where a = n̥. 8; granth: Gk. γρόνθος 'grasp', γύργαθος from *γύργραθος 'basket'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. gr̥nat-ti. 130; M. 24.

granth-a = text; cp. ni(r) ghaṇṭa with cerebral for the dental originally preceded by r. 167.

granth-í = knot, preceded by r, a n is not cerebralized before dentals. 187.

grapsa = a bunch, cp. guccha *gr̥psa. 158; cp. glapsa with l = IE. r. 220; √grabh; -ps- representing -bhs-, cp. dip-s- √dabh. 242.

grabh = seize, -nī- is the low grade of -nā- the pres. of the 9th class. 20; in place of the accented rá (grábh-e) appears the low grade vowel r̥ (gr̥bh-é) when the accent shifts to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; grabh: Arm. gravel; g stands for gh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by an aspirate (bh). 125; M. 23; grabh beside

the later grah, cp. Pkt. gheppanti √grabh. 127; cp. glapsa with l = IE. r. 220; cp. √grah, √gṛh, grā́h-i, grāhyà, hasta-gṛ́h-ya, and gṛh-á with h = bh. 251; h alone appears (for bh) after unaccented ṛ in the first nine books of the RV. 252; cp. ji-ghṛkṣati which presupposes *graźh. 255.

grábh-a = taking possession, cp. √grabh. M. 52.

grabhāy-áti = seizes: gṛbh-ṇā́-ti; āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 104.

grabhī-ṣṭa = 2 pl. iṣ aor. inj. √grabh: gṛbhāy-ati; the gradation ī : āy (before vowels) ā (before consonants) occurs also in the final of dissyllabic basés. 89.

grábh-e = to seize, dat. inf. √grabh: gṛbh-é with ṛ due to the shift of accent on the following vowel. 69.

gras = to devour: Pāli digacchā probably from *jigratsā √gras. 179; cp. √glas with l = IE. r. 220.

graś-ati = devours: Gr. γράω, 'to gnaw, eat', γραστις, 'grass'; Vedic a = IE. a here. 78.

grah = seize; in place of the accented rá appears the low grade vowel ṛ when the accent shifts to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; grah: grabh, the earlier. 127; M. 52; 251; h alone appears after unaccented ṛ in the first nine books of the RV.; elsewhere bh. 252; M. 52; in Classical Sanskrit h prevails. 253; cp. ji-ghṛk-ṣa-ti which presupposes *graźh and is formed on the analogy of roots (√rih, & √vah) whose final h represents an old palatal (= IIr. źh). 255.

gráh-a = ladleful, cp. √grah. M. 52.

grābh-á = grasp; rā = ṝ; OHG. garba. 17; grā́bh-a: gárbh-a 'uterus'; rā: ar. 101.

grāma-ṇí = chief of a town; ṇ is due to preceding r. M. 74.

grāmaṇy-àu = nom. du. of grāma-ṇí 'community administrators'; y stands for the medial ī. 198.

grā́v-an = stone: grīv-ā́; radical ī in ablaut with ā. 89.

grās-avarārdha = the half of a mouthful = grāsa + av-; elision of a irregular. 318.

grā́h-i = demoness; √grah 'seize'; h = bh. 251; M. 52.

grāh-yà = to be seized; √grah; cp. grā́h-i. 251; M. 52.

grīv-ā́ = neck, cp. grā́v-an. 88.

gr-u (-muṣṭí) = handful, cp. gur-ú with ur and gár-īyas with ar ablaut. 23.

glapsa = a bunch, cp. guccha *gṛpsa. 158; beside grapsa √grabh: Germ. greifen 'seize'; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit the use of l (= IE. r) extends further than in the RV. 220.

glas = 'to eat' beside √gras; cp. Gk. γράω 'to eat', Classical Skt. l = IE. r. 220.

glah = to play (at) dice √grah; according to Kāś. on P. 3. 3. 70. 217.

glah-ate = plays at dice, l = IE. l, cp. gláhana. 218.

gláh-ana = dicing: Eng. play, in later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; cp. klóman, where l represents IE. l. M. 44.

glā-payate = makes unwilling or averse √galā caus., cp. gle-pate. 90.

glāy-ant = ppt. √glā 'to become averse', cp. glēpate. 90.

glā-vín = displeased √glā, cp. gle-pate. 90.

gle-pate = is miserable: glā-payati, glāy-ánt; ī, as final of roots (√glai) is graded with ai, giving āy before vowels, but ā before consonants; here, however, ī alternates with e. 90.

gláu = excrescence, bale, pack; cp. guṇá with ṇ. 193; gláu: Gk. γλουτός 'buttock'; in later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to IE. l. 218; M. 44.

-gv-a- = formed with gó (expected -gav-a) the low grade vowel ə disappears before the suffixal a- giving thus -gv-a instead of -gav-a. 82.

-gv-in- = formed with gó, cp. -gv-a-. 82.

gha = emphasizing particle, just: Old Slav. že. 249; Gk. γε, invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.

ghaṭ = to join, connect: gran(n)th 'to knot'; the cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding r. 168; 169; ghaṭ: Germ. gelten; according to Bartholomae (ṭ due to l). 170; ghaṭ: *gaṭh from √grath, the metathesis of aspiration from ṭh to g. 276.

ghaṭ-a = pitcher: Mod. H. Germ. Gelte; the cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

ghaṭ-ate = joins; √grath: Gk. γρόνθος, 'the fist'; cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 167.

ghaṭṭate = touches, shakes: gr̥ṣ-ṭa √ghr̥ṣ 'rub'; -ṭṭ- for -ṣṭ- a Prakritism. 166.

ghaṭṭ-ayati = cp. ghaṭṭate. 166.

ghaṇenānurāgeṇa = ghaṇena + an-; for the ṇ, cp. aṃṇāḥ. 194.

ghan-á = striker, √han = ghan *ghŏnŏ: gh before a (-IE. o) regular. 146; M. 28; like c and j, h also is twofold, i.e. old palatal and a new palatal; the latter interchanges with gh (just as c, new palatal, interchanges with k); new palatal h is represented, in Avestan, by j, while the old palatal h is represented by z. 139; ghan-á 'mass, clod' gh is palatalized into h; cp. ā-hanás. 245; 333.

ghanā-ghan-á = fond of striking; initial aspiration is not lost, when the reduplication consists of two syllables. 124; M. 23; gh before a (= IE. o) is rightly preserved. 146; M. 28; in reduplicative syllable of roots having initial guttural, the palatal is invariable only when the reduplicative is monosyllabic, if it be dissyllabic the guttural is preserved. 147; M. 28.

ghani-ghn = intv. √han 'strike'; cp. ganī-gan. 147.

gháni-ghn-at = striking; intv. pt. √han 'striking'; initial aspiration is not lost, cp. ghanā-ghan-á. 124; M. 23.

ghanénaṁ ekáḥ = (RV. I. 33. 4), in the Saṃhitā text of the RV., there survive, at the end of a verse within a hemistich, from the period, when such end was also accounted a pause, several instances of nasalization preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction. 302; M. 60.

ghara = house: garha from *gr̥há; metathesis of aspiration. 276.

ghar-má = warm, hot, Lat. formus; the original guttural did not change to a new palatal before a = IE. o. 144; M. 27; √hr̥ 'ghr̥', for gh being palatalized into h, cp. hár-as. 246; M. 51.

gharmye-ṣṭhā́ = dwelling in the house; for gh = h, cp. harmya. 246.

ghas = eat; cp. ja-g-dhá, ja-g-dhvā́ya. 230; Pott connects it with √has 'laugh'. 248.

ghas-a-t = 3 sg. root aor. subj. √ghas; a guttural, phonetically unjustified appears before a (= IE. ĕ). M. 17; 28.

ghás-a-s = cp. ghas-a-t. 146.

ghāta = blow: Gk. θάνατος 'death', perhaps based on śātá-yati 'cuts of' and śātana 'cutting'. 15.

ghiṇṇ = to seize: gr̥(b)h-ṇā́-ti; ṇ is of Prakritic origin: it is due to the originally preceding r̥ which has now been replaced by i. 192; ghiṇṇ: ghuṇṇ *giṇh, *guṇh from *gr̥hṇ, with metathesis of aspiration. 276.

ghuṇ = to totter: ghūrṇ-ati 'shakes', ghol-ayáti 'mixes'; ṇ (of ghuṇ) of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r which has disappeared through assimilation. 192.

ghuṇa = a wood-worm; the origin of ṇ is obscure (√ghuṇ ?). 195.

ghúṇ-i = worm-eaten; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

ghuṇṇ = to seize, cp. ghiṇṇ. 192, 276.

ghur-ghur-a = rattling sound; initial aspiration is lost when the immediately following syllable

begins with an aspirate, this does not apply to onomatopoetic words. 124.

ghur-ghura-ka = gargling sound, cp. above. 124.

ghur-ghurāyati = utters gargling sound; beside ghulghulā-rava with l. 215.

ghulgulā-rava = a kind of pigeon; cp. above. 215.

ghusr̥ṇa = saffron; medial s does not become ṣ (although it is preceded by u) on account of the immediately following r̥. 232.

ghūrn = shake; only ūr (for r̥̄) appears and not īr. 28.

ghūrṇ-a = shaking; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

ghūrṇ-ati = shakes, cp. ghūrṇ-a. 26; cp. ghuṇ with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ghr̥-ṇá = heat; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. hár-as. 246.

ghŕ̥-ṇi = heat √ghr̥ √hr̥, cp. hár-as. 246.

ghr̥ta-duh-as = (voc. pl.) yielding ghee; for want of lengthening, cp. rayi-páti. M. 75.

***ghŕ̥d** = cp. hŕ̥d. 248.

ghr̥ṣ = rule; cp. ghr̥ṣ-ṭa : ghaṭṭ-ate. 166.

ghŕ̥ṣ-u = lively, √hr̥ṣ 'rejoice'; in weak forms both h and gh appear, gh before r̥ is phonetic; cp. hr̥ṣ-i-tá, where the new palatal is not expected. 145; M. 28, 30; phonetic gh rightly preserved. 152; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. √hr̥ṣ, hr̥ṣ-i-tá. 246; M. 51.

ghr̥ṣ-ṭa = rubbed √ghr̥ṣ; cp. ghaṭṭ-ate, ghaṭṭ-ayati. 166.

ghr̥ṣ-ví = gladdening, cp. ghŕ̥ṣ-u. 152; M. 28, 30; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. √hr̥ṣ, hár-as. 246; M. 51.

ghŕ̥ṣ-vī = gladdening; cp. above. M. 51.

ghoṇā = nose: ghorāṇā 'nose'; the ṇ of ghoṇā is of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r, which has disappeared through assimilation. 192.

gho-rá = terrible; Goth. gaurs 'afflicated', cp. do-man. 91; a guttural was not changed to a new palatal before a diphthong beginning with a. 144; M. 27.

ghol-ayati = mixes, cp. ghuṇ- with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ghóṣān úttarā = (RV. III. 33. 8) not -āṁ, cp. ā́ vahān āśú. M. 69.

ghó-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. inj. √ghuṣ 'sound'; with an irregular abbreviation of ṣ before ṣ. 111; cp. apásu. M. 21.

ghn-ánt = pr. pt. √han 'strike'; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. h-ánti. 245.

ghn-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √han 'strike'; in low grade syllable a disappears; hán-ti. 73; M. 17; cp. ghan-á where h, as a new palatal, interchanges with gh. 139; M. 50; 245; cp. pūrvāhṇá. M. 51.

ghrāṇa = nose; cp. ghoṇā with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

ṅa = desire, wish for any sensual object; a word having ṅ as initial is rare, cp. ṅu. 185.

ṅu = to sound, an onomatopoetic beginning with ṅ is a rarity. 185.

ca = and, Gk. τε, in cases where IIr. a corresponds to Greek e, IIr. changes the preceding guttural into a palatal. 4; M. 27; ca : Av. ca : Gk. τε, the new palatal c represents the IE. guttural, which, in Greek changes to t; this shows that the original IE. gutturals had a tendency towards change. 140; c due to the following e. 144; ca, invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

***cakan-antu** = cp. cak-antu √kan. 279.

cakantu = 3 pl. ipv. of intv. √kan 'please' for *cakan-antu, with medial na- dropped by haplology. 279.

ca-kā̆r-a = 1 sg. pf. √kr̥ 'make', cp. ta-tār-a. 83; vr̥ddhi form corresponds to the short r̥ vowel. M. 15.

ca-karś-a = 3 sg. pf. √kr̥ś 'be meager': kr̥ś-á; r̥ belongs to the guṇa series (not to samprasāraṇa). 71.

cakād-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √cakās 'shine' = cakās + dhi; allied to the change of final s to t is the

change of the medial dental sibilant to d before dh- cp. madgú. 180.

cakās = shine, cp. a-cakās and a-cakāt. 306.

ca-kā́r-a = has made √kr̥; in reduplicative syllable containing a, of roots having initial guttural or palatal, the palatal appears in perfect, pluperfect or reduplicated aorist. 146; M. 28.

cakita = bewildered, cakr̥ta ? 266.

cár-kir-an = 3 pl. intv. subj. √kr̥̄ 'commemorate', cp. car-kir-āma, where k does not become c before ir = IE. r̥r : r̥̄ 141;

ca-kr̥p-anta = 3 pl. ppf. mid. √kr̥p 'lament' : á-krapi-ṣṭa, ra : r̥ samprasāraṇa. 70.

cakka = flat-nosed, with double k; such doubling may have prevailed in IE. mother language itself. 112.

cakr-á = wheel: Gk. χύχλος, Vedic tenuis represents IE. tenuis. 116; M. 22; cakrá : AgS. hweowol; c in place of k is due to the following e. 144; M. 27; cakrá : χύχλος, Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

ca-kr-át = ppt. √kr̥̄ 'commemorate' for *car-kr-át, r for ir; cp. tí-tr-at. 96; the semivowel r is lost before a consonant followed by r. 270; M. 56.

cakrát ná = cp. cakrán nā́śru. 328.

cakrán ná = RV. X. 95. 12 Pp. cakrán ná; but ca-krát is more probable, which would show that the saṃdhi of final media before a nasal becoming a nasal of its own class is R̥gvedic. 328; M. 67.

ca-kr-iyā́s = 2 sg. pf. opt. √kr̥̄ 'commemorate' with -iyās instead of -yā́s (iy-y-). 200; cp. ca-krát. M. 56; for *car-kr-; loss of r as in ca-kr-át. 270.

cakrī́ = wheel; -ī changes into -iy and -y before the initial vowel of case-terminations. 200.

cakṣ = see, √kas = kāś 'shine'; kṣ = ś + s and not k + s, cp. Av. cašman, where š stands for š + s but khš for k + s. 134; M. 25; cp. ca-cákṣ-e. 146.

cákṣ-ūṃṣi = nom. acc. pl. of cákṣ-uṣ 'eye'; for ṣ cp. havíṃṣi and piṃṣ-ánti. 231; = cákṣ-u. M. 48.

ca-khā́d-a = 3 sg. pf. √khād 'eat'; cp. khid-áti with low grade i. 17; for c cp. ca-kā́r-a. 146; M. 28.

cari-kram-ata = 2 pl. impv. of intv. √kram 'stride'; for c cp. ca-kā́r-a. 147; M. 28.

ca-cákṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. √cakṣ 'see'; for *ca-kákṣa IE. qĕqo̊k̂sĕ, new palatal has been generalized. 146; M. 28; for the initial c cp. ca-kā́r-a. 147; M. 28.

ca-cart-a = 3 sg. pf. √cr̥t 'bind'; here the palatal has prevailed in spite of the many forms with r̥, before which a new palatal is not expected. 145.

ca-cā́r-a = 1 sg. pf. √car 'move'; the palatal being phonetic in this root, has driven out the guttural even from (ca)-cā́r-a (= qŏr-a) where we should expect the guttural k. 145; cp. carati. M. 28.

ca-cchand-a = 3 sg. pf. √chand 'be pleased', *chachand-a; initial aspiration is lost in reduplicative syllable. 124; M. 23.

caṭi-ta = fallen √caṭ : cat 'to hide', origin of ṭ is unexplained √cr̥t ? 773.

cáṇḍāla = cp. cāṇḍālá. 177.

cat = to hide, cp. caṭita √cr̥t? 173.

catasr̥ṇā́m = gen. pl. of catasr̥; -r̥ṇā́m beside -r̥̄ṇ-. 34.

cátasr-as = nom. acc. pl.; for short r̥ cp. catasr̥-ṇā́m. 34.

catuḥka = consisting of four; with ẖ (jihvāmūlīya) for ṣ before k in inscriptions. 261.

cátuḥ-samudra = having four oceans; -uḥ or -us. 336.

catuḥ-sahasra = four thousands; -uḥ or -us. 336.

cátuḥ-stana = having four nipples; -uḥ or -us. 336.

catúr = four, beside catvā́r, -úr beside v (= vā́) 22; catúr : catvā́r, u is the low grade of vā́; samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16; cp. tur-ī́-ya with the loss of ă (in catvā́r). 76; from IE. *qʷĕtúr : tur-ī́-ya (= qʷturí-ya) with the loss of ă, due to the shift of accent from the

second to the third syllable. 77; cp. tur-í-ya, tur-ya and *ktur-. 263.

cátur-anīka = four-faced; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

catur-thá = fourth; Vedic th is original. 120; Av. čathru- = L. quadru- M. 22.

cátuś-catvāriṃśat=forty-four; before c(h) the final r is treated like s; cp. however, svàr-cakṣas, svàr-canas. 336; M. 72.

cátuṣ-kaparda=having four braids; for -uṣ instead of the expected -ur cp. cátuṣ-păd. 335; M. 72.

cátuṣ-ṭaya = fourth; before t, original r is invariably treated like s. 336.

cátuṣ-păd = four-footed; for the expected cátur -p- (r being original); but because the pause form of r and s was identical (= -aḥ) the saṃdhi of s came to be applied even to the original -ar. 335; M. 72.

cátus-triṃśat = thirty-four, cp. cátuṣ-ṭaya. 336; not cátuṣṭr- (the only exception to cerebralization in a compound in RV.) is doubtless due to the avoidance of the combination -ṣṭr-. 340; M. 70; cp. gís tribarhíṣi. M. 72.

catvăr = four: catúr. 22; M. 16; saṃprasāraṇa ablaut in the stems of a few nouns. 71; cp. tur-í-ya with the loss of ă.; *quatuór. 76.

catvăr-as = nom. pl. of catvăr; Av. cathwāro: Gk. τέτταρες, cp. ca: Gk. τε. 140; c is due to the following e. 144; M. 27.

cánas=favour=IE. *kĕn-, √kan(i); of roots in -an, kan(i) preserves the regular interchange of guttural with a new palatal. 146; M. 28.

cani-ṣkad-at = 3 sg. pr. subj. of intv. √skand 'leap'; in the intensive, the palatal is invariable only when the reduplication is monosyllabic; √skand with both k and c, cp. káni-ṣk-and. M. 28.

cáni-ṣkand = cp. káni-ṣkand. 147.

cáni-ścad = intv. √cand 'shine'; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural or palatal, the palatal is invariable in the intensive only when the reduplicative is monosyllabic, if it be dissyllabic, the guttural is retained; but if the initial of the root be a palatal, the reduplicative consonant is, of course, a palatal. 147; M. 28.

cáni-ścad-at = intv. pr. pt. √ścand or √cand 'shine'; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel; otherwise cand-rá 'shining'. 264; M. 55.

cąni-ṣṭam = 2 du. augmentless aor. √kan(i) 'please'; survivals of the regular interchange of guttural with palatal is found in kan(i) i.e. *kĕ-. 146; M. 28.

cániṣṭha = very favourable, cp. cani-ṣṭam. 146; M. 28.

canī-khud-at = cp. kanī-khun-at. 147.

cand = shine, cp. cáni-ścad-at. 147; M. 28.

cand-ana = sandalwood: Gk. τζάνδανον; the representation of Indian c by τζ in Greek shows that the Indian c was more or less a combination of t + palatal š. 137; M. 25.

cand-ira = moon, beside cand-rá; i is not original. 58.

cand-rá = moon, cp. cand-ira where svarabhakti (i) is actually written. 58; cand-rá: sindhi caṇḍu, cerebral = dental + r. 171; cp. cáni-ścad-at with ś preserved. 264; M. 55; almost invariably ca- as an independent word, but in compounds puru-ścandrá, Hári-ścandra. candrá 'bright'. M. 74.

Candragupta = name of a king: Gk. Ξανδρόχυπτος, cp. cand-ana. 137; M. 25.

candrá-nirṇij = having a brilliant garment; n is not cerebralized, cp. kṛpá-nīḷa. M. 75.

Candrábhāgā = name of a river; the Chenāb in the Panjāb: Gk. Σανδαροβάγα; in reproducing Indian words in their language, the Greeks mostly employed media for the Indian media aspirates, seldom the aspirates. 115.

candrá-mâś = moon = -māṃs with loss of nasal. 109; cp. cáni-ścad-at, K. cd. ca- 'bright' + mâś 'moon'. M. 55.

cam(i) = sip, in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic. 15.

car(i) = move, both ūr and īr appear, cp. cūr-ti, cīr-ta 28; cp. cīr-ṇa, cīr-tvā, tuvi-kūrmí. 141; initial guttural (cp. -kūrmí √car, *kar) is changed to the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel, on account of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (= IE. ĕu̯) and = ĕr. 152; car(i): Gk. τέλλομαι, ἔπλετο 'to be, to move', τέλος 'manner of living, 'habits', medial Vedic r = IE. l. 211; M. 42; if the initial of the root is a palatal, the reduplicative consonant is of course always a palatal. M. 28.

car-ati = moves, √car(i); the new palatal is invariably phonetic here. 145; M. 28.

cará-tha = moving, cp. car-âtha, with ā due to metrical lengthening. 47; M. 10.

caramá = the last: Gk. τέλος, τῆλε 'completion'; c due to the following e. 144; M. 27: Gk. τέλος 'consummation, 'end', ὁπλότερος 'younger'; medial Vedic r = IE. l. 211; M. 42.

carācará = moving, intv. of √car(i); for palatal c cp. cáni-ścad-at. 147; cp. √car. M. 28.

carâtha = moving (metrical lengthening), beside car-átha. 47; M. 10.

cari-tá = ppt. √car(i), cp. cári-tave, cp. car-í-tra 'leg'. 24.

cári-tave = dat. inf. √car(i), beside car-cūr-yámāṇa; ūr in ablaut with ări. 24.

car-ú = kettle, boiler: Gk. χέρνός, a large earthen dish made with hollows in bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes; c is due to the following e. 144; M. 27; cp. kúlāla 'potter' with l in Yājuṣa texts. 215; M. 44.

cár-kar-mi = 1 sg. pr. of intv. √kar(i) 'commemorate' i (= ə = iṭ) has disappeared. 83; cp. ca-kr-iyâs with -iy- instead of -y-. 200; cp. ca-kr-át from *car-kr-. 270; M. 56.

car-kir-an = cp. car-kir-āma. 22; M. 26.

car-kir-āma = 1 pl. pr. subj. of intv. kr̥̄ 'commemorate'; ir in ablaut with ări, cp. á-kāri-ṣam. 22; with k before i = IE. r̥r : r̥̄, cp. kir-ati. 141; M. 26.

car-kr̥-tí = praise; √kr̥̄: kīr-tí, cp. cár-kr̥-ṣe. 96; M. 21.

cár-kr̥-ṣe = 2 sg. root aor. of int. √kr̥̄ 'commemorate': kīr-tí, short r̥ is due to the fact that in reduplication it was the reduplicative syllable that bore the accent, this eventually led to the shortening of the second vowel (r̥̄). 96; M. 21.

***car-kr** = cp. ca-kr-át and ca-kr-iyâs. 270.

car-cūr-yámāṇa = mid. pr. pt. of int. √car(i); ūr- in ablaut with ări, cp. cári-tave. 24; c is recognized (-cūr-) as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; palatal appears unphonetically before u in the intv. part. M. 30; the only instance of a new palatal before ŭr. M. 32.

-cart-ana = binding together, √cr̥t 'bind'; here the palatal has prevailed in spite of the many forms containing r̥ before which a new palatal is unphonetic. 145.

-cart-ya = gdv. √cr̥t, cp. cart-ana. 145.

carma-mná = tanner = carma-mlá, n = l. 196; M. 38; cerebralization never takes place here. M. 74.

cármāṇi mlātâni = hides have been tanned; cp. carma-mná. 196; M. 38.

carṣaṇí = active √kr̥; c is unexpected because of the normalizing influence of k (√kr̥), cp. á-kar̥, kar-tr̥̄, kár-man; √car? 145; M. 28.

cal(i) = move = car(i), cp. calā-calá, calā-calí and puṃś-calî. 217.

calā-cal-á = ever moving, int. √cal (i), cp. carācará. 147; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l. 217; M. 44; for the reduplicative consonant being palatal, cp. √can, √car. M. 28.
calā-calí = cp. calā-calá. 217.
caṣā́la = knob; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may not be Aryan. 239; M. 48.
caṣṭana = name of a person: Gk. τιαστάνης; the representation of Indian c by t in Greek shows that this was, more or less, a combination of t+š. 137; M. 25.
cáṣ-ṭe = 3 sg. pr. √cakṣ 'see'; ṣ = kṣ = ś+s. 230; = caś + s + te, ṣ disappears between mutes. M. 56; kṣ = ś+s, in such cases (kṣ = ś+s) loss of s before t must be assumed, the remaining ś combining with the following t as usual into -ṣṭ-. M. 47.
ca-skánd-a = 3 sg. pf. √skand 'leap'; according to Osthoff such reduplicative forms go back to older *ska-skánd-a, which has lost by dissimilation its initial s. 267; M. 55.
cākanta = 3 pl. perf. mid. inj. √kan(i) 'enjoy' = cāk(an)-anta; an being dropped by haplology. M. 58.
cākandhí = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √kan(i), i (= ə = iṭ) suppressed. 83.
cā-kan-yāt = 3 sg. pf. opt. √kan (i), cp. cā-kan-dhí. 83.
cā-kḷp-ré = 3 pl. pf. mid. √kḷp 'be adapted' with ḷ. 34; M. 8.
cāṭu = pleasing words: Germ. hold 'lovely'; √cṛt? ṭ may be due to the originally preceding l. 170.
cāṇḍālá = outcast, cerebral unexplained, the word may be non-Aryan. 177; M. 35.
cā-cal-í = swaying; √cal(i); in the latest parts of the RV. this l represents IE. l. M. 44.
cāy = to note, IE. *q̄ēi̯-; new palatal has been normalized. 146.
cā́y-amāna = observing, √cāy 'observe': cī-tí; as the final of roots (in -āy) ī is graded with ai appearing as āy before vowels, but ā before consonants. 87; cp. ci-kī-hi; see -mānā R̥V. VI. 27. 5. M. 19.
cā́y-ú = respectful: cī-tí, cp. cā́y-amāna. 88; M. 19.
-cā́y-ya = gdv. √cāy: cī-tí, cp. cā́y-amāna. 87.
cā́ru = agreeable: Gk. τηλύγετος 'epithet of children, darling son'; c is due to the following ē. 144; M. 27.
cārcata (RV. I. 155. 1) = ca ar-, cp. cāsā́t. M. 63.
cār-vadana=of lovely aspect; cāru-va-; u as final of the first member is dropped before v of the second member. 59; M. 11.
cār-vāka = name of a rākṣasa (and of a sophistical philosopher) = cāru-vā-, cp. cār-vadana. 59; M. 11.
cārv-āghāṭa = a good blow, beside -ghāta; the cerebral ṭ is due to the preceding r, though there is intervention of -vāghā-. 168.
cārv-āghāta = cp. above. 168.
cār-vāc = speaking pleasantly = cāru-vā, cp. cār-vadana. 59; M. 11.
cā́ṣa = a blue jay; ṣ after ā is uncommon, the word may not be Aryan, cp. caṣā́la. 239; M. 48; from *cākṣa which comes from *cākya (?). 240.
cāsā́t (RV. I. 27. 3) = ca āsā́t; in many cases, where the contraction is written in the Veda, the original vowels have to be restored with hiatus. M. 63.
ci-kā́y-a = 3 sg. pf. √ci 'note'; phonetic guttural has been rightly preserved in -kā́y-a. 146; M. 26, 28.
ci-kit- = pf. √cit 'perceive', in ci-kit-é, ci-kit-ré, ci-kit-riré; the guttural k before i is on the analogy of ci-kā́y-a (√ci), etc., where the guttural before ā (= ō) is phonetic. 142.
cí-kit-sat = 3 sg. inj. of desid. √cit 'perceive', cp. ci-kit-. 142.
cí-kit-sati = 3 sg. pr. of desid. √cit, cp. above. M. 26.
cí-kīr-ṣa-ti = desid. √kṛ 'make' from *cí-kṝṣ-, cp. jí-gī-ṣ and śú-śrū-ṣa-. 27.

ci-kī-ṣa-te = desid. √ci 'perceive'; for k cp. cí-kit-. 142; M. 26.
ci-kī-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √ci 'note'; cp. cáy-amāna. 87; M. 19; for k before ī, cp. ci-kit-. 142.
ci-két-a = 3 sg. pf. √cit 'perceive'; e (= ai) before consonants but āy before vowels as in ji-gáy-a. 13; guttural k has been rightly preserved. 146; M. 28.
cikka = flat-nosed, cp. cakka. 112.
cikkaṇa-kantha = name of a town, beside citkaṇa-; in a few instances k stands for a medial t (by assimilation). 135.
cikkira = a small animal; with double k; onomatopoetic. 112.
cí-ky-at = pf. pt. √ci 'perceive'; the guttural k before y is on the analogy of ci-káy-a. 142; M. 26.
ci-ky-atur = 3 du. pf. √ci; for k before y, cp. cí-ky-at. 142.
ci-ky-ur = 3 pl. pf. √ci, cp. ci-ky-atur. 142; M. 26.
ciccikā = a kind of bird; doubling of c in onomatopoetic. 112; M. 21.
ciccitiṅga = a small animal, cp. ciccika. 112.
cij = leave = Sanskrit √tyaj; ya : i saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.
cit = an emphatic particle, at all: Av. ciṭ : Gk. τι; the new palatal c represents a guttural, which becomes t in Greek; this shows that the original IE. gutturals had a tendency towards change. 140; cp. kí-s, kí-m, kí-yat, kí-vat with k before ĭ. 142; enclitic. M. 81.
cit kámbhanena = cit-ska-, the first element (s) of the initial consonant group is lost. 264; this loss was originally caused by the group being preceded by a final consonant. M. 55.
citkaṇa-kantha = cp. cikkaṇa-. 135.
cit-tá = noticed, ppt. √cit 'note'; két-a 'will'; the IIr. change of guttural into palatal was regularly produced before ĭ and y. 141; M. 26; doubling of consonants as the result of contact of the same consonants. M. 21.
citrá-bhānu = having bright lustre; medial n is not cerebralized; citrá *kʷoit-rós-. M. 75.
cid = at all, any, some: Gk. τὶ, Lat. quidem, 'too, also'; invariably enclitic. 289.
ci-nu-yāma = 1 pl. opt. √ci 'pick' beside ci-nó-ti; u has not been lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45.
citróti = bestowing wondrous gifts; for citrá + ū-; in the ŚB. when final a in the first member of a compound, combines with an unaccented vowel, the contracted syllable retains the udātta. M. 80.
cibuka = chin; with a new palatal before i, but cp. cúbuka, chúbuka. 153; cp. chúbuka. 154.
***ciraṃ-sthī** = cp. ciraṇṭhī, ciraṇṭi, ciraṇḍhī. 166.
cirá = long, does not belong to √car(i) 22; cirá from √car(i) according to Grassmann; Fick connects it with Gk. πάλαι 'long ago'; rightly connected with Goth. hveila 'time' by Leumann; c in place of guttural is unexpected 141; cirá : Goth. hveila 'time'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.
cirám = slow : acīram, ī : i. 98.
ciraṇṭi = cp. ciraṇṭhī. 166.
ciraṃṭhī = a woman living for a long time at her father's house, √sthā; cp. vadhūṭī. 171; a simple ṭh for sth under Prakritic influence. 166.
ciraṇḍhī = cp. ciraṇṭhī. 166.
ciriṇoti = hurts, √cṝ 'hurt'; with iri in place of ṝ, cp. giri-tum for *gari-tum and kiri-ṇo-ti, jiri-ṇo-ti. 32.
cilāda = cp. kirāta. 143.
cilla = blear-eyed, cp. culla. 153.
ciściṣā-kāram = cp. cuścuṣā-kā-. 153.
cī-kḷpā-ti = 3 sg. reduplicated aor. subj. √kḷp 'be adapted' with ḷ. 34; M. 8.
cīr = cp. cīr-tvā from √car(i). 145.
cī-tí = observing; cp. cáy-amāna √cāy 'observe'. 87.

cīra = a strip; ablaut ī : ā according to Benfey. 20; cīra : Gk. χόριον (= κορίαννον 'coriander'); 'a woman's ornament', īr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.

círa = rag, with r in TA; on this KS. at first forms caila. 215.

cīr-ṇa = conversant; with īr, car-cūryámāṇa with ūr; īr̥, ūr in ablaut with ări (cp. cári-tave). 24; the palatal here is analogical. 141.

cīr-tvā = gdv. √car(i), cp. cīr-ṇa. 24; palatal c is analogical, because the change of k into c before īr is unexpected, as the sound r̥̄ was not yet pronounced with ī in the IIr. -period, when the change of guttural into palatal took place cp. kir-a-ti. 141.

cu = and; in middle Indian for ca, Pkt. u = Skt. a. 3.

cu-kurd-a = pf. √kūrd 'spring', wrong, cp. cu-kūrd-a. 26.

cu-koṭ-a = 3 sg. pf. √kuṭ 'bend': a-kuṭī-t. 73.

cuknate = meaning (?), palatal c before u is unexplained. 153.

cu-cyuv-é = 3 sg. pf. mid. √cyu 'move'; cu = *ca (a = e the IE. reduplicative vowel). M. 30.

-cuñcu = known, celebrated; c before u is unexplained. 153.

cuta = anus: cūta, ū : u. 98.

cuti = anus = cūta. 98; cp. cyuti with a redundant y. 208.

cud = impel, with gradation of o: u. 69; cud: OHG. hwezjan, Germ. wetzen 'to whet'; Skt. u: OHG. we 72; cp. kutsa. 145; M. 28; the initial guttural is changed to the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel (u) on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the guṇa grade vowel o (= ĕu). 152.

cup = to move, stir; for the unphonetic palatal, cp. √cud. 152.

cupuṇīkā = name of a (kr̥ttikā TS.) sacrificial brick; the palatal is irregular before u; a foreign word? 153; M. 30; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

cúbuka = chin, beside chúbuka, with an interchange of tenuis and tenuis aspirate. 130; new palatal before u is irregular. 153; 154.

cumucumāyana = jerking, quivering, palpitating; in onomatopoetic words an irregular new palatal is found. 153.

cúmuri = name of a demon or barbarian chief; in words of foreign origin an irregular palatal is frequent. 153; M. 30.

cumb = kiss, u has no guṇa ablaut. 72; in onomatopoetic words and those expressing indistinct sound an irregular palatal is frequent. 153; b common in onomatopoetic. 182.

cumb-ati = kisses from *cunv-ati: Gk. κυνέω 'to kiss'. 184.

cur = steal; for the unphonetic palatal cp. √cud. 152.

curacurā = gnashing of teeth: onomatopoetic. 24.

curucurā = gnashing of teeth, cp. above. 24.

curcura = gnawing, in onomatopoetic words, a new palatal instead of a guttural is often found. 153.

culump = to sip to lap; for c cp. curcura. 153.

culla = blear-eyed; the irregular new palatal before u is not explained. 153.

cullī = cp. cūlhī. 244.

cuścuṣā-kāram = smacking, kissing; for c cp. curcura. 153.

cūcuka = nipple; for c before ū cp. √cumb. 153.

cūḍa = a sort of knob or protuberance on a sacrificial brick; ū = uẓ, cp. gūḍhá. 44.

cūḍa = the matted hair, tuft of hair, cp. jūṭa with j instead of the older c and ṭ instead of the older ḍ. 117; the irregular new palatal before ū is unexplained. 153; cūḍa: Gk. χαρυδός, the cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding r. 169; cp. caula, ava-cūla with l for phonetic ḍ. 222.

cūta = mango, for c before ŭ cp. cumurí. 153.

cūta = anus; cp. cuti, cyuti with ū: u. 98; cp. cyūta with a redundant y. 208.

cūr = in car-cūr-yámāṇa √car(i) with phonetic c. 145.
cūrṇa = flour, powder √carv. 26; the irregular new palatal before ū is unexplained. 153.
cūr-ti = going √car(i); cp. tuvi-kūr-mí. 24.
cūlhī = hearth, the combination of lh is peculiar to Kāśmīrian names, cp. Kalhaṇa; (this sort of aspiration is also common in Hindī and Panjābī). 244.
cūṣ = to absorb, to suck; for c cp. √cumb. 153.
cūṣ-ati = sucks: coṣa, coṣ-aṇa, onomatopoetic. 85.
cṛt = bind; initial guttural has changed to (unphonetic) palatal before the low grade vowel, on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (= ĕu̯) and ar (= ĕr). 152; M. 28, 30; cp. káṭa with a cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 167.
cé-kit-e = 3 sg. pr. of int. √cit 'perceive'; for guttural k before i cp. ci-kāy-a. 142.
ce-kī-yate = 3 sg. ps. pr. √cāy 'observe': cp. cāy-amāna. 87.
ce-kīr-yate = ps. int. √kṝ 'scatter'; e the guṇa ablaut is secondary and is based on ī(r) coming from ṝ. 62.
cé-ru = devout: cāy-ú; in √cāy, the final low grade ī (which is graded with ai, which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants) alternates with e instead of ā. 90; M. 19; cp. máhi-keru 'very devout' with guttural'; Grassmann derives from √car. M. 28.
caila = cloth, at first in KS., based on cīra of TA. 215.
cód-ati = impels, √cud; palatal, instead of a guttural, appears because here forms with u, which required a guttural, were rare. 145; M. 28.
cod-áyati = urges, caus. √cud; o (au) before consonants but ā before v as in cyāv-áyati. 13.
cop-ati = moves, stirs, √cup; for c cp. cód-ati. cp. nicumpuṇá. 145.
cor-á = thief; cp. cor-áyati. 145; Benfey wrongly connects it with √sku 'cover' (through the loss of the initial sibilant). 265.
cor-áyati = steals; for c cp. cód-ati. 145.
coṣ-a = sucking: cūṣ-ati, ū: o ablaut. 85.
coṣ-aṇa = sucking, beside cūṣ-aṇa; ū alternates with o. 85.
co-ṣkū-yáte = int. of √sku 'tear'; radial u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45.
caula = the ceremony of tonsure: cauḍa; in later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit l occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.
cyāv-áyati = caus. of √cyu 'move'; o (au) before consonants but ā before v. 13.
cyu = move, *kyeu-; palatal appears in cu-, the reduplicative syllable of the perfect and aorist for older *ca- (IE. *ce-). 152; Lassen wrongly connects it with the later √ścyut 'to drop' through the loss of the initial sibilant. 265.
cyut = to fall; under its influence a y is added to √scut, cp. ścyot-ati: ścot-ati. 208.
cyuti = anus; cp. cūta. 98; the vulva: cuti; y is redundant. 'falling', cp. hástacyuti. 208.
cyūta = anus: cuta ū: u. 98; cyūta: cūta; y is redundant. 208.
cyau-tná = stimulating act, Av. čyaothə-nā, √cyu 'move'; au is the lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 66; M. 15.
-chati = of the present form -kṣati according to Benfey. 158.
chad = cover; according to Grassmann from older *skadh on account of the Gothic skadus. 126; M. 23; chad: Lat. squāma 'scale', the equation is not sure. 155.
chad-a = covering, cp. chad-man 'deceipt', chala with l for d. 222.
chadíṣ = protection √chad; cp. chardíṣ with a Prakritic r according to Grassmann. 212.

chand = seem, appear, in chad-áyati, etc. a = ṇ̥. 8; cha(n)d: skánd-anti 'spring', Kuhn advocates etymological relationship between ch and kh. 154; cha(n)d: Av. sadayeiti 'sees', Old Pers. thadaya 'thou thinkest', the representation of Ind. ch by s in Avestan shows that Ind. ch is allied to ś (and not to c). 155; some scholars hold that there is an etymological connection between √chand and chánd-as 'song', cp. √chid: √khid; √chā: √khā. M. 31.

chándaḥ-pakṣa = borne on wings of desire; -as becomes -aḥ contrary to general rule which leaves -ās unchanged in a compound. 341; M. 71.

chánd-as = metre, song: skánd-ati, cp. √chand with Kuhn on it. 154; etymologically connected with √chand. M. 31.

chambaṭ = with √kr̥ 'to fail' in obtaining; for a cerebral ṭ in place of the dental t cp. váṣaṭ. 328.

chardíṣ = fence, Germ. Schild 'shield'; medial Vedic r corresponds to the medial IE. l (in German). 211; M. 42; chardíṣ is written for chadíṣ (its synonym) with a parasitic r according to BR and Grassmann. 212; M. 43.

chala = deceipt: skhálāmi 'I stumble'; Arm. sxalim, L. scelus; etymological relationship between ch and kh is advocated by Kuhn. 154; chala: Gk. σχολιός 'comment', connection between the two not clear. 155; chala: chad-a with l in place of d. 222.

chava = cough, a black species of mustard: kṣava, Av. ch: kṣ. 158.

chaví = skin: Gk. χειῇ dat. (nom. *χεῖα from *χέϝια ?) 'hiding space of the serpent', the equation not clear. Av. khaođa 'cap', the equation is doubtful. 155.

chā = cut: √khā, √khan 'dig' weak; Kuhn sees an etymological relationship between ch and kh. 154; M. 31; chā: Av. sā, Gk. σχᾶν 'to slit', ch is allied to ś and not to c, cp. √chand. 155.

chā́ga = goat: khañj-ati 'limps', ch: kh cp. √chā with Kuhn. 154; chā́ga = AgS. hēcen 'kid', Sanskrit ch is connected with ś and not with c; from a labio-velar ch the equation is out of question; cp. σχάζω. 155.

chāy-ā́ = shade: Gk. σχῐά which goes back to an IE. sk̑hī: sk̑há i̯-; chāy-ā́: Av. a-saya 'shadeless'; Gk. σχιά, ch is related to ś. 155.

chíd = cutter; Streitberg explains the lowgradedness of such root-nominals on the ground that these were originally used as second member of a compound and in that condition were originally unaccented. 66; chid: Gk. σχιδ-, Lat. scindo, Old Norw. skita: Germ. scheiden 'to cut', Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; according to Grassmann from older *skidh- *skhidh on account of the Gothic skaidan, in spite of the Greek σχίζω 'cut'. 126; M. 23; chid: khid 'tear'; Kuhn sees etymological relationship between ch and kh. 154; M. 31; chid: Av. avi-hisidyāṯ 'if he annihilated' Gk. σχίζω 'split', the representation of Ind. ch, in cognate languages, by sounds corresponding to ś shows that ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155; ch = IE. sk̑h in √chid, = IE. sk̑ in inchoative gácchati. M. 22, 31; chid: Av. sciṇdayeiti, Lith. skëdrà 'chip', 'shaving', the relation between the three not clear. 155; chid: Gk. σχίζω like Vedic páś-yati: Lat. specio, through the loss of initial sibilant. 157; cp. acchinas and acchinat. 305.

chind-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √chid 'cut', cp. chin-ná which Bartholomae explains from *chindná with n of the present base. 196.

chin-ná = ppt. √chid 'cut' + ná. 196; Bartholomae explains -nn- from -ndn. M. 37; chin-ná from *chindná with n of the present base; this does not explain án-na

which has no form with -ndn-. *sk̑hid-. 196.

chup-ati = touches: Goth. skiuban 'to push, to shove'; ch = sk̑(h). 156.

chúbuka = chin, cp. cūbuka with tenuis beside tenuis aspirate. 130; new palatal before u is not explained. 153; chúbuka : cúbuka, cibuka; the interchange between c and ch shows that ch is the aspirate of c. 153; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.

chur-ayati = strews. 24.

churikā = knife, older form of chūrikā. 48; churikā : kṣurá, ch (= kṣ) a Prakritism. 158.

***churyāsam** = 1 sg. prec. √chur 'scatter'; ur does not become ūr, because this ur does not come from r̥̄. 43.

chūrikā = knife, for the older churikā, on the analogy of chūrikā 'the mouth of a cow'. 48.

ched = 'to cut' with the guṇa ablaut; chid : Goth. skaidan; here the guṇa e goes back to IE. ai and not to ei or oi (as in vetsyate : εἴσεται and véd-a : Ϝοῖδα). 63.

ch-yati = 3 sg. pr. √chā 'cut' : Av. sya-, cp. √chā. 155.

jáṃh-as = gait, course, j = jh through the loss of the initial aspiration followed by h. 125; M. 23; 'flapping of the wings', jaṃ from IE. *gʷĕṅ-. 146; 'wings', cp. Av. zaṇga 'upper foot'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the comparative evidence. 161; M. 32; 'gait' h represents the palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms gh is found before sounds other than h, cp. jáṅghā. 245; M. 50; the correct phonetic interchange appears in jáṅgahe 'kicks' and jáṃhas 'course' if these forms are connected as BR. think. M. 28.

jakṣ = eat, cp. jagdhvā́ya. 230.

jákṣ-at = laughing, reduplication of √has; kṣ = IIr. gžh, cp. Pāli jagghati. 239; both final and initial aspiration have been lost. M. 23; cp. jájhjhat-ī. M. 32.

jakṣ-atas = 3 du. pr. √jakṣ from *zhaghs- √has 'laugh'; aspirate + s does not cause restoration of the initial aspirate here as it does in dhatsva, etc., cp. báps-ati *bhé-bzh-eti. 127.

jakṣ-īyā́t = 3 sg. pf. opt. √ghas 'eat'; [-kṣ- = gh(a)s] with the loss of a like s-ánti : ás-ti. 76; M. 17; aspirate + s does not restore here the initial aspiration. 127; M. 23.

ja-gan-vā́n = pf. pt. √gam 'go', = vā́ṃs, a representing sonant nasal m̥, is accompanied by n (for m) before v. 10; 195; M. 37; forms like this show that at one time m became n before v in saṃdhi. M. 68.

ja-gám-a = 1 sg. pf. √gam *gʷem 'go' with high grade -am beside gatám with low grade a. 73.

ja-gā́m-a = 3 sg. pf. √gam with high grade -ām (IE. ŏm) beside ja-gm-úr with low grade m. 73; in reduplicative syllable, containing a, of roots having initial guttural (or palatal) the palatal always appears in the perfect. 146; M. 28.

já-gur-i = praising, √gr̥̄; 'sing', ur in ablaut with ā̆ri, cp. gari-ṣyati. 22.

ja-gáu = 3 sg. pf. √gái 'sing', instead of the expected *ja-gā́y-a, because ī, the low grade vowel, as final of roots, is graded with ai, which gives āy before vowels, but ā before consonants, cp. gīyámāna. 87.

jaggh-ati = laughs, Pāli form; cp. jákṣ-at; Pāli -ggh- for kṣ = IIr. gžh. 239.

jag-dhá = ppt. √jakṣ 'eat' (-gdha *gzdh-* ghst-), cp. lab-dhá for labh + tá; the same saṃdhi takes place in tenuis + s + media aspirate. 131; g stands for kṣ = guttural + s (+ t). 230; *jaghstá. 239; = *jagh-z-tá, see bápsati. M. 24. 47.

jag-dhvā́ = gdv. √ghas 'eat' *jagh-z-tvā́. M. 24.

jag-dhvā́ya = gdv. √ghas, cp. jag. dhá. 131; g stands for kṣ = guttural + s before t. 230; for *jaghs-tvā́ya. 239; *jagh-z-tv-. M. 24, 47.

jágmi = in constant motion, cp. jāṅmāyaná for jāgm-. 186.

ja-gm-úr = 3 pl. pf. √gam 'go'; in low grade syllable a disappears. M. 17.

jaghána = buttock, hip, √jaṃh, a=n̥. 9; beside -jāghána in pr̥thu-jāgh-, long ā is due to vowel-gradation. 48, 75; *jhagh-, jagh-ána : χοχώνη : j stands for aspirate media, its aspiration is lost, because of the following aspirate. 125; M. 23; the gh is phonetic here, cp. Gk. χοχώνη. 151; M. 29; Bühler connects the word with √hā 'go'. 248.

ja-ghan-vā́n = having struck, pf. pt. √han *gʷhen-; a = n̥ is accompanied by n before v. 10.

ja-ghā́n-a = 3 sg. pf. √han 'strike' *jha-gh-, initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; *ghĕghṓnĕ, gh before ā = IE. ō is regular. 146; M. 28; with a new palatal in the reduplicative. 159; gh is palatalized into h; cp. h-ánti. 245; M. 50; on its analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a (from √hi 'impel') where h, in reality, represents an old palatal (IIr. źh) and not an original guttural (=IIr. zh) and should not, therefore, show gh before ā. 254.

ja-ghā́s-a = 3 sg. pf. √ghas 'eat'; for reduplicative j cp. ja-gā́m-a. 147; M. 28.

ja-ghn-úr = 3 pl. pf. √han 'strike', cp. ja-ghā́n-a on whose analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a. 254.

***jaghs-tá** = cp. jagdhá. 239.

***jaghs-tvā́ya** = cp. jagdhvā́ya. 239.

jáṅgahe = 3 sg. pf. int. √gāh 'plunge' ('kicks, struggles') ga = IE. -gn̥-; jam from IE. *gʷeṅ. 146; the origin of h is not clear. 248; M. 51; cp. jáṃhas. M. 28.

jaṅghan = int. √han 'strike'; the preservation of gh before a (= e) is due to the weak forms with -ghn- where gh is followed by n and hence retained. 146.

jáṅ-ghan-at = int. pt. √han; initial aspiration is lost. M. 23.

jáṅ-ghan-ti = int. pr. √han; for j in reduplicative, cp. ja-gā́m-a. 147; M. 28; gh appears before a=IE. e owing to the influence of the weak stem jaṅ-ghn-. M. 28.

jáṅghā = leg, cp. ja-ghán-a. 9; jáṅghā : Germ. Gang 'walk'; j stands for media aspirate through the loss of its aspiration, when followed by another aspirate. 125; M. 23; jáṅghā : Av. zaṇga 'upper foot', cp. jáṃhás. 161; j is an old palatal. M. 32; gh is palatalized into h, cp. jáṃhas. 245; M. 50; ṅ appears before gutturals. M. 37.

jáṅghn = weak form of the int. jáṅghan √han, with its gh rightly preserved before n. 146.

jáṅ-gh(a)n-at-as = of striking; pt. of intv. √han; beside ghāni-ghn-at; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124.

ja-ján-a = 1 sg. pf. √jan 'generate' beside ja-jā́n-a : á-jani-ṣṭa; n̥̄, m̥̄ give, in the guṇa stage, ăn, ăm before vowels but āni, āmi before consonants. cp. γέ-γα-μεν. 84.

ja-ján-at = pf. subj. √jan(i) with its i (= ə, iṭ) dropped before a. 83.

ja-jas-tám = 2 du. red. aor. √jas 'be exhausted'; for the reduplicative j cp. ja-gā́m-a, ja-hā́r-a. M. 28.

ja-jā́n-a = 3 sg. pf. √jan 'generate'; ā before a single consonant, but a before conjunct consonants cp. da-dárś-a. 13; cp. ja-jā́n-a. 84; j is an old palatal when it is the reduplication of an old palatal j. 160; j old palatal is the media of ś. M. 32; jan : Av. zan, j is an old palatal. 160; M. 32.

ja-jā́r-a = 3 sg. pf. √jr̥̄ 'waste', beside jā-gā́r-a (=ja-gā́r-a), where guttural is due to the analogy of ji-gāy-a. 162; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś. 160; M. 32; cp. jā-gā́r-a and a-sr̥g-ram. M. 32.

ja-jā́s-a = 3 sg. pf. √jas 'be exhausted': Av. fra-zah 'to disappear'; j is old palatal, when in inflectional forms, in which roots with a new palatal show a guttural, the j remains. 160; M. 32.

jájjhat = laughing; cp. Pāli jagghati, Vedic jákṣat; the representation of Vedic kṣ in Pāli being either ggh or (j)jh. 239; it seems to be derived by an old Prakritism from √has 'laugh', jhjh = probably jjh here = IE. ĝzh which otherwise would become kṣ as in jákṣ-at 'laughing'. M. 32.

jájjhat-ī = laughing (fem.; the Kāśmīrian mss. of RV. V. 52. 6 for jájhjhatī), epithet of lightning; √has by an old Prakritism. 163.

jájhjhat-ī = laughing (RV. V. 52. 6), cp. above. 163; M. 32.

jañjaṇā = glimmering; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jañjaṇā-bhávan = glimmering : jūrṇí 'heat', jū́rv-ati 'burns' (-jaṇ probably √jṛṇ- from Old Pers. *jṛ-ṇā-ti √jṝ-); ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to the preceding ṛ now replaced by a. 192; M. 39.

jáñj-atī = pr. pt. fem. of uncertain meaning?; (RV. I. 168. 7. Sāyaṇa 'sarvān abhibhavantī') it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

jaṭā = braid, plait; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jaṭhára = belly : Goth. kilthei 'womb'; the cerebral ṭh is due to the originally preceding l. 170; j (in place of the guttural) is due to the influence of the following á=IE. é. 144. M. 27. Hübschmann wrongly sees a new palatal in j here. 159; j is an old palatal when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; goes back to *jṛthara as shown by the cerebral ṭh. 160; M. 33.

jaṭhala = cp. jaṭhára. 160.

jaḍa = cold; j is an old palatal when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; cerebralization due to the originally preceding r. 169; jaḍa, Lat. gelu, the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

jaḍa = stupid, cp. jala. 222.

jáḍhu = dull, j is an old palatal. 160; jáḍhu : Lat. gurdus 'dull'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 169; M. 33.

jatu = gum : AgS. cuidu; the new palatal j is due to the influence of a = e. 144.

jatū́ = bat, cp. jatu. 144.

jan = to beget, cp. gnā́ with the guttural. 162; jan(i) : Lat. gnātus (nātus, nascor 'to be born') Celt. gnātos, Gk. -γνητος, Goth. knōds, jan(i) dissyllabic. 101; cp. jā́s-pati. 163.

ján-a = created being : Gk. γόνος; IE. ō changes into ā in IIr. before simple consonants; *gen-. 14.

jánam ánu = cp. jánāṁ á-. 333.

jan-ayitṛ́ = producer (TS.) in the RV. ṛ never occurred as final; it was represented by -ur (cp. sthātúr 'standing') but at first in TS. we get jan-ayitṛ́, bhartṛ́. 301; M. 59.

jánāṁ ánu = jánān á-; Roth takes it = jánam á-. 333.

janā-ṣā́ṭ = overcoming men, √sah; ṣ by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

jani-tavyà = to be born; for the change of svarita into udātta cp. -tavyà : távya. 289.

jani-tṛ́ = begetter : Gk. γενέ-τωρ, Lat. genitor, genitrix; Vedic i corresponds to e. 18; here i assumes the function of a connecting vowel. *genə-. M. 7.

jánitry ajījanat = RV. X. 134. 1; y is to be pronounced as semivowel (not syllabic iy) the tendency to pronounce y as semivowel instead of syllabic iy becomes strong in the tenth book of the RV. 322; ĭ changes into y. M. 65.

jani-yáti = desires a wife, beside janī-yáti; before a suffixal y- i is

phonetically lengthened. 45; cp. O. Sl. ženitŭ sę 'he marries'. M. 10.

jani-ṣyate = fut. √jan(i) 'jenerate': ja-ján-a, jaján-a ; n̥, m̥ give, in the guṇa grade, ān, ām before vowels, but āni, āmi before consonants. 84.

jánī = woman: Av. jəni, Goth. qens; cp. gnā́ : Av. gəna 'woman', equations establish that the j is a new palatal. 159 ; M. 27.

janī-yánt = desiring a wife, jáni, i is lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45 ; M. 9.

janūr-vā́sas = the inborn garment (januṣ and not janur from -r̥̄); -ūr in place of -ur irregular, because the change of ur into ūr occurs only in those cases where ur comes from r̥̄ as in pūr-ṣú. 43.

jabh = to have connection with (a female) cp. √yabh; Mod. Slav. jebati 'have connection with a female', y interchanges with j in Middle Indian. 163.

jampatī = 'husband and wife': dámpatī, j is due to jā́s-pati, √jan 'to beget'. 163.

jambīra = the citron tree: jambhīra; in a few related words an aspirate is found beside the corresponding media. 129.

jambh = chew; *ĝombh; in jab-dhá etc. a = m̥. 8; jambh : Av. ham̃-zemb- 'to break with teeth', j is an old palatal. 161 ; M. 32.

jámbha = the jaws, cp. jambīra; cp. Gk. γόμφος; Lith. zam̃bas. 129.

jambhāri = Indra's thunderbolt: Classical dambholi; change of d into j may be compared in jyótis √dyut. 163.

jambhīra = cp. jambīra. 129.

jar-áṇā = invoking, praising √jar, gr̥ 'to sing', cp. jaraṇā́ 'old age'. 145.

jár-ate = sings: Gk. γέρων, 'an old man'; the new palatal j stands for a guttural; but in skhal-ate kh does not change into a palatal. 140; among the roots with ŭ, r̥̆, l̥ as low grade vowels, the only one in which the regular phonetic interchange of palatal and guttural takes place is √jar- *gr̥̄ ; g appearing before r̥, ir, ar (= IE. ŏr), j before ar (= IE. ĕr) preceding the thematic -a- of the present or the suffix -tr̥- ; thus gr̥-ṇā́-ti, -gar-á- beside jár-ate, jar-ádhyai, jar-i-tŕ̥. cp. γῆρας 'old age'. 145; M. 27.

jár-ate = approaches: Lith. gretà 'near each other'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161.

jár-ate = rustles cp. jálp-i 'idle talk'; with l = IE. r. 220.

jar-ádhyai = dat. inf. √jar √gr̥̄ 'call, invoke'; g = j before -ar- IE. ēr. 145; M. 27.

jarā́ = invoking, praise √jar, gr̥̄ 'to call'; g = j before ar = IE. ĕr only when it precedes the thematic -a- of the present or the suffix -tr̥-; in jarā́ the palatal is due to analogy. 145.

jari-tŕ̥ = singer; √jar, gr̥̄ ; the guttural changes into j before ar (=ĕr) preceding the suffix -tr̥-, but is preserved, before ar (= ŏr) in -gar-á. 145; M. 27.

jar-ĝur = int. √gr̥̄ 'swallow' beside jal-gal with l. 215; M. 44; cp. jal-gul- in RV. 216.

jar-ĝur-āṇá = swallowing; int. pt. √gr̥̄ ; il, ul beside ir and ur; cp. jálgul-as, gir-á- : gil-á. 30.

jartíla = wild sesamum; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161.

jar-hr̥ṣ-anta = 3 pl. pres. subj. of int. √hr̥ṣ 'be excited'; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syallable. 124.

jala = water: Lat. gelu 'cold'; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

jala = fool: jaḍa, l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

jalāyuka = leech, the representation of Persian z by j in Indian shows that the pronunciation of the Indian j was like that of a combination of d and š. cp. jarā́yu 'embryo'. 137.

Jalāladīna = name of a person; the representation of the Arabic dž by j in Indian shows that the pronunciation of the Indian j was, more or less, like dž or d + š. 137.

jálāṣa = healing, a cooling remedy; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few words containing l, which have no IE. origin. 217; M. 44. ṣ after ā̆ is uncommon; the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.

jalā-ṣāṭ = subduing water, √sah; cerebral ṣ is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224.

jalā-ṣāh-am = acc. sg. of jalā-ṣāṭ; cerebral ṣ is unphonetic. 225.

jalauka = a lotus root; for jalāyuka; au for āyu is based on popular etymology. 41.

jal-gul = cp. jar-gur, √gṝ. 'swallow' 215; M. 44; int. √gṝ (beside gar-gur- in RV.) cp. gil-á beside -gir-á, gil-ati : gir-ati, gala- and gil-ana. 216; M. 44; jal-gul- : Lat. vorare; Vedic l stands for IE. r. 219.

jálgul-as = int. subj. √gṝ 'swallow'; ul beside il and ir, cp. -gil-á : -gir-á-. 30.

jálpi = muttering, beside jár-ate 'rustles'; Lat. garrire 'to chatter'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

jalha(ṇa) = name of a Kāśmīrian paṇḍita; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

jaṣa = an aquatic animal, cp. jhaṣá and já-jjhat-ī. 163.

jaś = be exhausted: Gk. σβέννυμι 'to extinguish'; an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here; (M. 57); Pedersen derives jas from IE. *zges ur-Ind. *jjas-; but cp. Old Slav. gasiti 'extinguish', Lith. gesaũ 'to extinguish', Goth. fra-gistjan 'to spoil' which go back to IE. ges- beside zges-. 273.

jah = reduplication of √hā; it is = jh in ujjhiti just as duh- (of duhitṛ) is = dh in Pāli dhītā. 163.

jahaka = one who shuns, beside the regular jáhāka. 47.

jahati = 3 sg. pr. √jah 'leave', with this seems connected ujjhati (cp. Pāli dhītā). 164.

jah-ana = cp. ujjhana and ujjhiti, -jhiti. 164.

jáhāka = one who avoids, beside jahaka (only in Ujjvaladatta). 47; reduplicated √hā 'leave'; cp. jahitá, pra-jahitā́, jhiti. 164.

ja-hā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √hā 'leave'; cp. ujjhati with jh for jah. 115.

ja-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √han 'strike' = *jha-hí (= IIr. jha-dhí); as a rule the initial aspiration is not lost, if the following aspirate belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; ja-hí is an exception; cp. bo-dhí. 128; M. 23; the new palatal j (= jh) for gh before a (= ṇ̥) is due to the analogy of forms like hán-ti, where h is phonetic before an = ĕn. 146; M. 28; h being related to gh as j is to g, represents IE. gh; this survives, with loss of the aspiration in ja-hí (= IIr. jha-dhí) Av. jaiđi. 246; M. 50.

ja-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √hā 'leave' for ja-hĭ-hi, the first hĭ being dropped by haplology. 279.

jahitá = left; ppt. √hā; i for ā through ə. 20; jahi reduplication of √hā, cp. -jhi-ti- for *jahiti. 164; h does not represent bh. 251.

***jahiti** = cp. -jhiti. 164.

ja-hi-hi = cp. u-jjihi for *u-jjhi-hi. 164.

ja-hĭ-hi = cp. ja-hi. 279.

jahī = kill, beside ja-hí-, ī in place of ə through transfer from a. 20.

jah-yāt = 3 sg. pres. opt. √hā 'leave' for *ja-hĭyāt; yā for iyā through the loss of i before y. 60; the low grade vowel ə (of hā) has disappeared. 83; M. 18.

jā-gā́r-a = 3 sg. pf. √jṝ 'grow old' beside ja-jār-a; guttural on the analogy of ji-gāy-a from √ji 'conquer'. 162; M. 32.

***jā-gur-i** = cp. jā́gṛvi. 207.

jā-gṛ = to awake, √gṛ; for reduplicative j, cp. ja-gā́m-a. 147; M. 28.

jā́gṛvi = awake; from *jāguri (-ṛvi for -uri). 207.

jāgṛ-yāma = cp. jāgr-iyāma with the TS. -iyā-ma for -yāma. 201; yāma in contrast with -iyāt. 199.

jāgṛ-vád-bhis = instr. pl. of jāgṛ-vā́ṃs; the dental sibilant, as the final of nominal stems becomes t before case-termination beginning with bh-. M. 36.

jāgṛ-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √jāgṛ; √gṛ, with a new palatal in this reduplicative syllable. 159.

jāgmāyaná = cp. jāṅmāyaná and jágmi. 186.

jāgr-iyāmá = red. aor. opt. √gṛ 'awake'; i is due to y-. 33; 201.

jāṅmāyaná = descendent of Jágmi; ṅ appears for g before m in KS. 186.

jātá = born, √jan(i); ā goes back to a syallable with nasal. 14; according to Johansson from *ja-a from *ĝə-ṇ-; Kretschmer takes ᵃnə or ᵃmə as IE. bases, in which, with the loss of ə before consonants and the frequent lengthening of the preceding vowel we get ān, āṃ, and on further reduction ā. 17; = IE. *ĝṇ-tó; just as from ī, ū, ṝ we get, in the guṇa stage, ay, āy, av, āv-, ar, ār, but before consonants ă̄y-; ă̄vi, ă̄ri similarly from ṇ, ṃ we get (beside ā) ă̄n, ă̄m before vowels, but ă̄ni, ă̄mi before consonants; Av. zātō. 84.

jātudhāna=demon: yātudhā́na with a change of initial y to j. 163.

jā-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √jñā 'know'; ṇ: nā. 87.

jāní = wife: Goth. qens 'wife'; j is due to the influence of the following *ē. 144; M. 27; cp. jáni. 159.

jā́n-u = knee; Vedic ā corresponds to IE. o, cp. Gk. γόνυ. 13; cp. jāmbī́la = jānu-bila = vila. 59; jā́nu: jñu, cp. Av. zanva žnu; j is recognized as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

jā́mātṛ = son-in-law, √jan(i), ā goes back to a syllabic nasal. 14; Av. zāmātar, j is an old palatal, cp. jā́nu. 161; M. 32 = Gr. γαμβρός 'any one connected by marriage': yāmātṛ, a later form with y as in Māgadhī. 208.

jāmí = akin; brother and sister; Av. jāma 'relationship', Lat. gĕminus 'twin'; the new palatal j is due to the influence of the following e. 144; M. 27; jāmí: vijā́man 'relation': jāma 'relationship' beside huzāmi(t) 'well-born'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal, owing to the contradictory nature of the comparative evidence. 161; jāmí: yāmi; y form later as in Māgadhī. 208.

jā́mbī́la = knee-pan = *jānu-bila (= vila); u disappears in the end of the first member in a compound. 59; M. 11.

jārá = lover √jan(i); ā represents a syllable with nasal. 16; jārá: Gk. γαμβρός, jan(i), ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. √jṝ? 14.

jā́s-pati = paterfamilias, cp. jampatī 'husband and wife' where j for d (of dám-patī) may be due to jā́s-pati. 163.

jāhuṣá = name of a person: sāhvā́ṃs 'victorious' with a change of s into j, cp. jihvā́: Av. hizva, IIr. *siźvā. 163; h does not represent bh. 251; cp. sāhvā́ṃs from IE. *sēzĝh- with j in place of s when followed by h. 273; M. 57.

ji = conquer, with a new palatal. 159.

jígarti = swallows, √gar(i) √gṝ with its i (= ə, it) suppressed. 83.

jí-gāṃ-sati = desid. √gam 'go'; m is added to ā which = ṃ. 15.

ji-gā́y-a = 3 sg. pf. √ji 'conquer'; e (= ai) before consonants (ci-kéta) but ā before y. 13; the phonetic guttural rightly preserved before ā́y; against this cp. ca-cákṣa for *cakákṣa. 146; M. 26; 28; √ji with a new palatal; on its analogy is formed jāgā́ra (= jagāra) from √jṝ 'grow old'. 162; on its analogy is formed ji-ghāy-a (√hi 'impel') where h, in reality, represents an old palatal (= IIr. źh) and not a guttural (=IIr. zh). 254.

ji-gī-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. of √ji 'conquer'; i is lengthened before the suffixal v-. 46; M. 10; -vas

is treated as the second member of a compound, the lengthening originally taking place in compounds like gūrtá-vasu-; cp. ayo-maya- beside ayas-maya. 343; M. 76.

jigīvā̃l lakṣám = (RV. II. 12. 4) for -vā́n l-; before l final n always becomes nasalized l. M. 69.

jí-gīṣa = desid. √ji; just as long ī is in correspondence with short i, similarly īr, ūr (= r̥̄) are in correspondence with r̥; cp. cikīrṣati. 27.

jígīṣate = desid. √ji, desires to win; the guttural before ī is due to the frequency of palatal reduplication of the guttural initial. 142; M. 26.

jigy-atur = 3 du. pf. √ji, the guttural before y is due to the analogy of ji-gā́y-a. 142.

ji-gy-ú = victorious, for g before y, cp. jí-gī-ṣate. 142; M. 26.

ji-gy-úr = 3 pl. pf. √ji, cp. ji-gy-atur. 142; M. 26; on its analogy is formed ji-ghy-ur (√hi) where h represents an old palatal (= IIr. źh) and not a guttural (= IIr. zh). 254.

jí-ghat-sati = desid. √ghas 'eat'; the dental sibilant as the final of roots becomes t before the suffixal s-. 178; M. 35; according to Bartholomae the -ghats for ghas-s is due to misunderstanding. 179.

ji-ghat-sā = hunger: Pāli ji-ghacchā, desid. of √ghas. 179.

ji-ghat-sú = hungry; for t cp. jí-ghat-sati. 178; M. 35.

jí-ghāṃ-sati = desid. of √han 'strike'; to ā a nasal is added; expected jí-ghā-sati. 15; M. 7; reduced grade ā of roots in -n(i) but ān, ām of those in -m(i). 16; the anusvāra usually appears before s and corresponds to n in cognate forms, cp. √han. 258; all forms with -m̥s- are based on -ns- (or -ms-). M. 54.

ji-ghā́y-a = 3 sg. pf. √hi 'impel'; h represents here an old palatal; gh here is due to the analogy of ji-gā́y-a √ji 'conquer'. 254.

ji-ghr̥k-ṣati = desid. √grah 'seize'; because in roots originally containing two aspirations (initial and final) the initial regularly and final in some cases, was lost, and because such roots nowhere actually appeared with double aspiration, it was thought that forms with their initial aspiration restored were modifications of those having aspiration at the end (such as √druh); this became a law for new formations and was applied to ji-ghr̥k-ṣati where kṣ is based on the change of bh into h (√grabh) and no other formation with gh appears anywhere else. 127; presupposes *graźh (= Ind. h) and is formed on the analogy of roots like √rih and √vah, whose final h represents an old palatal. 255.

ji-ghn-ate = 3 sg. pr. √han; gh is palatalized into h in h-ánti. 245.

ji-ghy-ati = √hi; a mistake in AB., correct pf. forms being ji-ghāy-a, ji-ghy-ur. 254.

ji-ghy-atur = √hi; cp. ji-ghy-ati. 254.

ji-ghy-ur = 3 pl. pf. √hi 'impel'; for the confusion of two types of h (= IIr. zh and źh) cp. ji-ghā́y-a. 254.

jí-jyā-sa- = desire to overpower, desid. of jyā: jī-tá; the long grade yā alternates with ī, the low grade vowel. 85.

jí-jyā-sant = desiring to overcome; cp. jí-jyā-s. M. 17.

jijyūṣa- = desire to live, desid. of √jīv 'to live'; it is not from a root in i̯ū- (from i̯əu̯-) but from √jīv formed on the analogy of other roots in -īv. cp. √mīv, √sīv. 86.

ji-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √jyā 'overpower', cp. √jyā. 161; M. 32.

ji-nu-más = 1 pl. pr. √jī 'quicken' beside *jī-nó-ti; according to J. Schmidt the original shortening of a vowel (before the present element) was affected if the accent was shifted from the present element on to the personal ending, later on the shortening was

extended to cases where it was not justified. 97.

ji-nó-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √jī 'quicken': jī-vá 'lively'; ī is shortened before the present element. 96; M. 20; jī : Av. ji 'to strengthen' j is a new palatal. 159.

jí-nvati = 3 pl. pr. √jī 'quicken': jī-vá; ī is shortened 96; j is a new palatal. 159.

jinva rāvát = cp. jinvár āvŕ̥t. 339; M. 70.

jinvár-āvŕ̥t = TS. 2. 4. 7. 1, KS. 11. 9 (= jinva rāvát in MS. 2. 4. 7; 44. 1), TS. ar (for correct a) is merely a bad reading. 339: M. 70.

jiy = cp. jyā́, jyākā́. 205.

jiriṇo-ti = √jr̥̄ 'hurt', cp. ciri-ṇo-ti. 30, 32.

jívri=infirm, with suffix -vri, *jyu-?, i is not lengthened before v. 43; with a change of -rv- to -vr- metathesis (√jr̥̄ 'grow old'). 207.

jih = to turn downwards, cp. jéh-amāna. 161; cp. jihvā́. 163.

jihīḍa = 3 sg. pf. √hīḍ 'be angry' = hiṣd with the ablaut e : ī. 84.

jih-má = oblique, i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o) here. 18; cp. jihmmá. 112; it is uncertain whether j is an old palatal here or a new palatal, owing to insufficiency of comparative evidence. 161; jihmá : Gk. δοχμός 'slanting'; Bugge takes ji- from di-, cp. jyók; but this may be derived from √jih. 163; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) because here it appears before m which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h, cp. jéh-amāna. 247; M. 57.

jihvā́ = tongue; it is wrong to take it from IE. *dn̥ĝhuā on account of Latin dingua and Germ. Zunge. 19; √jih or from *sihvā́ : Av. hizvā. 161; with the change of s into j. 163; jihvā́ : Old Lat. dingua, Germ. Zunge with a change of d to j, but cp. √jih 'to turn downward': 163; Pkt. jibbhā, cp. prasabham. 181; h represents the old palatal (= IIr. źh), cp. jih-má. 247.

(a)jī-jan-at = 3 sg. red. aor. √jan(i); with accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96.

jī-tá = ppt. √jyā 'overcome': Gk. βῑνέω 'of illicit intercourse'; ī in ablaut with yā = iā. 19; the long grade syllable yā alternates with ī, the low grade vowel. 85; M. 7, 17.

-jī-ti = overcoming, √jyā; ī in ablaut with yā = iā 19; jī-ti : jyā́-yas, long grade yā : low grade ī. 85.

***jī-nó-ti** = cp. ji-nó-ti, ji-nu-más. 97.

jī-yáte = ps. pres. √jyā : jyā́-yas, strong grade yā = low grade ī. 85; M. 17.

jī-yáte = 3 sg. pres. mid. √ji 'overpower'; cp. jī-yáte 85.

jīra-ka = cumin-seed; the representation of the Persian z by j in Indian shows that the pronunciation of Indian j was, more or less, like that of the combination of d + ž. 137.

jīrí = quickening, cp. jī-rá. 159.

jīv = *gʷī- to live : Av. jīvya 'living', Gk. βίος *gʷiy-, 'course of life', Lat. vīvo, 'life'; j is a new palatal. 159; to this belongs jyók 'long' just as Gk. ἀεί 'ever' to Latin aevum 'eternity'. 163.

jīv-á = *gu̯īu̯ó- living, Lat. vīvus; ī represents original IE. ī. 19; M. 7; jīv-á : jīvā́-tu 'life' (*jyā(v)), the long grade yā alternates with the low grade ī. 85. cp. ji-nó-ṣi with its ī shortened. 96; M. 20; j is a new palatal. 159.

jī́v-ati = lives : jīvā́-tu 'life', cp. jīv-á. 85.

jīva-nát = a sacrifice in which human beings are killed, √naś 'to be lost'; for the final ṭ cp. rā́ṭ, bhrā́ṭ. 173.

jīvā́-tu = *gu̯īu̯o-tu, life : jīv-á; jīvā́-tu is formed from *jyā́(v) on the pattern of jīv- from IIr. jyā́-tu, deduced from Av. jyātu; yā the long grade syllable alternates with ī. 85.

jīv-i-tá = ppt. √jīv- 'live': jīvā́-tu; cp. jīv-á., Gk. βίο-to-s 85.

ju-ġuk-ṣa-tas = desid. of √guh 'hide'; in certain cases Vedic shows initial media (instead of the aspirate media) when before the suffixal -sa, final aspiration (h) is lost; cp. dúdukṣan, dákṣu 126; M. 23.

ju-ġur-at = 3 sg. pf. subj. √gur (= gṝ) 'praise, greet'; ur in ablaut with ā̆ri, cp. gariṣyati 22; cp. ju-gup-ur. M. 30.

ju-ġup-ur = pf. √gup 'protect', ju- = *ja- (a = e reduplicative vowel). cp. Pāli jigucchati-jugu- M. 30.

ju-ġur-yā́t = pf. opt. √gur (= gṝ) 'praise,' cp. ju-gur-at. 22.

ju-ġū́h-a = 3 sg. pf. √guh 'hide': góh-a; in √guh is found ū in forms where other roots have guṇa. 92.

ju-jur-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. √jṝ 'waste away', having grown old; ir, ur occur before y, v, where, in ablaut forms y, v correspond to i, u, cp. ju-jur-uṣ the weak of ju-jur-vā́ṃs. 26; the following y or v are no deciding factor in the change of ṝ into ir and ur, cp. ju-jur-vā́ṃs with ti-tir-vā́ṃs. 29; j is an old palatal when it occurs before a sound which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

ju-jóṣ-a = *ĝeĝouse, pf. √juṣ 'be pleased', Goth. kiusa; o (= au) before consonants but ā before y, v (cp. su-ṣā́v-a). 13; juṣ : Av. zuṣ; j is an old palatal, when in inflection, in which roots with a new palatal show a guttural, the j remains. 160; M. 32.

jú-jyū-ṣa = desid. √jīv 'live'; it is not from a root in i̯ū- (from i̯əu̯-) but is formed on the analogy of other roots in -īv. 86.

juṇṇ = grown old; from jūr-ṇá, *ĝṝnós cp. √jṝ. 28.

u-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √jū 'speed, impel': jū-tá 'sped'; ū is shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the conflicting nature of the comparative evidence. 161.

jur-áti = grows old, √jṝ 'waste'; ur in ablaut with ā̆ri beside īr and ūr, cp. jīr-ṇá : jūr-ṇá. 28; j is an old palatal, the media of ś. 160; M. 32.

juṣ = be satisfied, cp. a-juṣ-ran and joṣṭrī 'cherishing' 232; M. 48.

ju-hā́v-a = 3 sg. pf. √hū 'call'; vṛddhi form corresponds to the long ū vowel. M. 15.

ju-hur-anta = 3 pl. pres. mid. (reduplicating class) √hvṛ 'be crooked'; va : u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; -hur- = hvur- loss of v before ū̆r also occurs after an initial consonant. M. 55.

ju-hur-as = 2 sg. pre. subj. √hvṛ; ur = vṛ. 23; va : u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

ju-hur-āṇá = pr. pt. √hvṛ, with ur. 23; va : u. 70.

ju-huv-atur = 3 du. pf. √hu 'sacrifice'; radical u has changed into uv before a vowel. 198.

ju-huv-ur = 3 pl. pf. √hu; for the retention of v before ū̆r cp. babhūv-átus. M. 55.

ju-hū́ = tongue; cp. jihvā́, u from i. 21.

juhūrthās = 2 sg. pr. inj. √hvṝ 'go deviously'; ūr in ablaut with ar in hvár-ate. 25; = ju-hvūr-, the loss of v before ū̆r (derived from ṝ) also occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M. 55.

ju-hó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √hu 'sacrifice' = *jhu-hó-ti; initial aspiration is lost in reduplicative. 124; j an old palatal, when it is the reduplication of an old palatal h. 160; M. 32.

juhoti | atha = for juhóti | átha; cp. nā̱psu | apa̱. = nā́psu | apá. M. 80.

jú-hv-ati = 3 pl. pr. √hu; accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96; radical u has changed to v (not uv) before the vowel of the pres. personal ending. 198; 204; a = an, cp. anti. M. 7; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. M. 41.

juhv-ā̆ = instr. sg. of juhū́ 'ladle', hu 'sacrifice'; ū has changed into

v (and not uv) before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

juhv-é = 3 sg. pf. mid. √hu 'sacrifice'; cp. jú-hv-ati. 198; 204.

jū = speed: Av. java 'rush' beside zavare 'swiftness'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal on account of the conflicting nature of the comparative evidence. 161; M. 32.

jū́ = impelling; ū changes into uv, cp. júv-as 'quickness'. 200; M. 40.

jū-juv-úr = 3 pl. pf. √jū 'speed'; as a rule v is lost before ŭr, but the elision does not take place here. 262.

jūṭa = the matted hair: cūḍā; in a few instances media stands for the older tenuis. 117.

jū-tá = ppt. √jū 'speed', cp. dhī-jú with short u instead of long. 94; M. 20; cp. ju-nā́-ti with short u. 97; M. 20.

jū-tí = speed, cp. ju-nātī, where it is uncertain whether j represents an old palatal or a new palatal cp. jáb-ā-ru *jáv-ā-ru 'speeding' 161.

jūr-ṇá = grown old; ppt. √jṝ; for the old palatal j cp. ju-jur-vā́ṃs. 160; cp. Goth. kaúrn L. grāmim. M. 32.

jūr-ṇí = heat, for *jvūr, cp. jūrv-ati 24; cp. jañjaṇā-bhávan with a Prakritic ṇ. 192; M. 39; √jūrv from √jṝ 'consume', jūr = jvūr. 262.

jū́r-yati = grows old, wastes; the following y or v are no deciding factor for ir or ur for ṛ, cp. kīr-yáte, titīrvā́ṃs. 29; j is an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

jū́r-vati = consumes, √jvar(i), cp. jvál-ati; ŭr in ablaut with ări (ăli). 24; cp. jañjaṇā-bhávan. 192; √jṝ = jūr = jvūr, v is lost before ŭr (derived from a ṝ vowel) also when it is preceded by an initial consonant. 262.

***jṛthara** = cp. jaṭhára. 160.

***jṝ-ṇā-ti** = cp. jañjaṇā-bhávan. 192.

jṛmbh = yawn; according to Hübschmann j is a new palatal here. 159; this j is an old palatal, media of ś. M. 32.

jṛ́mbh-ate = yawns: Gk. γλαφυρός 'cave'; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE. l. 33; Ved. ṛ: Gr. ra. 72; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels and we should accordingly have *jrabh from IE. *jṛm̥bh—; jṛmbh is, however, an exception to that. 74; Old Slav. glŭbokŭ 'deep'; Hübschmann wrongly cites jṛ́mbhate for irregular palatalization with √cud, √cup, √cṛt, √scut. 152; j is recognized as an old palatal, when it occurs before a sound that does not palatalize a guttural. 160.

jṝ = to waste, grow old; ir in ablaut with ări. 22; the change of ṝ into īr, ūr is dialectic; √jṝ has ūr only in the Veda; cp. jūr-ṇá; from AV. onwards ūr is replaced by īr: jīr-ṇá; (yet a-jur-yá in AV.) again ūr form occurs in Pkt. -juṇṇa from jūrṇá. 28; cp. jūr-ṇá. 160; has an old palatal. 162.

jṛ = sing., be active; j a new palatal. 159.

jṝ = burn, consume, cp. *jṛ-ṇā-ti, jañjaṇā-bhávan. 192.

jénya = excellent; according to Benfey from *jayenya; a for aya a Prakritism. 54.

jéh-amāna = pr. pt. √jeh (= jih) 'pant'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of the comparative evidence. 161; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh), because in jih-má it appears before m, which does not palatalize a guttural, and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51.

(á)jai-s = 3 sg. s aor. √ji 'conquer' ⩦ (á)jai-s-t; on its analogy is formed (á)jaiṣ-am. 68.

(á)jai-ṣ-am = 1 sg. s aor. √ji; ai, vṛddhi on the analogy of (á)jai-s. 68.

joguvāná = intv. pr. pt. of √gu 'sound, proclaim'; j is a new palatal in reduplicative. 159.

jó-guv-ām = gen. pl. of jó-gū 'praising'; u changes into uv (and not v). 200.
jó-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. √juṣ 'enjoy', taste = jóṣ-ṣi with an irregular abbreviation of ṣ before ṣ. 111; cp. apá-su; M. 21.
johila = : Gk. *Ζωίλος*; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India at the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged. 242.
***jjas** = cp. √jas. 273.
jñā = know : Av. žnā; j is an old palatal; cp. Gk. *γνῶναι* 'know'; L. gnōsco, O Ir. gnāth; OHG. knāen, OSl. znati 'know'. 160; M. 32; Bollensen wrongly derives from it ni-ṣṇāta. 229; 323.
jñu = weak form of jā́nu, cp. Gk. *γόνυ* : *γνυ-* j old palatal. 160.
jmán = in the path, track (loc.); if it be derived from √aj (where a = IE. a and not = e, o) then the a ablaut series offers zero grade in (a)j-mán with the loss of a. 79.
jma-yā́ = going on a course, cp. jmán, pári-j- man, √aj. 79.
jmayā́ átra = RV. VII. 39. 3; occasionally ā̆ remained uncontracted in RV., because the editors regarded it as representing -aḥ; e or -āḥ. 314; cp. ranta ityā́. M. 64.
jmás = abl. gen. sg. of jmā́ 'earth', cp. gmás. 129; jmás : Av. zāə, zem, j is an old palatal. 160; M. 32; cp. gm-ás where the guttural (beside the palatal) may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; cp. kṣám. 241; here the media seems, according to the evidence of cognate languages, to stand for an IE. aspirate. M. 24.
jmā́ = earth, cp. kṣmā, gm-ás. 129; cp. jm-ás. 160; M. 32; media stands for IE. aspirate. M. 24.
jyā = jiā-, to overcome; before y a guttural has changed into palatal; this does not take place in √khyā 'see'. 140; M. 26; jināti jyā : Gk. *βία* 'force', *βινέω* 'of illicit intercourse' beside Av. zyāna-, zyāni-, zināṯ 'to injure'; it is uncertain whether j is an old palatal or a new palatal. 161; M. 32.
jyā́ = bow-string: Av. jya. Gk. *βιός* 'bow'; j is a new palatal. 159; jiy- only at the beginning of a verse and after long vowels. 204; M. 41.
jyā́ = might; cp. jí-yate, jyā́nam. M. 17.
jyā́ iyám = (RV. VI. 75. 3) occasionally ā̆ followed by i- remains uncontracted. M. 64.
jyā-kā́ = cp. jyā́, with jiy (y = iy) at the beginning of a verse and after long vowels. 204; M. 41.
***jyā́-tu** = life; (cp. jīvā́-tu). 85.
jyā́-yas = stronger : jī-tá 'overpowered'; yā alternates with ī. 85; jyā = *βία* 'force' M. 17; : Av. -jyamna- 'growing old', jyaiti, Lat. viētus 'faded' show that j is a new palatal. 159; as jiy- only after long vowels. 204; M. 41.
jyéṣṭha = eldest = jyā́ + iṣṭha, e = əi, in such cases Vedic e stands for ā (= ə) + i. 36; e to be restored to the original ā̆ + i and hiatus appears. 51; M. 13; contraction of ā + i 53; cp. jyā́-yas. 159.
jyók = long; according to Grassmann jy- = dy- on account of Lat. diū, but jyók √jīv as Gk. *ἀεί* 'ever' to Lat. aevum 'eternity'. 163.
jyót-ati = shines, √dyut; jy for dy by an old Prakritism. 163; M. 32.
jyot-áyati = caus. jyót-ati. cp. dyotaní 'brilliance' 163; jyótir-anīka = having a shining face, medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
jyótiṣ = light, √jyutdyut. 163; M. 32.
jri = to go, cp. Av. zrayaṅh- 'sea'; j is recognized as an old palatal before r which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.
jvar(i) = consume, cp. jū́rvati and jūrṇí, where v, preceded by an initial consonant is lost before ūr. 262.
jvar-ati = is feverish, is consumed; j is an old palatal before v, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160.
jval(i) = to flame; j is old palatal before v, which does not palatalize a guttual. 160; cp. jvar(i) and jū́rv-ati. 262.

jvār-á = suffering ; j an old palatal. M. 32.
jhaṭ-iti = forthwith ; an onomatopoetic with un-Vedic jh. 164.
jhaṇajhaṇībhūta = rattled, cp. jhaṭ-iti. 164.
jhar = flow; Prakritism √kṣar, for IE. u̯dher-, Av. vi-γžāraye'ti. 164.
jhar-jhar-a = a sort of drum, initial aspiration is lost of a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate ; this does not apply to onomatopoetic words. 124 ; with an un-Vedic jh. 164.
jhalla = a club-fighting athlete, a foreign word with an un-Vedic jh. 164.
jhaṣá=a big fish ; jh=IE. ĝzh ; cp. jaṣa. 163.
jhāma = scorched (Pāli) for Vedic kṣāmá. 239.
jhāpeti = (Pāli) causes to burn, for Vedic kṣāp-áyati. 239.
jhāyati = burns (Pāli), cp. kṣā́y-ati. 239.
jhijjatī = cp. √kṣi 'destroy'.
-jhiti = leaving, also for *jahiti, cp. jahitá, prajahitá (reduplicated √hā leave). 164.
jhīṇa = emaciated ; cp. √kṣi 'destroy,' kṣí-ti' destruction and kṣi-tí 'abode'. 241.
ṭhāti = (Pāli) pres. √sthā < ṣṭhā < ṭhā. 236.
ṭhātum=(Pāli) acc. inf. of ṭhā, cp. ṭhāti. 236.
hānam = stand ; cp. Pāli ṭhiti. 236.
hāpeti = (Pāli) sthāpayati, cp. Pāli ṭhāti. 236.
ṭhiti = (Pāli) for sthiti √sthā. 236.
ḍī = fly : ḍi, Gk. δίω 'to run away' ; cerebral ḍ unexplained. 172.
ḍītara = rashly following each other : dī. Gk. δίω 172.
ḍu-ḍhauk-e = 3 sg. pf. √ḍhauk 'approach', *ḍhu-ḍh-; initial aspiration is lost. 124.
ḍub = to sink (Mod. Ind.) for √buḍ, a case of metathesis. 277.
ḍhakai = Pkt. form for *ṭhagai : Skt. √sthag 'to cover'; metathesis of tenuis and media. 277.
ḍhauk-ate = 3 sg. pr. √ḍhauk 'approach' ; k before the thematic verbal ending is due to the word being non-Aryan. 148.
ṇamas = homage, for the cerebral ṇ without the preceding, ṛ, r, or ṣ, cp. amṇā́ḥ. 194.
ṇí = cp. ní. 189.
ṇo-nu = intv. √nu 'praise' ; cp. abhi-prá ṇonu. 189.
taṃs = shake, cp. ta-tas-ré, and títa-u ; a = m̥. 8.
taṃ hnute = cp. tan hnute. 244.
tá ā́ = (in TS.) cp. táy ā́ (in MS.) = té ā́. 323 ; M. 66.
ta indra = (RV. VII. 21. 9 Pp. te in-) ; the contraction though not written is required by the metre ; we should read ten-. 316 ; M. 64.
tak = run ; cp. pra-táṅk-am. 151.
tak-vā́ = swift ; cp. vāg-vín, with g (for k) before v owing to saṃdhi. 117 ; √tak, Av. takō, OSl. tokŭ 'running'. M. 22.
takṣ = fashion ; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s ; cp. Av. taš. 134 ; M. 25, cp. tāḍhi. 274.
takṣ-aká = cutter ; √takṣ : Pāli tacchaka ; Skt. kṣ = Pāli ch. 158.
takṣ-ati = 3 pl. pr. √takṣ ; cp. tā́ṣṭi. 80.
tákṣ-an = carpenter : Gk. τέχτων 'a carpenter' ; Ved. kṣ = Gk. χτ.; cp. Av. taš-an, Lith. tašýti 'cuts'. 240.
tác ca = tát ca ; final dental t is assimilated to the following initial palatal c. 328 ; cp. tác cákṣuḥ for tád c-. M. 68.
tác-chákyam = tát śákyam ; final t is assimilated to the following palatal ch. 328.
tañc = to go ; in some forms a = n̥. 8.
taṭa = bank, √tṝ, cp. taḍāga, with ḍ and tīrthá, cp. tala 117.
taṭ ṭaṅka = tat ṭ-, the final dental t is assimilated to the following cerebral ṭ. 328.
taṭāka = pond, cp. táḍāga. 117.
taṭāga = pond, cp. táḍāga. 117.
táḍāga = pond : taṭāka, taṭāga ; in a few instances media represents the older tenuis. 117.
taḍit = lightning, √tṛd 'split' ; cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding ṛ. 168.

taḍít = contiguous : Germ. stolz 'proud' stelzen; the cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding l. 170; though cognate languages show l the cerebral is based on Indian ṛ or r + dental. M. 33.

taṇhā = Pāli form = tṛ́ṣṇā 'thirst', cp. kṛṣṇá = kasiṇa, kasaṇa. 255.

ta-tá = ppt. √tan 'stretch'; a = a + nasal. M. 7.

ta-tan-vát = having stretched = ta-tan-vás, the dental sibilant as the final of nominal stems becomes t. M. 36.

táta índraḥ = tátas í-; in MS. unaccented a (for as = az) is lengthened before an accented vowel. M. 70.

tatā 3 etad = Rāmāyaṇa (2. 103. 25) with protracted ā 3. 298.

ta-tā́r-a = 1 sg. pf. √tṝ 'cross' beside ta-tár-a; the guṇa of ĭ, ŭ, ṝ gives the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār before vowels, but before consonants u gives o, while ū gives ă̄vi; ṛ gives ar, but ṝ : ă̄ri. 83. ta-tā́r-a : á-tāri-ma, á-tāri-ṣ-ma; the low grade vowel i (= ə iṭ) disappears before vowel-terminations 81; vṛddhi form corresponds to the long ṝ vowel. M. 15.

tatār evéd = RV. VII. 33. 3 = tatāra evéd; final ă̄, instead of being contracted with e (and o) is, in a few instances, elided before these diphthongs. 319; M. 64.

tá-tur-i = preserving, conquering; ur before i, (in place of ir); cp. gir-í, pápuri. 29.

tát ca = cp. tác ca. 328.

tát tvā = cp. tá tvā. 327.

tá tvā yāmi = Yāska in Nir 2. 1 for tát t- with abbreviation of the final t before the following initial t. 327.

ta-tvā́ya = having spread, gdv. of √tan 'stretch'; a- ṇ̥. 8.

tát phálam = cp. ábharat phálam. 328.

tát satyám = (RV. I. 1. 5) for tád s-, -d becomes voiceless. M. 67.

tát sidhyati = tád si-, final d is assimilated to the following initial voiceless s. 327.

tátha ṛ-túḥ = táthā ṛ-, when ā is followed by ṛ- it is either shortened or nasalized. 314; M. 64.

táthā = so; in Pkt. tatā; on the analogy of such words Buddhist Skt. pitha-yati *pihayati, cp. (a)pi-hi-ta 'closed'.

tád ánnam = cp. ábharat phálam. 328.

tád dā́tram = cp. above. 328.

tá(d) dyā́m=AV.-Pada IV. 19. 6 tát yā́m, instead of tád dy-; abbreviation irregular, cp. kṣatrá. 114; M. 21, 74.

tád dhí = (RV. I. 126. 2) tád hí; initial h, after a final mute becomes a voiced aspirate. 329; M. 50, 73.

tadvānas = having that = tad+mat, cp. tarvāṇas where r, in place of d, is false. 212.

tánayāya = dat. sg. of tánaya 'progeny'; metre requires tánayāyā but lengthening is debarred by the penultimate long ā. 312.

tanayitnú = thunder, cp. tanyatú and √stan both forms being used with or without sibilant. cp. páśyati: specio 265; M. 56.

tan-ú = thin: Gk. ταναός 'stretched'; *tṇ̥nú; an is = ṇ̥n, when it is followed by a vowel-cp. L. tenuis. 11.

tanū́ = body, in its inflection (in TS.) u appears as uv before the initial vowel of the case-termination. 201; M. 40; cp. tanvàm = tanū-àm. 287.

tánū-nápāt = name of a deity, both members are accented. 294.

tanóti = 3 sg. pr. √tan 'stretch'; a = ṇ̥.; cp. tanuté *tṇ̥nutái 8.

taṃtan-yate = ps. int. of √tan 'stretch', reduplicative n treated on the analogy of the preposition sam; cp. tan-tan-yate. 343.

tan-tan-yate = cp. above. 343.

tan-yati = 3 sg. pr. √tan 'resound, thunder': stan, cp. tanayitnú. 265; M. 56.

tanyatú = thunder: Lat. tonare; Germ. Donner: Ved. √stan, cp. tanayitnú. 265; M. 56.

tanyú = thundering, cp. tanyatú : stanátha. 265; M. 56.

tanv-àḥ = gen. sg. of tanú 'body' (RV. X. 51. 1-4); here và is not= ùà as is usual in the rest of the Saṃhitā. 288.

tanvàm = acc. sg. of tanū (body) = tanúàm; independent svarita, called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' always follows a y or v and is just as much due to a preceding udātta (lost by the change of ĭ and ŭ to y or v) as the dependent svarita is. 287; M. 81.

tanvàs = nom. pl. of tanú 'body'; according to P. 1. 2. 40 the syllable ta is anudāttatara (has the lowest tone) because it is immediately followed by an udātta. 290.

tanvì=loc. sg. of tanú 'body'; this is an exception to the rule which negatives metrical lengthening of loc. sg. -i; cp. tanv-í=tenuis. 311.

tan hnute = hides that = taṃ hn-; in middle Indian hn is reversed to nh; this transposition seems to have taken place early in Sanskrit, hence the change of m to n (as if m was followed by n instead of h). 244.

tapatīʒṃ = tap-ati, final in pause; ā is nasalized when protracted. 302.

tá-pas = táp-us heat; initially, a vowel or a consonant and the following vowel form a syllable; medially a simple consonant begins a syllable. 278; M. 58.

tap-tá = heated, ppt. √tap; medially, when there is a group of consonants, the last begins the syllable. 278; M. 58.

tám = acc. sg. masc. of tát 'he'; cp. sá where s may be derived from t; *tó-m Gk. τόν 242.

-tama = superlative suffix; according to Fierlinger t stands for the original th; cp. prathamá. 130.

tam(i) = to choke; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15.

támi-tos = fainting; abl. gen. inf. √tam(i) 'faint'; on this, is based the i of támiṣīcī and támisrā. 18.

támiṣīcī = oppression; i is not in ablaut with a (= e, o) here. 18.

támisra = darkness; i (before s) is due to svarabhakti according to some; but it may be a part of √tam(i). 58.

támisrā = a dark night; i is not in ablaut with a; cp. támi-tos. 18.

tám ū akṛṇvan = (RV. X. 88. 10) cp. úd ū ayāṁ. M. 65.

-tambh = to support = stambh; after ut, with the loss of s before t. 264.

tamrá = suffocating; cp. brū with b for m. 182.

táy ā = (MS. 1. 1. 2)=tá á (= té-á), the diphthong e, before any other vowel but ă becomes ay as being originally ăi and having the form ay within a word; but ay regularly drops the y; táy á is the survival of ay. 323; M 66.

tár-ati = 3 sg. pr. √tar(i) 'cross': á-tāri-ma; the low grade vowel ì (= ə) disappears before vowel terminations. 81.

tarásantī = trembling, she-deer; *tərəs, √tras 'tremble'; in a few instances the svarabhakti vowel is actually written. 58; M. 13; trás-ati: Iran. tṛsati: Lat. terreo 'to frighten'. 101.

tári-tr-at = int. prs. pt. √tṝ 'cross' beside tí-tr-at: tir-ánt. 96.

-tári = loc. sg. of -tṛ stems; cp. tanvì. 311.

táruṇa = young; uṇ- for aṇ. 21.

taruṇa-ka = young, beside tarūṇaka. 47.

tarūṇaka- = cp. above, with ū lengthened for metrical reasons. 47.

-taros = cp. -tros. M. 13.

tárj-ati = threatens; it is uncertain whether j represents an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficiency of evidence *térgụeti, *tṛgụ, cp. Gk. τάρβος 'cry.' 161.

tarp = cp. √tṛp. 213.

tarvāṇas = a false form for tadvānas. 212.

ta rṣayo = (PB.) = te ṛṣayo; contraction irregular. 317.

tarsa = tarṣa 'thirst' (?); no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is not truly Aryan. cp. L. torreo. 233.

tárhi = then = IIr. *tazhi; r=z, cp. kárhi and írā. tá > tád, tár. 212.
tala = plain, surface : Old Slav. tilo 'parimentum', Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l here. 219.
talātala = a particular hell; its connection with Gk. τάρταρος 'a dark abyss' is doubtful. 221.
tavī̆ = strong √tū- 'grow strong', with the ablaut ū : ă̄vi, cp. tū-tu -má 'quick, active' with short u cp. táviṣī 'strength.' 96.
-tavái = dat. inf. (cp. é-tavái) has double accent. 287; M. 81.
-tavyà = gerundive = tavía; in Pāṇini it changes into -távya; cp. vīryà : vírya. 289; M. 81.
-távya = cp. -tavyà. 289; M. 81.
táv-yas = stronger, cp. turá. 22.
taṣ-ṭá = ppt. √takṣ 'fashion': Lat. textus 'texture'; a (= e) does not disappear, even in low grade, cp. pad-ā́, pad-í, pā̆d- : Lat. ped-. 77; ṣ = kṣ. 230; M. 47.
taṣ-ṭi = 3 sg. pr. √takṣ 'fashion'; cp. tāṣ-ṭi. 230.
táṣ-ṭṛ = fashioner, √takṣ; ṣ = kṣ, cp. cáṣ-ṭe. 230; M. 47.
tás-a-ra = shuttle; sonant m̥ reduced to a even when accented. 7; a = m̥. cp. tas-a-rá. 8.
tasiṇā = Pāli form for Ved. tṛ̥ṣ-ṇā; cp. taṇhā. 255.
ta-sthi-má = 1 pl. pf. √sthā 'stand', Gk. ἕ-σταμεν; i as low grade of ā. 17.
ta-sthi-re = 3 pl. pf. √sthā, cp. ta-sthi-ma. 17.
ta-sth-úṣ = pf. pt. (weak) √sthā; the low grade vowel ə disappears before a vowel; cp. ta-sthi-vā́ṃs. 83.
tásmā akṣí = (RV. I. 116. 16) ai is regularly written as ā (with y of āy dropped) before vowels other than ă. M. 67.
tásmā índrāya = (RV. I. 4. 9); cp. tásmā akṣí. M. 67.
tásmāt = abl. sg. of tát 'he' (= tásma-), cp. tásmai = tásma+e. 102.
tásmai = dat. sg. of tát 'he' = tásma + e. 102; M. 12; the final element remains probably because the diphthong was here pronounced with a slurred accent. M. 15; with -ai as final, against -ā in agnā́ in loc. sg. (106) and cp. sákhā (= sákhāi) where final element is dropped, cp. Umb. demu, demo 'to him'. M. 15.
-tā́smi = 1 sg. fut. act. ending; cp. yaṣ-ṭā́he where h apparently stands for s. 255.
tas-yate = 3 sg. ps. √taṃs 'shake'; a = m̥. 8.
tahā = cp. táthā. 123.
tā́ṃś (ca) = acc. pl. masc. of tát; according to metre ā : aa. 49.
tāják = precipitously : Gk. τένεγος 'shallow', √tan(i); ā goes to a syllable with nasal. 15.
tā́ñ juṣethām = (RV. V. 51. 6) for tā́n j-; cp. vajriñ chnathihi. M. 69.
tā́ḍa = blow = Germ. stolz 'proud'; cp. taḍít. 170; M. 33.
tāḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √takṣ 'hew'; ā = aẓ, before IIr. z and ẓ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z or ẓ. 44; M. 10 = *taẓ-ḍhi for taks-dh-; ẓ represents IE. k̑s+dh; (when preceded k̑ the sibilant is dropped); 274; M. 57; for *teg̑zdhi; the cerebral is phonetic in ẓ (= ṣ) which after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory lengthening. 175; M. 35; *taẓḍhi : Av. tāšti, tāšta-. 230.
tāṇ ḍhaukayati = caus. √ḍhauk 'bring near'; final n becomes ṇ before a cerebral. 331.
tā́n = acc. pl. of masc. tát = *tāns; only a single consonant can be final; cp. á-bhavan. M. 61.
tānū-ra = whirlpool, vortex : tālūr-a, √*tālu; n stands for l. 196.
tā́nt sám = tā́n 8-; before the dental sibilant final n remains, but a transitional t may be inserted; here the t is organic. 332; M. 69.
tāmalī = meaning (?) : = tāmbalī 'hempen'; seems to go back to *tāmblī : *tāmlī. 183.
tāmrá = darkness, red; of a coppery red colour : written in inscriptions as tāmbra; cp. amblaḥ = amláḥ 183.

tā-yáte = 3 sg. pr. ps. √tan 'stretch'; of aniṭ roots ā goes back to an only in passive. 15.

tāyávo yáthā = (RV. I. 50. 2); cp. yáthā. M. 82.

tāy-ú = thief; cp. ste-ná. 90; M. 56; tāy-ú = Av. tāyu- tăya-, Gk. τητάομαι 'bereave, deprive', Old Slav. tatū 'thief': stená 'thief'; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately, without any regard to the preceding vowel, cp. OIr. taid 'thief'. 265.

tắraka = stàr (in AV.) cp. tắr-as. 67.

tắr-as = nom. pl. from old nom. sg. *stār (beside stṛ́-bhis), cp. AV. tắraka; later form tārā. 67; cp. pitắ with the loss of r, the preceding vowel leaving compensatory IE. lengthening; in a few instances, the, vṛddhi of the nom. sg. spread to other cases, e.g. tắr-as. M. 15.

tārā = star, cp. tắr-as. 67.

tắrkṣya = name of a mythical being, not trắkṣya (cp. tuvi-mrakṣá) with metathesis (ră from ăr) before kṣ. 213; M. 43.

tắr-ṣ-at = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. √tṝ 'cross' = tāri-ṣ-at; -rṣ- = -riṣ- is a hypersanskritism, through the desire for avoiding -riṣ- (in cases where -rṣ- was correct) considered to be as vulgar 60.

tāla = palm-tree: θάλλω 'to abound'; Old Slav. tală 'green twig, to be luxuriant' (specially of fruit-trees); Sanskrit t represents IE. tenuis aspirate. 130.

tālūra = cp. tānūra. 196.

tắv ắ = (RV. I. 2. 5) au is regularly written as āv before a vowel other than ŭ before which it appears as ā. M. 67.

tắv indrāgní = (RV. I. 108. 3); cp. tắv ắ. M. 67.

tāṣ-ṭi = 3 sg. pr. √takṣ 'fashion'; on this may be based the ā of tāḍhi. 44; the vṛddhi corresponding to a which represents the guṇa stage, is ā; it appears in the present sg. of the II class. 80; ṣ = kṣ. tắṣ-ṭi: takṣati: *ē. *ĕ. 230.

ti = in this manner = íti, initial i has disappeared. 60; = ti in Pāli; cp. sādhū ti, aṃhā ti. 315.

tigi-tá = sharp, √tij; ə is represented both in Avestan and Vedic by i, yet ə had not yet fully received the i sound when the change of guttural into palatal took place; hence g before i. 142; M. 26.

tig-má = sharp, cp. tīkṣ-ṇá where long ī is on the analogy of desiderative, where ī occurs before kṣ; cp. téj-īyas; Pāli tiggo. 43.

tij = sharpen, j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; a by-form with an initial sibilant has survived in Greek στίζω 'to prick', Lat. instigare 'to instigate', Germ. stechen 'to prick'. 266; M. 56.

tij = leave = tyaj, ya: i samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

tí-ta-u = sieve, √tan, a = ṇ 8; for *tí-tas-u from √taṃs 'shake'?; hiatus appears by the loss of s, due to borrowing from an Iranian dialect (where medial s would have become h, which would, then, disappear). 41; M. 13; Bradke derives the word from √tak 'rush' from an older form *títaku; Bartholomae, on the other hand, explains au from azu or avu; Fick *títavu from tva 'to sieve' (Gk. τταώ). 42; Bartholomae assumes u from vu with the loss of v before u, cp. u-vắc-a, u-vắs-a, u-vắh-a, u-vắp-a, cp. Gk. σάω 'I clean'. 262.

ti-tir-vắṃs = pf. pt. √tṝ 'cross'; ir before v = u in ti-tir-uṣ- from which comes short ir in ti-tir-vắṃs. 26; the following y or v are no deciding factor for ir and ur, cp. ti-tir-vắṃs: ju-jūr-vắṃs. 29.

tittíri = quail; cp. tittirí. 112; doubling of t in onomatopoetic, cp. kukkuṭáḥ, Gk. χαχχάζει M. 21.

tí-tr-at = int. pr. pt. √tṝ 'cross': tir-ánt; r in place of ir (in-tr-) is due to the fact that in reduplication the accent falls on the re-

duplicative vowel, leading to the reduction of the second vowel. 96.
tintiḍī = cp. tintilīkā with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.
tintiḍīkā = cp. tintilīka. 222.
tintilīkā = tamarind : tintiḍī. 222.
timira = darkness √tam(i) ; -im- on the analogy of Classical stimita √styā. 18.
timita = immovable, √tam(i) ; cp. timira. 18. Kuhn connects it with stimita through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.
timita = wet : stimita 'wet', both with and without sibilant. 265.
tiyá = cp. tyá. 204.
tir-áte = crosses, √tṝ ; gradation ṝ = ir. M. 15.
tir-ánt = pr. pt. √tṝ 'cross' ; cp. tí-tr-at and tári-tr-at with r in place of ir. 96.
tiraścā́ = transverse, through ; Zubaty holds (following Kuhn and Brugmann) that Vedic ch (and initial Avestan s) represent IE. velar and labio-velar sk, sq, skh, sgh before IE. e- and i- sounds, and Vedic śc is a later innovation ; but how to explain Vedic tiraścā́ and paścā́. 156.
tiraśc-é = cp. tiraścy-è with y added after the palatal. 208.
tiraścy-è = transverse ; dative sg. : tiraśc-é, occasionally y is added after a palatal. 208 ; M. 41.
tir-ás = through ; ir in ablaut with ări. 22.
tir-yà = prepared from seeds of sesamum (in AV.) beside tilá with an interchange of r and l in the same period. 216 ; M. 44.
tirvirīka = (fertile ?) beside tilvilīka. 215.
tilá = sesamum : cp. tiryà. 216 ; M. 44 ; il without ir or ur. 30 ; with accent on the last syllable in the Brāhmaṇas but tíla ādyudātta in P., this shift of accent is due to analogy. 288 ; M. 80.
tíla = cp. tilá. 288.
tila-piñjí = cp. til-piñja. 60.
tilodana = pulp of mashed tilás = tila + od- ; cp. pañcaudana with au. 320.
tilaudana = in KS. for tilod- of Rāmāyaṇa. 320.
til-píñja = a kind of plant ; barren sesamum, beside tila-piñjí ; the vowel a is elided at the end of the first member in a compound (only in this case). 60 ; M. 11.
tílvala = a particular vegetable ; il without ir or ur beside it. 30.
tílvi-la = fertile, rich ; il without ir or ur beside it ; beside tilvilāyáte ; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few nouns which contain l but have no IE. cognate ; these may be of foreign origin. 217 ; M. 44.
tilvilā-yáte = becomes fertile or rich ; cp. tílvila. 217 ; M. 44.
tilvilīka = cp. tirvirīka. 215.
ti-ṣṭha = 2 sg. ipv. √tiṣṭh √sthā 'stand' from *ti-stə-e- (-o-) ; Saussure holds that the aspiration of th is due to the low grade vowel ə which has disappeared. 81.
tí-ṣṭha-ti = Av. hišta'ti ; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, it was customary to derive Indian tenuis aspirates from tenuis and the change was attributed to the neighbouring sounds ; in tí-ṣṭha-ti the change of t into ṭh was attributed to the following ə sound. 122 ; *thí-ṣṭha-ti, initial aspiration is lost, in reduplicative syllable. 124 ; on its analogy middle Indian sthā changes to ṣṭhā = ṭhā. 236 ; ṣ stands in place of s, cp. Lat. sistit 231 ; M. 47 ; for *tí-stha-ti, the saṃdhi of initial t and th is alike ; *stí-ste-ti, L. sistit. M. 70.
tí-ṣṭhā-mi = I stand, cp. Gk. ἵσταμι. 17 ; according to Osthoff such reduplicated forms go back to older *sthí-ṣṭhā-mi through the loss of initial aspiration by dissimilation. 267 ; M. 55.
tiṣṭhéva = 3 sg. pf. √ṣṭhīv 'spit' ; low grade ī alternates with strong grade e (from IE. eịəụ oịəụ). 91.
tisṛ-ṇā́m = of three : prosodical evidence shows that long ṝ is represented by the sign for ṛ. 31 ; M. 8 ; beside tisṝ-ṇā́m. 34.

tisṝ-ṇā́m = gen. pl. of fem. tisṝ́, cp. tisṛ-ṇā́m. 34; s does not change into ṣ, cp. tisr-ás. 232; M. 48.

tisṝ-bhis = with three, s, though preceded by ṛ, does not become ṣ on account of the following ṛ. 232; M. 48.

ti-stighi-ṣan = pr. pt. of the desid. √stigh 'ascend'; the gh (for the new palatal h) before i (= ə, before which palatalization should not take place) is due to other forms (with gh) of this root; cp. bhej-iré, du-dóhi-tha, u-vóci-tha, ūciṣe, etc. 142.

ti-stir-āṇá = pf. pt. √stṝ 'strew'; ir in ablaut with ărī : stárī-tave. 22.

ti-stir-é = 3 pl. pf. √stṝ 'strew'; ir in ablaut with ărī : stárī-tave. 22; s remains unchanged. 232; M. 48.

tísr-as = three. 18; s, preceded by i does not change into ṣ on account of the following r. 232; M. 48.

tīk-ṣṇá = sharp, √tij 'to be sharp' beside tig-má; owes its ī to the influence of desideratives which, in several instances, have ī before kṣ, cp. tekṣ'ṣṭha 43; M. 11.

tīr-a = bank, √tṝ 'cross'; īr in place of short ir before a vowel. 27.

tīr-ṇá = ppt. √tṝ; īr in ablaut with ărī : ṝ. M. 15.

tīr-thá = a passage, ford, √tṝ, cp. tīr-a. 27.

tīvrá = sharp, with -vr- in place of -rv- by metathesis. 207.

tuḥkhāra = name of a folk, with ḥkh (jihvāmūlīya) beside -k(h)kh-. 261.

tu = praise = stu, after dasmā́t, through the loss of initial s. 264.

tú = but, cp. tū́. 312; M. 62.

túgr-iya = a patronymic of Bhujyu with -iya beside -ya. 201.

tugriyāvṛ́dh = delighting in the Túgryas; with -iy (in SV.) beside -ya. 201.

túgrya = cp. túgr-iya. 201.

tuṅga = high, cp. tuñj-á. 149.

túc = issue, offspring: tok-á, cp. tujáye with j for the older c. 117.

tuccha = empty: tucchyá (Ved.); the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271.

tucchyá = empty (Classical Sanskrit tuccha): Av. tusen 'they were empty'; the representation, in cognate languages, of the Sanskrit ch by sounds corresponding to ś shows, that the ch is allied to ś and not to c. 155; cp. tuccha. 271.

túj = issue, túc: tok-á; tujáye 'for begetting children'; in a few instances media stands for the older tenuis. 117; M. 22.

tuj = to strike, beat; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; a by-form with an initial sibilant has survived in Swed. stuka 'to overcome', OHG. stoc, Lith. túzgiu 266; M. 56.

tuj-áy-e = to procreate, dat. inf. from tuj-i: tok-á, cp. túj. 117; M. 30; nouns formed without suffix, including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151.

tuñj-á = assault: Classical Skt. tuṅga 'high'; before the suffix -a, the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a, in nearly all the cases of the noun, represents IE. ŏ; but the rule in the RV. is that the guttural appears before both the accented á and unaccented -a, but the palatal before accented -á only; this is because some cases in oxytones had IE. ĕ, others ŏ; hence in some words the palatal was normalized throughout, in others the guttural. 149; action noun with a palatal (generally agent noun has a palatal and action noun a guttural) on account of it being oxytone. 150.

***tuṇha** = cp. tuhina, tuṣāra, *tuṣṇa, cp. Pāli suṇhā = snuṣā́. 255.

tud = to urge: tód with guṇa, which goes back to IE. au (cp. Goth. stautan, Old Germ. stoz-an, Mod. G. stoss-end) and not to IE. eu or ou. 63; tud, Lat. tundo 'to beat, pound', Goth. thut-haúrjan, Germ. stoss-en; a by-form with

initial sibilant has survived in Germ. stoss-en. 266; the initial s is original and has been dropped in Vedic L. studeō, Goth. stautan. M. 56.

tudán = pr. pt. √tud; for *tudánts; cp. tā́n; L. tundō. M. 61.

túna = stem for tána; a: u. 21.

tup = cp. √tuph. 122.

tuph = to injure, beside √tup with tenuis. 122.

tú-bhyam = dat. sg. of yuṣmad (tú) cp. tv-ám where u (of tú) changes to v (and not to uv). 199; cp. túbhya where the final m has disappeared. 333; M. 68.

túbhya = cp. túbhyam; on its analogy, the final m is dropped in some cases, and the vowels then contract; cp. rāṣṭréhá. 333; cp. durgáhaitát. M. 68.

tu-rá = strong, beside tā́v-yas; ur: u; cp. túm-ra 'stout'. 22.

tur-áṇa = quick; cp. tur-áṇā 'speeding' √tvar(i) or √tṝ? 70.

turaṇ-yáti = is quick; cp. tur-áṇā 70.

turā-ṣā́ṭ = overcoming quickly, √sah; cerebral ṣ by assimilation with the final cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

turāṣā́ṭ chuṣmí = (RV. V. 40. 4) for -ṭ ś-; quelling the strong, vehement; initial ś changes to ch after the final ṭ. 329; M. 73.

turāṣāl áyuktasya; in the later Saṃhitās l is also found for ḍ between vowels, when it is the final of a word. 222; M. 45.

turāṣā́ḷ abhíbhūty-ojāḥ = quickly conquering, of surpassing vigour; in the Śākala and Bāṣkala recension of the RV. ḷ appears as a substitute for ḍ, also in saṃdhi when final before an initial vowel. 255; M. 53.

turī́pa = seminal fluid; with ur. 24.

tur-í = shuttle: ṝ changed into ur even when followed by i; before -i we should expect ir, cp. gir-í. 29.

tur-ī́-ya = fourth, (beside the later tur-ya: Av. tūiryo- from *ktur-í-yo): catvā́r: catur with the loss of ā as in s-ánti: ás-ti which correspond, in ablaut, to dviṣ-dvéṣ. 76; M. 17; cp. tur-ya. 199; from *ktur- the low grade form of catúr; when a group of consonants is initial, the first element is frequently lost, because the Vedic language did not tolerate initial conjunct consonants. 263; M. 55.

turuṣka = name of a folk: Gk. τοῦρχοι; according to Weber s is a substitute for the original kh. 136.

turphári = striking quickly; not from √tṛph 'injure'. 23; with ur: ṝ. 24; short ur before ph is unexplained. 26.

turphárītu = striking; cp. turphári and turī́pa. 24; cp. turphári. 26.

turya = fourth, beside tur-í-ya, with an interchange between -ya and íya. 199; cp. tur-í-ya. 263.

turya-vā́ṭ = four-year old bull; cp. paṣṭhavā́t with a dental t in place of the cerebral ṭ. 180.

turv = to overcome, beside √tūrv, obscure is the cause of the short ur before v which is not = u. 26.

tul-ayati = weighs: Gk. τάλαντον 'weighing machine', Lat. tollo 'to lift, raise'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

tul-ā́ = balance, weighing machine; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; Gk. τάλαντον 'a balance'; in later Saṃhitās the l represents IE. l. cp. OHG. dolen 'carry' 218; M. 44.

tuli = pencil, tūla 'fly-brush'; ū: u. 98.

tulya = similar; cp. τάλᾱς, tul-ā́. 30.

tuvá = cp. tvá. 204.

tuvák = nom. sg. of tuvác = tvác. 202.

tuvám = nom. sg. of tu-, = tvám; cp. payirupāsati *pariyup- 204.

tuvi-kūr-mí = powerful in working (moving); beside cūr-ti in Classical Sanskrit, √car(i), ūr in ablaut with ări; cp. cári-tave. 24; not from √kṛ 'make'. 25; this is the only form with a guttural (instead of the prevailing palatal), cp. cīr-ṇa, cīr-tvā, etc. 141; with the original guttural retained only here. 152.

tuvi-gr-á = much-devouring; √gṝ with its ṝ shortened, because r goes back to ṛ and not to ṝ. 94; secondary shortening of ṝ into M. 20; r for ir from ṛ. 95.

tuvi-gr-í = much-devouring; cp. tuvi-gr-á. 94; M. 20.

tuvi-bādhá = killing many. cp. tuvī-maghá. M. 75.

tuvi-mrakṣá = injuring greatly; either from √mṛj 'wipe' or √mṛś 'touch'; through metathesis of ăr before kṣ. 213; M. 43.

tuvī-maghá = very rich, for interchange of lengthening cp. sanājúr. M. 75.

tuvī-ráva = roaring mightily; cp. tuvī-rá-vān. 279; M. 58.

***tuvī-ráva-vān** = cp. tuvī-rá-vān. 279; M. 58.

tuvī-rá-vān = roaring mightily, with medial va dropped by haplology. 279.

tuś = to drop; Hopkins connects it with √stū in stoká 'drop'; the etymology is uncertain. 265.

túṣa = husk : tūṣa 'tip', ū : u. 97.

tuṣāra = cold, mist; cp. tuhina with which it seems connected. 255.

***tusiṇa** = cp. tuhina and tuṣāra. 255.

tu-ṣṭuv-úr = 3 pl. pf. √stu 'praise'; as a rule v is lost before ŭr (derived from ṛ); tu-ṣṭuv-úr is one of the exceptions. 262; M. 55.

tu-ṣṭū-ṣati = desid. √stu 'praise'; the first s changes into ṣ because the first syllable (tu) contains no sibilant; for the reverse, cp. si-sikṣati. 233.

***tuṣṇa** = cp. tuhina and tuṣāra. 255.

tú-stūri-ṣati = desid. of √stṝ 'to strew'; riṣ is a Prakritism. 57.

tú-stūri-ṣati = desid. of √stṛ 'spread'; reading with i is due to svarabhakti (Prakritic). 56.

tuhina = cold, snow; connected with Classical tuṣāra 'cold, mist'. and stands also for *tuṣṇa and is, to a certain extent, contaminated by Mid. Ind. *tuṣiṇa and *tuṇha; cp. Pāli taṇhā and tasiṇā : Ved. tṛ́ṣṇā 'thirst'. 255.

tū́ = emphasizing particle, metrically lengthened when followed by a short syllable; otherwise tú. 312; M. 62.

tūṇa = quiver; cerebral ṇ points to ṛ or r in place of the ū. 22; for ṇ cp. tūṇī. 193.

tū́ṇava = flute : Gk. τορέῖν 'to perforate'; cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r. 193.

tūṇī = quiver : Gk. τελαμών 'sword-belt', Old Slav. túlŭ 'quiver'; origin of the cerebral ṇ is obscure, because the parallel Old Slavic has the original u in the first syllable (hence ur = ṛ). 193; Bartholomae explains ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 195.

tū-tu-má = strong : tū́-yam, √tū 'to be strong'; u short because of the accent generally lying on the reduplicative syllable, thus causing (secondary) shortening of the vowel of the second syllable. 96; M. 21.

tū-to-t = 3 sg. ppf. √tav(i) : tū with the disappearance of the neutral vowel ə = iṭ. 83.

tū-to-s = cp. tū-to-t. 83.

tū́-yam = strong : tū-tu-má with its ū shortened, due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 21.

tū́rṇāśa = a waterfall; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr appears (= ṝ) and not īr. 28.

tū́rṇi = quick; later tūrṇa; cp. tūrtá, tvárate. 25.

tūrtá = quick, √tvar(i) for *tvūr-tá: Av. thwāša from *thvarta; ūr in ablaut with ări. 25; ūr (= ṝ) in Vedic but ar in Avestan 28; cp. Av. thwāšəm from *thwartám IIr. *thvṝtám; loss of v before ŭr also occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M. 55.

tūrpháritu = striker, not from √tṛph. 23.

tūrv = overcome, cp. √turv. 26; tūrv : Av. taurv. 28.

tūla = fly-brush : tuli 'pencil'; ū : u. 98.

tūlikā = pencil : tuli; ū : u. 98.

tūlī = pencil : tuli. 98.

tūṣa = tip, point : túṣa 'husk'; ū : u. 97.

tūṣṇím = silent, √tuṣ 'be quiet'; reason for long ū is obscure. 44; M. 11.

tūha = passage, ford, Pkt. tūha = tīrtha; from Sanskrit tīrtha we should expect tittha; Pkt. tūha presumes *tṝtha (ṝ changing into long ū). 27.

-tṛ = for the confusion of -tar (from -tṛ in voc.) and -tar from -tas, cp. pracetā rā́jan. 338; M. 70.

tṛ́ = star, later tārā : stṛ́ Av. star; Gk. ἀστήρ; Germ. Stern; forms with or without the initial sibilant are used without regard to the preceding vowel. 265; M. 56.

tṛcá = a strophe of three verses, from *trṛcá : Classical try-ṛca, ŚB. trica; y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268; for *tri-ṛcá; according to Bloomfield with ri, the final syllable of the first member being dropped by haplology. 279.

tṛḍhá = ppt. of √tṛh 'crush' = *tṛẓḍhá; in RV. short ṛ represents long ṝ. 31; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh) when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; = tṛẓḍhá; ẓ etymologically representing IIr. ź (Ved. h) disappears after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

tṛḍhvā́ = gd. of √tṛh 'crush', cp. tṛḍhá. 247; 275; M. 58.

tṛ́-ṇa = grass, cp. bhū-stṛṇa, where the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in a compound. 264.

tṛṇéḍhi = 3 sg. pr. √tṛh 'crush'; e = ẓ before ḍh. 37; according to Bartholomae is formed on the analogy of *ruṇeḍhi older form for ruṇad-dhi (√rudh obstruct). 39.

tṛṇéḍhu = 2 sg. ipv. of √tṛh, cp. tṛṇeḍhi. 37; h represents the old palatal aspirate źh; ḍh = h + t-. 247; eḍh = aẓḍh. 275; M. 58.

tṛṇeh-mi = 1 sg. pr. √tṛh from tṛṇah-mi; e on the analogy of tṛṇéḍhi. 38.

-tṛṇ-ṇa = ppt. √tṛd 'split'; ṇ due to the preceding ṛ; cp. however yájuḥ ṣkannám. 188; M. 38.

tṛ-tī́-ya = third; ṛ = ri (tri); Germ. drei, but cp. Lat. ter-tius with er in the stem-syllable. 33.

tṛd = split, cp. taḍít with ḍ due to the originally preceding ṛ. 168.

tṛp = cp. √tṛph with tenuis aspirate for the tenuis. 122; cp. a-trap-syat beside a-tarp-syat through metathesis. 213.

tṛp-ṇó-ti = 3 sg. pr. of √tṛp 'be satisfied', beside tṛp-nó-ti. 188; M. 38.

tṛp-nó-ti = the n is not cerebralized, though it is preceded by ṛ, owing to the immediately preceding p. 188.

tṛp-rá = (L. trepidus) uneasy, tṛp-á-la 'joyous' : trapā; ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

tṛ́ph = to satisfy; beside √tṛp. cp. tál-pa 'couch' √tṛp- 122.

tṛḷhá = tṛḍhá 'crushed'; ṛ = ṝ in the RV. M. 8.

tṛ́ṣṇā = thirst, cp. taṇhā, tasiṇā and tuhina : tuṣāra. 255.

tṛh = crush; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh) when either as a final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral, cp. tṛḍhá. 247; BR. connect it with Āpastamba stṛh-ant 'injuring', the connection is not certain. 265; cp. tṛḍhá tṛḍhvā́ with ṛḍh = ṛẓḍh-; cp. tṛṃhatí 'piercing.' 275.

tṛh-áti = crushes, cp. tṛḍhá. M. 51.

tṝ = cross, ir in ablaut with ắri. 22; both ir and ur appear : tir-áti : tar-tūr-yánte. 28, 29.

tṝ́ṇ imā́n = (tríṇ ?) a final n is treated as medial and cerebralized after ṛ in the same word. 39.

té = nom. pl. of tá 'he': Gk. τοί; e : oi. 37.

te = to you, dat. gen. sg. of ta 'of or to thee': Av. te, Gk. τοι, IE. ai, oi, ei = Av. ae but when final = e 37; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

te aham = cp. Pāli ty ā ham. 293.

té āyáve = cp. té vāyáve with -ev ā- for -e ā-. 323.

tvaṅ-maya = made of skin; from tvac; ṅ for k before m by saṃdhi. 186.

tvác = skin: Gk. σάχος 'shield'; in the a ablaut series here a = a (and not = IE. e, o). 78; cp. tvaṅ-maya. 186.

tvác-am (+ásiknīm) = darkness; cp. ā-túc. 70.

-tvacas = skin; cp. tvác. 78.

tvacas-yà = pertaining to tvác; cp. tvác. 78.

tvát-pitāras = having thee as father, beside pitár-as; long vowel may be due to vowel-gradation. 13; M. 10; 75.

tv-ám = thou: tú-bhyam; u changes into v (not uv). 199; in the first maṇḍala of the RV., at the beginning of a verse 93 times tuvám, 8 times tvám; after short vowels only tvám (13 times), after a long vowel 13 times tuvám, 3 times tvám. 204; M. 41.

***tvartám** = cp. Av. thwāšəm (cp. Ved. tūrtá- IIr. tvr̥tám). 262.

***tvarṣṭr̥** = cp. tváṣṭr̥. 230.

tvaṣṭī = tvaṣṭrī, cp. rāṣṭrānā̃m and úṣṭrānām where r was not pronounced. 167.

tváṣṭīmatī = accompanied by twaṣṭrī; r was dropped after -ṣṭ-, cp. tvaṣṭī. 167; M. 33.

tváṣṭumantaḥ = having a carpenter; (nom. pl.) = tváṣṭr̥mantaḥ; u for r̥ a vulgarism. 21; cp. tváṣṭumatī. 167.

tváṣṭr̥ = fashioner, creator; r is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40; ṣṭ stands for -kt- = IE. g(s)t, if the word be connected with tvákṣ-as, tvakṣ-āṇá, tvákṣīyas: Av. thwakhšaŋhā, thwakhšišta-; but tváṣṭr̥ = *tvarṣṭr̥: Av. thwares- 'to cut'. 230; M. 47; cp. Av. thwarəs- 'cut' thwaršta- 'created', the semi-vowel r seems to have been lost before ṣ which is followed by another r. 270; M. 56.

tváṣṭr̥mantaḥ = cp. tváṣṭumantaḥ. 21; in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r sound seems not to have been pronounced, cp. úṣṭra. 166; M. 33.

tváṣṭrā = instr. sg. of tváṣṭr̥ 'creator'; cp. tváṣṭr̥. M. 56.

tvā = acc. sg. 'thee', invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

tvāgne = tvā ag-; contraction. M. 63.

t-vā̃vá = now, indeed, = tu vā̃vá, u disappears before v. 59.

-tvī = gd.; ablaut of ī = ā; cp. -tvā. 20.

tvī̃3 íti = the protracted vowel remains unchanged before the following vowel. 299.

-tvīnam = cp. -tvī. 20.

tvr̥̄tám = cp. tūrtá and Av. thwāšəm. 262.

tvé = in thee, loc. sg. of tvá; before vowels tvé(y), ur- IE. tváiy. 199; locative -e remains unchanged. 325; under its influence the other pronominal forms asmé 'us' and yuṣmé 'you' are also always treated as pragr̥hya by the Saṃhitā as well as the Pada. 326; M. 66.

tvé(y) = cp. tvé and máy-i. 325.

tveṣá-nr̥mṇa = of brilliant power; tvois-ós Gk. σείω initial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

t-vaí = now, indeed, = tu vaí, u disappears before v. 59.

tsaru = cp. saru, where the first element of the initial consonant group has been lost. 263.

thaithai = imitation of a musical sound; initial aspiration is lost in a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate; this does not apply to onomatopoetic words. 124.

thak-ana = covering, (Pāli) = sthag 'to cover' (Sanskrit); in Pāli the medial g is assimilated to the foregoing th. 276.

thaketi = covers (Pāli) = Skt. √sthag 'cover', cp. thakana. 276.

***thagai** = cp. ḍhakai and √sthag 'to cover', Gk. στέγω, 'I cover', L. tego O Ir. teg 'house.' 277.

thā = stand = sthā, after ud, the initial s of √sthā is lost. 264.

thira = fixed (Pāli) = sthira, unlike Pāli ṭhāti, aṭṭhā, ṭhānam. 236.

thūthū = the sound produced in repeatedly spitting; for the pre-

servation of the initial th, cp. thai-thai. 124.
daṃś = bite: daś-áti a = m̥ 8; cp. daṃṣṭrikā, dāḍhikā. 166.
daṃś-ati = bites: Pāli ḍasati (with cerebralization of d). cp. sám piṇak, which may be a like formation. [Gk. δάκνω 'I bite']. 187.
dáṃṣṭra = tooth, jaw; in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r seems not to have been pronounced, cp. úṣṭra. 166; M. 33.
daṃṣṭrikā = cp. dāḍhikā with a simple ḍh for ṣṭr due to Prakritic influence. 166.
***dám-s** = cp. dán. M. 60.
daka = water, for udaká; u *wed-, *ud- (cp. hitt. ẘetēnaš, wetnaš = vanáh) disappears, as in Prakrit, where the final u melts into the following vowel and thus disappears. 60.
***dakru** = cp. áśru. 263; M. 55.
dák-ṣ-at = burning, aor. pt. √dah 'burn'; the final aspiration is lost, also the initial. 126; M. 23.
dak-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. indic. √dah 'burn'; cp. dák-ṣ-at. 126; M. 23; expected *dhakṣi *dagẓhi from *dhagẓhi. 239.
dakṣâyya = to be satisfied or pleased; yy is not to be read as yiy. M. 40.
dákṣiṇa = right, kṣ = ś + s and not k + s, cp. Av. dašina. 134; M. 25; dákṣiṇa: Gk. δεξιόσ 'on the right'; Ved. kṣ = Gk. ξ. 240.
Dakṣiṇāpatha = Deccan: Gk. Δαχιναβάδης; Vedic a = Gk. α. 3.
dakṣiṇâhi = southerly: cp. Gk. -οθι, with regular h for dh; cp. uttarâhi. 253.
dák-ṣu = flaming; cp. dákṣat. 126; M. 23.
dakṣúṣ = flaming, cp. dákṣu. 126; M. 23.
dagārgala = tracing wells; for udakārgala, cp. daka = udaka. 60.
***dagẓhi** = cp. dakṣi. 239.
dag-dhá = ppt. √dah 'burn' = dah + tá; √dah = *dhagh; final aspiration is not lost before the following aspirate if that belongs to a suffix or a member in a compound; loss of the final aspiration does take place (though not strictly speaking so, because here it is transferred to the following t) in dag-dhá where the following dh belongs to the suffix. 128; cp. dāgh-a where h, the new palatal, interchanges with the guttural. 139; cp. Pāli daḍḍha, cp. piṇák where ṇ may be of like development. 187; gh is palatalized into h; cp. dáh-ati. 245; M. 50; cp. līḍhá; in √dah h represents IIr. zh, i.e. the palatalization of gh, while h of √lih is = IIr. źh, the old palatal. 272.
dag-dhṛ́ = burner; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √dah. 245; cp. dag-dhá. 128; in this consonant group the second (-ta) was originally tenuis and the first aspirate media (gh). 131; M. 24.
dagh = reach; probably d = older dh. 126; M. 23.
dágh-at = 3 sg. root aor. subj. √dagh; cp. sagh-at, śak-as. 148; guttural, which is rare at the end of a root, appears here. M. 29.
-dágh-as = reaching; abl. gen. inf. √dagh; nouns formed without suffix, including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb, the guttural, however, is phonetic, where the verb shows a guttural only. 151.
daghi-ṣyante = 3. pl. fut. √dagh 'reach'; the gh before i (= ə which does not cause palatalization) is due to other forms having gh; cp. ti-stigh-i-ṣ-an. 142.
-dághos = reaching; abl. gen. inf. √dagh, cp. dágh-as. 151.
dagh-nu = pres. of √dagh; on its analogy is formed dágh-at. 148; with a phonetic guttural before n. 153; M. 30.
dagh-yās = 2 sg. root aor. prec. √dagh; gh (instead of the new palatal h) before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from √dagh. 142; M. 27.
daṅkṣṇú = biting; Sarvasaṃmata-śikṣā prescribes anusvāra for ṅ before kṣṇ. 259.
daṇḍá = staff, stick: Gk. δένδρον 'tree'; cerebral = dental + r. 171;

cerebral for a dental + r, but such a change seems not to be in accordance with the phonetic laws of either Vedic (cp. dṛ̥dh-rá) or Prakrit. M. 33; ṇ appears before ḍ̥. M. 38.

dat = cp. ā́dat. 277.

dad = give, reduplicated √dā = dadā; the low grade vowel ə disappears in weak forms. 83.

dad-á = 2 pl. pf. √dā 'give'; in roots in -ā, the low grade vowel ə disappears before personal endings beginning with a vowel. 81; M. 18.

dad-átur = 3 du. pf. √dā 'give'; cp. dad-á. 81; M. 18.

dad-áthur = 2 du. pf. √dā; cp. dad-á. 81; M. 18.

da-dárś-a = 1, 3 sg. pf. √dṛ̥ś 'see'; a : ā, a before conjunct consonants, ā before simple consonants, cp. ja-jā́n-a. 13; ar original ṛ̥ secondary, cp. pa-prácch-a : pṛ̥ṣ-ṭá. 62; da-dárś-a : da-dṛ̥śi-vá; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable bearing accent, but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64.

da-dárs-i-tha = 2 sg. pf. √dṛ̥ś, cp. da-dárś-a. 64.

da-das-vā́n = having destroyed, pf. pt. √daṃs; a = m̥. 8.

dá-dā-ti = 3 sg. pr. √dā 'give' (: Gk. δίδωσι) : a-di-thās (= Gk. ἐδόϑης); the vowel ā is not always the long grade vowel; in a number of roots it represents the guṇa grade, the low grade of this ā is i through IE. ə. 81; cp. da-d- with the loss of the low grade vowel ə. 83.

da-dā-tha = 2 sg. pf. √dā 'give': Av. dadā-thā; Gk. -ϑα in Ϝοῖσϑα ἦσϑα; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. vét-tha : Av. voistā, where Vedic tenuis aspirate is represented by tenuis after s; in other situations Vedic th corresponds to Avestan th. 121.

dá-dā-mi = I give, accent on the reduplicative. 96.

dad-úr = 3 pl. pf. √dā 'give'; low grade vowel ə has disappeared before u. 81; M. 18.

da-dṛ̥ś-á = 2 pl. pf. √dṛ̥ś 'see'; cp. da-dárś-a. 64.

da-dṛ̥ś-átur = 3 du. pf. √dṛ̥ś, cp. da-dárś-a. 64.

da-dṛ̥ś-i-má = 1 pl. pf. √dṛ̥ś : da-dárś-a. 64.

da-dṛ̥ś-i-vá = 1 du. pf. √dṛ̥ś. 64.

da-dṛ̥ś-úr = 3 pl. pf. √dṛ̥ś. 64.

da-d-é = 1 sg. pf. √dā; cp. da-d-úr. 81; M. 18.

da-d-áu = 1, 3 sg. pf. √dā; au remains constant, cp. aktáu. 107.

da-d-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √dā; beside de-hí formed on the analogy of dadh-. 177.

dadvā́ṁ vā = (RV. X. 132. 3) dadvā́n vā; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged, but -ān, -īn, -ūn sometimes become -āṁ, -īṁr, -ūṁr. 332; M. 69.

da-dh = place, reduplicated √dhā; for the loss of the low grade vowel ə, cp. dad-úr. 83; cp. dhe-hí where e = az (with the loss of the sibilant). 274.

dadhanvā́ṁ yáḥ = cp. dadhanvā́ y-. 332; M. 69.

dadhanvā́ yáḥ = (VS. XIX. 2) for dadhanvā́ṁ y- in RV., IX. 107. 1 is irregular. 332; M. 69.

dá-dhā-ti = places (: Gk. τίϑησι) : dhi-tá (= Gk. ϑετός) cp. dá-dā-ti. 81; M. 18; cp. da-dh with the loss of the low grade vowel ə. 83; *dhá-dhā-ti, with the loss of the initial aspiration. 124; M. 23.

dádhāne ȝ = nom. du. fem. neut. of dádhānā; the protraction of e. o is (1) āȝi, āȝu; (2) eȝ, oȝ; cp. ágnāȝi. 298.

dadhikrā́ = horse, √kram(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.

dadhikrā́van = horse, cp. dadhikrā́. 15.

da-dhi-ré = 3 pl. pf. √dhā; i = ə. 22; for da-dh-ré. 23; i, low grade of ā. 29.

dadhṛ̥́k = firmly, the relation of k to dadhṛ̥ṣá- 'brave', dadhṛ̥ṣ-váṇi 'bold' is uncertain; dadhṛ̥́k is the

nom. sg. of dadhṛ́ṣ-, cp. also dhṛṣṇú; dadhṛ́k is from √dṛh according to some. 137; M. 25.

dadhṛṣá = brave, gallant, cp. dadhṛ́k. 137; M. 25.

dadhṛṣ-váṇi = brave, bold; cp. dadhṛ́k. 137; M. 25.

da-dh-e = 3 sg. pf. √dhā 'place'; cp. ā́ dadhā íti where a (= e) is lengthened. 323.

da-dh-ré = 3 pl. pf. √dhṛ 'hold', cp. da-dh-i-ré. 23.

da-dh-mási = 1 pl. pr. √dhā; the low grade vowel ə has disappeared. M. 18.

dán = tooth, IE. *dánts; according to some from ur- IE. *adantasa; every consonant with a = e, o, unaccented, has disappeared. 77.

dán = of the house = *dám-s (denied by Pischel M. 37); cp. pátir dán. 196; M. 37; from *dán-s, IE. *dém-s; the reduction of the old nasals to anusvāra is not thoroughly Indo-Iranian; it took place later (in India) after short vowels (IE. ns became ṃs after a in India, and not in the Indo-Iranian period) for it does not appear in dán, á-han (= á-hans) though s was not dropped after an in the Indo-Iranian period, but was dropped early in India before ns became -ṃs. 258; radical m, when final, appears as n owing to the influence of the dental. M. 60.

d-ánt (a) = tooth, pr. pf. √ad 'eat', with the loss of a like s-ánti : ás-ti. 76; M. 17. d-ánt : οδούσ 'a tooth', but Lat. dens 'a tooth'; Goth. tunthus, Germ. Zahn; cp. -chid : Goth. skaidan (i = ai). 79.

***dáns** = cp. dán, where -ns does not become -ṃs. 258.

dabh = injure: Arm. davel; d stands for dh, the aspiration is lost because it is followed by another aspiration. 125; M. 23.

dabh-nó-ti = injures; IE. *dhebh-néu-ti; a is not = ṃ. 7.

dabh-rá = small; cp. dah-rá, where h is due to the analogy of dahara. 253.

dám = house, cp. dán and pátir dán. 196. cp. amā́ 'at house'; according to Zubaty d is a prefix in dám and the word is connected with amā́; cp. áśru : Gk. δάχρυ. 263; cp. ā́dam. 277.

damā́m = gen. pl. of dám 'house'; cp. pátir dán. 196.

dam (i) = restrain; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.

dám-pati = master of the house; cp. jam-pati and jā́s-pati. 163; Gk. δεσπότης 'a master' from *dams-p-; s has disappeared between m and p. 269.

dámpatīva = dámpatī + iva; an exception to the rule which prescribes unchangeability of the dual -ī. 321; M. 65.

***dams-p-** = cp. dámpati. 269.

dámbh-ana = injuring; based on skámbh-ana and not a = ṃ (of dabh-nó-ti). 7.

dambholi = Indra's thunderbolt; cp. jambhāri with j in place of d. 163.

dáy-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dā 'divide', cp. avadigye. 135.

day = √dī, fly. 172.

dár-īman = piercing, √dṛ, cp. a-dar-dṛ-tam. 23.

dárt = for *dár-s 2 sg. root aor. √dṛ. 180; suffixal -t, when it follows r belonging to the root, is allowed to remain at the pause (only in this case) used also for ā́-daḥ = *ā́-dar = *ā́-dar-s. 304; M. 61.

-dar-tavya = worthy of respect; with ar for ur, cp. ā -dur-i; for ṛ -dṛ́-tya; ablaut ar : ur : ṛ. 23.

dar-dar = 2, 3 sg. imp. of int. √dṛ 'pierce' for *dar-dar-t and *dar-dar-s with final t and s dropped; cp. however, dar-t an isolated case. 304.

dar-dir-a = piercer, cp. dar-dir-at. 23.

dar-dir-at = 3 sg. pr. subj. of int. dṛ 'pierce'; with ar and ir; cp. a-dar-dṛ-tam (ṛ) and dár-īman (ar). 23.

(á) dar-dir-ur = 3 pl. ipf. of int. √dṛ 'pierce', cp. dar-dir-at. 23.

dar-dur-a = frog, onomatopoetic. 24.

dár-dhar-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. int. √dhṛ 'support'; *dhár-dh-, initial aspiration is lost, in the reduplicative syllable. 124.

darś-atá = worthy to be seen = quadri-syllabic, the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which r either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13.

dár-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √dṛ 'pierce': cp. adar-dṛ-tam. 23.

dar-siṣṭa = 3 sg. root aor. opt. √dṛ: a-dar-dṛ-tam. 23.

darh = cp. √dṛh 'be firm': drah-yánt. 213.

dala = part, √dṛ 'pierce': Lith. dalìs 'part'; Classical Sanskrit l represents here IE. l. 219.

dal-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dṛ, 'split', cp. dal-a. 219.

dali-ta = ppt. √dal = dar √dṛ, cp. dal-a. 219.

davi-dhv-át = int. pr. pt. of √dhū 'shake'; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. 201; M. 41; with v for uv in Classical Sanskrit. 204.

davi-ṣāṇi = 1 sg. iṣ aor. subj. √dīv 'play'; before consonants we should have ayū- (dayū √dīv) from IE. eịū from older eịəụ; but instead we have here the ablaut īv: avi; √du? 91.

dav-iṣṭhá = farthest, super. of dūrá. 86; from dvā; the guṇa ablaut in dū-rá: dáv-īyas+dav-iṣṭhá is not original. 84.

dáv-īyas = farther; comp. of dū-rá; cp. dav-iṣṭhá. 84; cp. dū-rá. 86.

dáśa = ten, *dékm̥, a = m̥. 9; = dékn̥ according to Fick; n̥ = á, cp. Goth. tai-hun. 12; m̥ reduced to a when final. 12; a = a+nasal, cp. Lat. decem. M. 7.

daśāṅgulá = length of ten fingers; in RV. aṅguli (with l) occurs only in the tenth book. 215; beside sv-aṅguri with r. M. 43.

dáśoṇi = having ten aids; name of a person; cp. oṇí, ūṇí and kṣoṇí with ṇ. 191; = dáśa+oṇi with elision of a before o. 320; M. 64.

dáśoṇya = name of a person; with ṇ, cp. dáśoṇi. 191.

daṣ-ṭa = ppt. √daṃś 'bite'; Pkt. ḍakka 'bitten'. 187; similarly nakka(yati) is formed from *naṣṭa. 189.

das = cp. ádas. 277.

das-má = wondrous; √daṃs 'to be wonderful', a = m̥. 8; M. 7.

das-mánt = wonderful, cp. das-má, das-rá 'wonderful'. 8.

dasmāt = abl. sg. of das-má; preceded by the final t of the word √stu loses its initial s, cp. -tu = stu. 264.

dás-mya = wonderful, cp. das-má, dasrá. 8.

dasyu-sāt = in possession of the dasyus; suffixal s does not become ṣ although it is preceded by u. 232.

dásyūm̐r yónau = (RV. I. 63. 4) dásyūn y-; cp. dadvām̐ vā. 332; M. 69.

das-rá = handsome, √daṃs, cp. das-má. 8.

dah = burn; Goth. dags, 'day', Gk. τεχρα 'ash'; d = dh, initial aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 125; M. 23; cp. dak-ṣi, dákṣat-, dákṣu- and dakṣúṣ which appear in the Pada text with dh, doubtless because from the time of the Brāhmaṇas this initial aspiration had become the rule M. 23; ḥ represents the palatalization (= zh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh is found before sounds other than s; cp. dag-dhṛ́, dag-dhá, cp. Av. dažaiti 'burns', Gk. τεφρα 'ashes'. 245; M. 50; with h representing original guttural (= zh); on its analogy √dih 'besmear' shows some forms which presume h to be representing the original guttural (while in fact, it stands for an old palatal). 254; just as dagdhá and ak-tá are connected (h = zh = gh) similarly līḍhá (√lih, h = źh old palatal) and iṣ-ṭá (√yaj, j an old palatal) are related. 272; cp. Pāli daḍḍha (= dag-dhá) as if the

h (√dah) were an old palatal (= źh) giving rise to ḍ. 272.

dah-ati = burns; the new palatal h stands for the guttural gh before the thematic a of the present; this change does not take place in rikh-ati 'scratches'. 140; Pāli ḍah-ati with a cerebral ḍ; cp. piṇak, where ṇ may be of similar origin. 187.

dahara = small, beside dah-rá; here the unoriginal vowel is actually written. 58; on its analogy is formed dah-rá beside the more regular dabh-rá (with bh before r, h replacing it between vowels only). 253.

dahāti = 3 sg. pr. subj. √dah 'burn'; before the ā of the thematic verbal endings the final of roots (in guttural) regularly appears as a palatal, which, though phonetic in about the same degree as a guttural, has prevailed. 147.

dah-rá = small; cp. dahara. 58; for dabh-rá formed on the analogy of dahara. 253.

dā = to cut, with low grade i in earlier Vedic but in VS. also with ī (a-dī-mahi; dī-ṣva). 20.

dā = bind, cp. √dā 'cut'. 20.

dā = give, cp. √dā 'cut' 20.

-dā́ = temporal adverbial suffix beside- dā́nīm. 108.

-dāgh-a- = burning, √dah; like c and j, h also is twofold (1) new palatal h (2) old palatal h; the first interchanges with the guttural gh and is represented in Av. by j, while the second is represented by z. 139.

dāḍhikā = whisker: daṃṣṭrikā, √daṃś 'bite'; a simple ḍh for ṣṭr is due to Prakritic influence. 166.

dā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √dā 'give'; cp. dā-m. 277.

-dā-ta = given, ppt. of dā 'give', cp. dān-tá. 16; in Avestan dāitiya with the suffix -iya (not -ya) after a long vowel; after a short vowel y is consonantal in haithya = satyá. 206.

dā-tā́ = giver = dā-tṝ́; ā appears in nom. sg. (with the loss of r, the preceding vowel having compensatory lengthening). 67.

dātār-am = acc. sg. of dātár with ār, 13.

dā́-ti = root aor. subj. √dā 'give'= dā́+ati; contraction of ā+a = ā. 102; M. 11.

dā-tum = acc. inf. of √dī 'to be miserable': dī-ná; ī, as final of roots (in -ī) alternates with ai, which gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

dā-tra = gift: Av. dathra from √dā 'give', a in gradation with ā. 5.

dā-nā́ = instr. sg. of dā-mán, = dāmnā́; the loss of m in the instr. sg. -nā of nouns in mán is only a seeming one; for dānā́ etc. appear beside dāmnā́ etc.; because some of them had a stem in -n without m, -nā seemed an alternative form of -mnā. 270; M. 57.

-dā́nim = temporal adverbial ending beside -dā́. 108.

dān-tá = restrained; ppt. √dam (i); ān (instead of the regular ā) in order to distinguish it from -dā-tá' 'given'. 16.

dām = 1 sg. root aor. √dā 'give', cp. ā́dam and āstham. 277.

dā́-man = rope: bond √dā 'bind', dāmán 'giver, gift'. 270.

dāy-aka = giver, √dā 'give'; the suffix -aka with an unetymological y based on the analogy of forms (like á-pāy-i) where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.

dā-y-i = 3 sg. ps. aor. √dā; for the unetymological y cp. dāy-aka. 208; M. 41.

dāra = wife, √dam (i); ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, remains without nasal here. 15; in post-Vedic it is expected with nasal, dā-ra is Vedic. 16; ā represents a syllable with nasal, and not ān. 16.

dā́r-u = wood : δόρυ 'a stem, a tree'; ā corresponds to o. 13; cp. dārviyā, where we should expect -uy- before a vowel. 74; cp. dr-ú with r (for ṛ) before a vowel. 209; M. 42.

dāruṇa = hard, harsh. 166.

dārv-āghāṭá = wood-pecker beside -ghāta, ṭ is due to the preceding r though there is intervention of -vāghā- between r and t. 168; cerebralization is due to the IE. r sound (and not l) here. 169.
dārviyā = dáru, we should have dāruyā. 74.
dāv-á = fire : dū-ná : do-man (from du-nó-ti) from IE. *dāu̯ on account of Greek δαιω, δαυ. 91.
dāś = to do homage, in derivatives of √dāś, ā = áá. 49.
dās = 2 sg. root aor. √dā 'give', cp. dām. 277.
dās-á = slave, √dam (i); dā́s-a 'non-Aryan', ā = a syllabic nasal. 14; ā represents a syllabic nasal. 15, 16; according to metre ā = aa. 49.
dā-svant = rich in giving; according to metre ā = aa. 49.
diáus = heaven (in ŚB.) for dyáus (with iy for y). 202; cp. dyàus and dyáus. 288; M. 80.
dík = nom. sg. of díś 'quarter'; (old palatal), with a phonetic guttural preserved (before the s). √diś 'point'. 173; 227; M. 34.
dig-dhá = ppt. √dih 'besmear' for *dīḍhá (which does not occur); the form presupposes h to be representing here original guttural (= zh), while, in reality, the h of the root stands for an old palatal; the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; owing to the influence of √dah 'burn' and √duh 'milk'. M. 53.
dig-bhyás = dat. abl. pl. of díś; with a guttural in place of the expected ḍ (due to the nom. sg. in -k). 175; M. 35.
***dīḍhá** = cp. dig-dhá. 254.
dityavā́ṭ = a two-year old steer or cow; cp. pasṭhavāt with t. 180.
di-diḍ-ḍhí = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √diś 'point out' = di-diẓ-dhi; ẓ = ś, the preceding voiced sibilant *ẓ, has, instead of disappearing itself become ḍ. 166; M. 33; the cerebral ḍ, in place of the old palatal ś, is phonetic before dhi. 175; M. 35.
dī-di-vā́ṃs = gambling, playing; pf. pt. √dīv 'play'. 91.
di-dī-hí = ipv. 2 sg. √dī, dīdī 'shine' beside dī-di-hí, for metrical reasons the length of the first i is shifted to the second. 47; M. 10; 96; in the verb the influence of sentence saṃdhi is seen in reduplicated forms; this is parallel with the lengthening of final syllables in the sentence, the final radical vowel is made long before the ending -hi. M. 76.
didṛ̥kṣur úpo = cp. didṛ̥kṣūpo-. 317.
didṛ̥́kṣū́po = RV. VII. 86. 3 Pp. didṛ̥́kṣu úpo; more probable is didṛ̥́kṣur ú- with irregular contraction. 317.
di-ḍév-a = 3 sg. pf. √dīv 'play'; cp. dív-yati. M. 16.
di-déś-a = 3 sg. pf. √diś 'point out', normal grade e: cp. diś-ā́mi. M. 14.
di-dviś-á = 2 pl. pf. √dviṣ 'hate': dvéṣ-ṭi; guṇa is replaced by a simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.
di-dvéṣ-a = 3 sg. pf. √dviṣ; cp. di-dviṣ-á : dvéṣ-ṭi. 65.
dí-dhiṣ = desire to place, desid. of √dhā = IE. *dí-dhə-s-; cp. íp-sa-ti. 103.
dí-na = day, √dī 'shine', with short i, instead of the long (√div Grassmann). 94; at first shortening of ī, ū, r̥̄ took place in words which formed second member in a compound (on account of the accent being shifted to the first member), then such words came to be used independently as well. 95.
dipi = cp. lipi with l for d, √dip. 222.
dips = desid. √dabh 'harm', expected *dhips; ps represents bhs which becomes z in Iranian and wž in Av., cp. Av. diwž = dips; Vedic s = IE. zh *dibzh. 242; in the combination ps (when it is etymologically ps) the s represents IE. zh. M. 47.
díp-sa-ti = desires to harm; in some cases Vedic shows media (instead of the expected media

aspirate) even though the final aspiration has disappeared before the suffix *-so. 126; M. 23.

dip-sú = intending to harm, √dabh, cp. díp-sati. 126; M. 23.

dilha = firm; Ascoli explains this Prakrit word from Sanskrit dṛḍhá deriving lh from ḍh. 255.

dilhā = a Kāśmīrian name, cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

div = play, i is lengthened before v according to J. Schmidt; but because √div nowhere is found with short i, its long ī may well be original. 43.

dív = cp. dyú-, 'heaven'. M. 74.

divá-kṣa = heavenly, ruling over heaven; for div-ás (gen. sg.); a final sibilant disappears before a mute followed by a sibilant. M. 74.

div-ás = gen. sg. of dív 'sky': Gk. Διός, the place of accent is the same in both. 286; M. 77; cp. divá-kṣa. M. 74.

divás pári = diváḥ p-; often in external saṃdhi ās remains before k(h), p(h). 340.

div-ā́ = instr. sg. of dív 'heaven', dyav, div before vowels but dyu before consonants, cp. dyu-bhís; cp. dív-ā 'by day'. 74.

divātana = of the day, an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.

div-í = in heaven; i is an original IE. vowel. M. 7.

div-ít = going to heaven, cp. dyu-. M. 74.

diviyá = heavenly, beside divyá; -iyá = -ya shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

diví ṣán = pr. pt. √as 'be'; change of s into ṣ is due to the preceding i. 237; M. 50.

diví ṣanta = cp. diví ṣán. 237; M. 50.

diví ṣīda = ipv. 2 sg. √sad 'sit'; cp. above. 238.

dív-iṣṭi = eagerness for heaven, striving for heaven; cp. div-ā́. 74; cp. dyu-, abhiṣṭí 'help'. M. 74.

div-yá = heavenly from div-i-(y)á; cp. div-ā́. 74; cp. Pāli dibba through assimilation beside sūriya (with -iya) for sūrya. 201; cp. diviyá. 203.

diś = point out, cp. di-diḍ-ḍhi. 166.

díś = quarter, cp. dík. 173; ś becomes k when final. 227.

diṣ-ṭá = pointed, ppt. √diś 'point', cp. iṣ-ṭá 'sacrificed'; just as e: i (diṣ-ṭá: di-déś-a) similarly ya: i (i-yaj-a: iṣ-ṭá) and just as in the case of √yaj, ya is the original base similarly in di-déś-a: diṣ-ṭá e form is the normal. 62; M. 14.

dih = besmear; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh) because Avestan has the corresponding spirant, cp. Av. daēz--dišta; Old Pers. did-. 248; d = dh, cp. Goth. deigan 'to knead' Lat. fingo 'to touch, handle', Gk. τεῖχος 'a wall', θιγγάνω 'to touch, handle'; lengthened form of θιγ 'to touch lightly'; initial aspirate is lost, because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; cp. dig-dhá (for *dīḍhá) ava-deg-dhi (= -deḍhi) formed on the analogy of √dah and √duh whose h represents original guttural. 254; M. 51.

dī = shine, cp. Gk. δια-το 'he seemed, methought', Ἀφροδί-τη 'the goddess of love and beauty'. 84; cp. madhyán-di-na, su-dí-na with low grade i (for ī). M. 20; cp. di-dī-hí. 96; M. 76.

dī = fly; cp. ḍī: Gk. δίω 'to run away, flee', díy-ant 'flying'. 172.

dī-di-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. of dī 'shine', cp. dī-di-hí. 96; M. 20.

dī́-di-vi = shining, √dī: dī-payati, for short i cp. dī-di-hí. 96; M. 20.

dī-di-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √dī 'shine' beside di-dī-hí. M. 47; short i is due to the fact that in reduplication the reduplicative syllable bore the accent, leading thus to the shortening of the second. 96; M. 20; cp. di-dī-hí. M. 76.

dī́-dhi-ti = devotion, brightness: dhī-tí; cp. dī-dhi-má with its i shortened due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 21.

dī-dhi-má = 1 pl. pf. √dhī 'think': dhī-tí; for short i, cp. dī-di-hí. 96; M. 21.

dī-dhī-thām = 2 du. pr. √dhī 'think' beside dī-dhy-āthām ; the difference between dīdhī- and dīdhyā- is not due to the ablaut yā : ī. 86.

dī-dhy-āthām = cp. dī-dhī-thām. 86.

dī-ná = afflicted ; √dī ; 'to be miserable' ; cp. dā-tum. 88.

dī-payati = causes to shine, cp. dī-di-hí with short i. 96 ; M. 20.

dīrgh-á = long, beside drā́gh-īyas, īr in ablaut with rā. 25; M. 8, 17; īr = r̥̄ which goes back to IE. l̥̄. 27 ; dīrgh-á : Av. darega-, r̥̄ = īr in Vedic but ar in Avestan. 28 ; the long grade rā alternates with r̥̄ (īr) the low grade vowel 86 ; cp. drā́gh-īyas, drā́gh-iṣṭha with a guttural, instead of a new palatal before ī̆. 143 ; M. 27 ; according to Osthoff and Collitz in the nom. of stems in -a only a guttural is phonetic, and the palatal there is a transfer from the palatal verbal forms, cp. agh-á. 150 ; for gh being palatalized into h cp. √dr̥h, cp. Gk. δολχό-ς. 246.

dīrghá-nītha = name of a person ; ṇ does not replace n owing to the intervening gh 188, 190 ; M. 39, 75.

dīrgha-vacchikā = crocodile; ch = ts under Prakritic influence. 158.

dīrghā́dhī = having a far-seeing mind ; ī changes into iy before the initial vowels of the case-terminations (cp. dīrghā́dhiy-as RV. II. 27. 4). 200.

dīrghāhnī = having long days, with n, beside pūrvāhṇá with ṇ. 190.

dīr-yáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. √dr̥̄ 'pierce' ; īr in ablaut with ar, cp. dár-ṣi. 25.

dīv-í = in a game of dice, ī represents the low grade of e. 91 ; M. 16.

dīv-é = for a game of dice : a-dyūtyà 'unlucky gambling' ; roots in -īv have -īv before vowels, but yū before consonants; Kretschmer explains this from an ur-Ig. weak root in -iəu̯- which gave īu̯ with ī from iə before vowels but i̯ū with ū from əu before consonants. 91 ; ī represents the low grade of e ; cp. divé-dive 'everyday'. M. 16.

dī́v-yati = plays, √dīv ; originally √div (according to Schmidt) with lengthening before v ; but as the root nowhere occurs with short i, its ī may well be original. 43 ; cp. dīv-é. 91 ; according to Brugmann īv (instead of yū) before y is on the analogy of forms (with īv) before vowels. 92 ; ī represents the low grade of e, cp. dív-ā 'by day'. M. 16.

dī-ṣvá = 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √dā 'give', ī = ə is the low grade of ā. 20 ; M. 7.

duḥ-kha = pain; P. 8. 3. 41 requires duṣ-kha ; but -uḥ prevailed ousting altogether the -uṣ forms. 341.

duk-ṣa-s = 2 sg. sa aor. inj. √duh 'milk' ; final aspiration is lost, also the initial. M. 23.

dug-dhá = ppt. √duh 'milk' ; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. duh-áte. 246 ; M. 50.

dug-dhām = 3 sg. ipv. √duh 'milk', cp. dug-dhá. 246.

dúgh-āna = milking, beside dúh-āna and du-duh-āná ; a guttural before the ā of -āna (= IE. m̥na or -ono-?) is regular ; a palatal, in the same situation, is due to the analogy of the finite verbal forms with a phonetic palatal. 151 ; M. 30 ; cp. dóh-ate. M. 50 ; for gh being palatalized into h, cp. duh-áte. 246.

duchúnā = (= ducchúnā) mischief, misfortune, from IE. *dhuk̑h- with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125 ; = *dus+śúnā, ch = sk̑, cp. rapś-áte. 157 ; M. 31 ; cch = IE. sk(h) from which arose IIr. śś(h) which developed into s in Avestan but cch in Vedic. 156 ; cp. páruccheṗa. 157.

***duẓ-itá** = cp. dur-i-tá. 336.

***duẓ-dā́ś** = cp. dūḍā́ś. 172.

duḍi = a small tortoise : Mod. H. Germ. Zelter 'palfrey' ; etymology doubtful. 170.

dú-duk-ṣan = desid. pr. pt. √duh 'milk', the final aspiration is lost, also the initial. 126 ; M. 23.

du-duh-āná = pf. pt. √duh 'milk', cp. dúh-āna and dúgh-āna. 151; M. 30.
du-duh-re = 3 pl. pf. mid. √duh 'milk', for the irregular (analogical) palatal h (in place of gh), cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.
u-dóh-i-tha = 2 sg. pf. √duh, the new palatal h (in place of the guttural gh) before i (= ə) is due to transfer, cp. ok-i-vā́ṃs. 142; M. 26.
du-dráv-a = 1 sg. pf. √dru 'run' beside du-drā́v-a, cp. du-dháv-a: du-dhā́v-a. 83.
du-dróh-a = 3 sg. pf. √druh 'injure, be hostile', = *dhrugh; initial aspiration is lost. 128; h is derived from the guttural gh. M. 26, 50.
du-dháv-a = 1 sg. pf. √dhū 'shake', beside du-dhā́v-a; the guṇa of long ī, ū, ṝ and short i, u, ṛ is the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār before vowels, but before consonants u gives o and ū ā̆vi. 83.
du-dhuk-ṣ = desid. √duh 'milk', in Classical Sanskrit the initial aspiration is regularly restored, when the final aspiration has disappeared; cp. Vedic dú-duk-ṣan. 127.
du-dhruk-ṣu = intending to be hostile, desid. √druh 'injure', cp. du-dhuk-ṣ. 127.
du-nó-ti = 3 sg. pr. √dū 'burn': dū-ná 'burnt'; ū is shortened before the present element. 97. M. 20.
dúr = door: dvā́r; va: u samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70; M. 16; cp. dvā́r. 129; the media in place of the IE. aspirate may be due to the influence of the numeral dva- 'two'. M. 24.
dur-ā-dhí = having evil thought; has y before case-terminations beginning with a vowel, cp. dur-ā-dhy-àm (RV. VI. 51. 13 = -dhíam). 200.
dur-i-tá = faring ill = duž-i-tá (= dus-i-tá), the s becomes r through an older transitional voiced cerebral ẓ as is shown by the Avestan. 336; this ẓ would be the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ṣ which appears before voiceless consonants; this ẓ would account for the saṃdhi in dūḍábha, dū-ṇā́śa, dū-ḍhí, beside dur-niyántu. It may also account for the forms svádhiṭīva for -tiẓ va, and urv ìva where the metre requires urū́ va. M. 70.
duroṇa-sád = (sitting) in the house, cp. barhi-ṣád for barhiḥ-ṣád with elision of visarjanīya. 342.
dur-gá = difficult of access, hard to traverse, √gam; dur from duṣ, ur is not lengthened because it does not come from ṝ (from which come īr (gīr-bhís) and ūr (pūr-ṣú)). 42. M. 10.
durgáha = impassable place; gaha is the normal grade of gā́h-ate. 5; h represents dh; cp. gādh-á. 250; M. 51.
durgáhaitát = (RV. IV. 18. 2 Pp- hā e-); correct -ham e-; the final m is dropped (on the analogy of tú-bhya) and the vowels contract. 333; M. 65, 67, 68.
dur-gā́ṇi = dangers, neut. pl. of dur-gá, for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇí. M. 74.
dur-ṇā́śa = (AV.) hard to attain, √naś 'reach', in the Veda the n is cerebralized, while P. negatives it after dur. 190; M. 38; not dūṇā́śa, cp. dur-dṛ́śīka. M. 73.
dur-ṇā́man = having a bad name, with ṇ; in compounds, the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized; cp. dur-niyántu. 190; M. 38; in Saṃhitā n is cerebralized, while in Classical Sanskrit it is not. 190. not dūṇā́- like dūṇā́śa, cp. dur-dṛ́śīka. M. 73; dus assumes the later saṃdhi form of dur-. M. 75.
dur-ṇihita = badly kept; (in the RV.) an initial n is nearly always cerebralized (preceded by dur) but not in Classical Sanskrit. 190; M. 39, 75.
dur-dṛ́śīka = looking bad; already in the RV. the old phonetic combination dūḍ- (for dus-d through duẓ-d) is replaced by the form

(dur-d) required by external saṃdhi. M. 73.

dur-dhár-ī-tu = hard to restrain, √dhṛ 'support'; not dūḍh-, cp. dur-dṛ́śīka. M. 73.

dur-niyántu = hard to restrain, in a nominal compound, the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized. 190; cerebralization absent without any preventing cause. M. 39; = dus +ni-, with r (for s) preserved beside forms like dū-ṇā́śa where s becomes ẓ and disappears leaving cerebralization of the following n and compensatory lengthening of the preceding u. 337; M. 75.

dur-bhyā́m = instr. du. of dúr 'door'; according to Kluge dúr 'door' is identical with dhúr- 'axle' (with its original aspiration preserved); according to Saussure the media of dúr is due to the desire to distinguish it from dhúr- 'axle'; according to Fierlinger d (of dúr *dhúr) is due to the analogy of forms like dur-bhyā́m where d (followed by bh) is phonetic (instead of dh). 129.

dur-háṇu = having ugly jaws, dus-hánu; dus assumes the later saṃdhi form of dur. M. 75.

dur-hā́rd = evil-hearted, beside hṛ́d; vṛddhi appears, nearly always, where guṇa is expected; hence it may be regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period; it is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic substantives. 66.

dur-hṛ́d = having an evil heart, cp. dur-hā́rd. 66.

dulā́ = shaking, ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

duli = a female tortoise : duḍi, occasionally l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

duvas-yú = worshipping, wishing to give (dúvas 'gift') beside duvo-yú, where o = az in bases in -as before a suffix beginning with y-. 38; cp. duvo-yú. 343; M. 76.

duvé = two (in ŚB.) for dvé. 202.

duvo-yú = cp. duvas-yú. 38; M. 9; before some of the derivative suffixes the final of a stem is sometimes treated in the same manner as that of a first member in a compound; hence duvo-yú beside duvas-yú. 343; M. 76.

duṣ-kṛ́t = evil-doing; ĭs becomes ĭṣ before k regularly in compounds (and not iḥ). M. 71.

duṣ-kha = cp. duḥ-kha. 341; cp. duritá *duẓitá, where ẓ is the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ṣ. M. 70.

duṣ-ṭanu = having a bad body = dus + ta-. 340.

duṣ-ṭára = invincible, insuperable; the voiceless cerebral ṭ takes the place of t after ṣ (= s). 166; M. 33; preceded by u, s becomes ṣ, which cerebralizes the following t to ṭ. 339; M. 70, 74.

duṣ-ṭí = destruction, shortened form of doṣ-. M. 15.

du-ṣṭutí = ill praise; for duṣ-ṣ-; before a sibilant, immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped. 342; M. 71.

duṣ-pád = evil-footed; ĭs becomes ĭṣ before p regularly in compounds (and not ĭḥ). M. 71.

duṣ-ṣvápnya = evil dream, cp. duṣ-ṭára, niṣ-ṭákvarī. M. 74.

dus-tā́ra = insuperable; owing to the far more numerous occurrences of -ā̆s before t-, combined with the disinclination to change the following initial, the retention of s after ĭ ŭ gradually gained ground and ultimately prevailed in the post-Vedic language even in compounds. 340.

***duẓitá** = cp. dur-itá. M. 70.

duh = to milk : Eng. dug 'udder', d = dh. aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; cp. a-dukṣat, dukṣás, dú-dukṣan which appear in the Pada text with dh; for the reason cp. √dah. M. 23; h represents the palatalization (IIr. źh) of gh, when, in cognate forms gh appears before sounds other than s, cp. dúghāna. 246; with h representing

original guttural (= zh); on its analogy √dih (with old palatal) offers some forms which presuppose its h to be representing original guttural. 254; cp. á-dhok. M. 61.

dúh = one who milks, root stem; Streitberg explains the low-gradedness of such root-nominals (bearing accent and yet not gunated) on the ground that these were originally used as second member in a compound, and in that situation were unaccented and therefore not gunated. 66.

dúh-āna = cp. dúgh-āna. 151; M. 30.

duh-i-tā́ = daughter : in Pāli dhītā with dh in place of duh, cp. ujjhati for jahāti with jh in place of jah. 115; duh-i-tṛ́ : Gk. θυγάτηρ, Germ. Tochter; u represents IE. u 21; M. 8; Vedic i corresponds to a. 18; cp. Pāli dhītā (= duhitā according to Pischel). 118; duh-i-tṛ́ : θυγάτηρ, Goth. dauhtar. d = dh, aspiration is lost because it is followed by h. 126; M. 23; the new palatal h (for gh) before i (= ə) is to be explained like that of ok-i-vā́ṃs. 142; M. 51; cp. Pāli dhītā with dhī for duh. 163; h represents the palatalization of gh, cp. Av. dugđar, Lith. duktē̃. 246; the palatal h is represented, in cognate languages, by other palatals, e.g. in Greek by ĝ (= Ved. j), cp. θυγάτηρ. 249.

duh-ratām = 3 pl. mid. ipv. √duh, cp. duh-rā́m. 153; M. 30.

duh-e = 1 sg. pr. √duh ; for h before e cp. ri-ric-ré. M. 30.

duh-rate = 3 pl. pr. mid. √duh 'milk'; cp. duh-ré. 153; M. 30.

duh-rā́m = 3 pl. ipv. mid. √duh, cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

duh-ré = 3 pl. pr. mid. √duh, irregular (analogical) palatal h (=gh), cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

dū-ḍábha = hard to deceive, √dabh, = dus+-d-; s = ẓ when preceded by (i), u was dropped, leaving the cerebralization of the following d(h) and lengthening the preceding vowel; this ẓ was the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ṣ which appears before voiceless consonants. 337; M. 70; dūḍ = duẓ-d (not dur-d-) old phonetic combination appears in a single word. M. 73.

dūḍā́ś = impious, not worshipping = *duẓ-dā́ś; to its analogy is due the cerebral of puro-ḍā́s from √dāś. 172; M. 34; for -ūḍ- for -uẓ-ḍ- cp. dū-ḍábha. 337; M. 70, 73.

dū-ḍhí = ill-disposed, malevolent = dus+dhí, cp. dū-ḍábha. 166; M. 33; for y (instead of iy) before the initial vowel of the case-terminations cp. ā-dhí. 200; -ūḍh- = -uẓ-ḍh-, cp. dū-ḍábha. 337; M. 70; old phonetic combination (not dur-d-). M. 73.

dū-ṇáśa = hard to attain, √naś 'attain' = dus+n-, for cerebralization and lengthening of the vowel, cp. dū-ḍábha. 337; M. 70; us-n = uẓ-ṇ (not ur-n-); old phonetic combination retained. M. 73.

dū-ṇā́ś-a = hard to attain or destroy = dus -n-; cp. dū-ṇáśa. 337; M. 70, 73.

dū-tá = messenger, cp. dautya with vṛddhi. 84; if it be derived from *du̯ā- (from which comes Gk. δην 'long') then dáv-īyas and dav-iṣṭhá (connected with dū-rá) are formed on the analogy of roots with the ablaut ă̄vi : ū. 86.

dū-tí = female messenger, beside the regular dū-tī́ : shortening of ī due to metrical or other requirements. 47.

dū-tī́ = female messenger, cp. dū-tí. 47.

dū-ná = burnt, inflamed (√dū 'burn') : -do-man- : dāv-á, from du-no-ti IE. *dāu̯- on account of Gk. δαίω 'to light up, kindle', δau. 91; cp. du-no-ti with its ū shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20.

dū-rá = far (dvā-?), with guṇa ablaut in dū-rá : dáv-īyas+dav-iṣṭhá is not original. 84; if it be derived from *du̯ā- (wherefrom Gk. δην 'long') then dáv-īyas,

dav-iṣṭhá are formed on the analogy of roots in ăvi = ū. 86.
dūrā́t = from afar, final mutes, whether tenuis, media or aspirates, are represented by the corresponding tenuis. M. 60.
dū́rvā = grass: Lith. dirvà; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26; only ūr (ṝ) appears and not īr. 28.
dū́ṣ-ayati = spoils, defiles: doṣ-ā́ 'evening', in √dūṣ is found ū in forms where other (similar) roots have guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; Benfey wrongly compares with it krūḍ-ayati (where ūḍ = uzḍ-). 92.
dṛṃh = to be firm, cp. prāṇadhṛ́g asi prāṇā́ṃ me dṛṃha. 303.
dṛṃh-ati = makes firm: drah-yát 'firm'; ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh) when as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. dṛḍhá: Av. dərəz-. 247; M. 51.
dṛ = pierce, cp. dar-t. 304.
-dṛ́k = seeing, nom. sg. of dṛś (with old palatal), with phonetic k before s the nom. sg.; (M. 34) a ṭ, as final is expected as in rā́ṭ, bhrā́ṭ, spáṭ, but on account of a dislike for having a ṭ after ṛ, the phonetic k has been retained. 173; M. 46, 61.
dṛk-(k)āṇa = one-eyed in aspect; Gk. δέχανος dre(s)kāna or -āṇa; confusion of ṛ and re. 31; beside drekhāṇa, dreṣkāṇa: Gk. δέχανος. 34.
dṛ́k-ṣase = 2 sg. s aor. subj. mid. √dṛś 'see' (weak radical vowel instead of guṇa); before s the palatal sibilant, when medial, is regularly replaced by k. M. 46.
-dṛ́ṅ = nom. sg. found in later Saṃhitās for -dṛ́k. M. 34.
dṛḍhá = firm, ppt. √dṛh *dṛzdhá (for *dṝḍhá); in RV. short ṛ represents long ṝ. 31; = dṛh + tá: draḍh-ayati, formed on the analogy of práth-ati. 71; *dṛz-ḍhá, the voiced cerebral ḍh takes the place of the dental dh after ẓ (= old palatal h). 166; M. 33; cp. dṛdhrá where cerebralization has not taken place. 166; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh); ḍh = h + t. 247; M. 51, 58; cp. Pkt. dilha which Ascoli derives from dṛḍhá. 255; for -ṛḍh- = -ṛh+t- cp. tṛḍhá. 275.
-dṛ́-tya = respecting, gd. √dṛ with ṛ: Classical -dar-tavya with ar and ā-dur-i with ur; ṛ: ar: ur ablaut. 23.
dṛdh-rá = firm = dṛh+trá; when the dental dh was immediately followed by an r sound, the cerebralization seems originally to have been stopped. 166; M. 33; beside dṛḍhá, the dental dh in place of the expected cerebral ḍh before r probably by dissimilation. 180; M. 36.
dṛnbhv-as = nom. pl. of dṛn-bhū 'thunderbolt', ū changes into v and not into uv as in pari-bhúv-as from pari-bhū́. 198.
dṛp = to be arrogant, cp. √dṛph with tenuis aspirate instead of the tenuis. 122; cp. drap-syati. 213.
dṛph = to be mad or foolish beside √dṛp. 122.
dṛ́ś = seeing; root-stem; for the low-gradedness of such root-stems cp. dúh, kṛ́t, chid, etc. 66; cp. -dṛ́k. 173; M. 61.
dṛś = see, cp. dráṣ-ṭum with metathesis of ar to ra. 212; ś becomes k before s, cp. drak-ṣyáti. 227.
dṛś-yáte = ps. pr. √dṛś 'see', cp. vṛśc-yáte √vraśc; both √dṛś and √vraśc are treated alike before t and when final, giving dráṣ-ṭum and vráṣ-ṭum; this shows that the pronunciation of c was like a close combination of t+ś. 138; cp. dráṣ-ṭum with metathesis; Zubaty holds that this metathesis is based on the analogy of the regular ablaut ṛ: ra seen in pṛcch-yate: prak-ṣyati. 214.
dṛṣ-ṭá = ppt. √dṛś 'see', cp. pṛṣ-ṭá: pa-prácch-a; just as in pṛṣ-ṭá:

pa-prácch-a the ra form is original similarly in dṛṣ-tá : da-dárś-a, ar form is the basis. 62.

dṝh = to be firm, cp. da-dhṝk. 137; cp. dṛdh-rá and dṛḍhá. 166; cp. dhṝk. 173; h represents the palatalization (zh) of gh, when in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. dīrghá. 246; according to F. Müller IE. *dṛĝh. (= Av. dərəz-) with old palatal ĝh and IE.* dṛgh- (= Av. draj) have fallen together, cp. dṛḍhá and dīrgh-á. 247; cp. darh, drah-yánt. 213; cp. dṛḍhá. 275.

dṝh-ya = be firm; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ra. M. 16.

dṝh-yati = becomes firm: drah-yát 'firm'; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; cp. dṛḍhá. M. 51.

dṛḷhá = firm, here the long ṝ is represented by the sign for short ṛ. M. 8.

dṝ = pierce, ṝ changes with īr and not with ūr here, cp. dīrgh-á. 28.

***dékṃ** = cp. dáśa and *tk̑ṇtóm. 263.

***deḍhi** = cp. ava-degdhi and √dih, sandeghá -dehá. 254.

***dems** = cp. dán. 258.

déya = to be given, e = ā (the low grade vowel ə) + i, déya = *dā + iya or *də-iya. 36.

déyā(sa)m = 1 sg. prec. √dā 'give', e results from the combination of the low grade vowel of ā (=ə) and i; originally there were, in the precative one strong stem *dayā and another weak de (from dəi-) side by side; deyā- is due to contamination. 36.

deyām = root aor. opt. √dā 'give' = *dā+iyām; e based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.

devaṃ tatra = the Marāṭha Brahmins pronounce m instead of anusvāra, when final. 256.

devatāṇūka = spine of the god, cp. aṇūka and ṛṣy-aṇūka. 191.

devá-tāti = divinity, cp. vṛká-ti for vṛká-tāti 280; M. 59.

devá-t-ta = a name given by the gods = devá+dā+ta; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past pass. participle of √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.

deva-datta = cp. deviya its diminutive. 199.

devadattā 3 ā = according to Manu, when a Brahmin is paid homage to, to the vocative of his name a final a is added. 299.

dév-ana = game of dice, √dīv 'play'; from IE. *déi̯u̯eno for *déi̯əu̯eno-, where after IE. éi̯, the low grade vowel ə disappears before a vowel. 82; dév-ana : dív-yati, low grade ī alternates with strong grade e (from IE. ei̯əu̯-oi̯əu̯-). 91; M. 16.

devá-iddha = kindled by the gods, √idh; cp. yuktá-aśva. M. 73.

devá-y-os = gen. loc. du. of devá 'god' : Gk. θεοῖν; according to Bopp and others the unphonetic y is inserted between the vowels (cp. ānṛce). 208.

devá-s = god; according to P. 1. 2. 40 the syllable, immediately preceding an udātta, has the lowest tone (anudāttatara). 290.

devá-hūti = invocation of the gods, cp. á-hu-ti, deváhiti. M. 20.

devā́ñ chlókaḥ = (RV. VIII. 12. 5), cp. vajriñ chnathihi. M. 69.

devā́m = gen. pl. of devá 'god' = devá + ām : Lat. deum; contraction of a+ā = ā. 102; M. 11.

devāyúv-am = acc. sg. of devāví, √vī 'enjoy', 'satisfying the gods' for devāvy-àm; in White Yajuṣ -yuv- appears for -vy- (= -vī). 207.

devāvī́ = cp. devāyúv-am. 207.

devāvy-àm = cp. devāyúv-am. 207.

devā́ś cakṛmá = (RV. X. 37. 12) devās ca-, before the palatal c(h), ś, a final s becomes ś. 339; M. 70.

dévi = voc. sg. of deví, short i due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 20.

deviya = diminutive of deva-datta, with -iya instead of -ya. 199.

dévīḥ ṣaḷ = (RV. X. 128. 5), s becomes visarjanīya (or is assimilated to ṣ). M. 71.

deví = goddess : devy-ái (= -yā + e), the strong syllable yā alternates with ī the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17; cp. dévi with short i. 96; M. 20.
deví ti = deví íti; cp. kā́ti formed on its analogy. 309.
deví-m = acc. sg. of deví 'goddess': devyā́-s (= yā+as) long grade yā : low grade ī. 86; M. 17.
dévīṣ- ṣaḍ = o six goddesses; before a simple sibilant, final s is either assimilated or becomes visarjanīya; this being its original saṃdhi form. 342.
dévīṣ ṣaḷ = (RV. X. 128. 5) for -s ṣ- assimilation of s with ṣ. M. 71.
deví-s = acc. pl. of deví 'goddess': devyā́-m (= -yā́+am), cp. deví-m. 86; M. 17.
deve-bhiyas = dat. pl. of devá 'god' (AB.) for -bhyas; with -iya- for -ya-. 202.
devéṣv ádhi = (RV. X. 121. 8); an example of a trisyllabic word in which v is pronounced as semi-vowel; cp. sívyatv ápaḥ. M. 65.
devyā́-m = loc. sg. of deví 'goddess' (= -yā́+am): deví-s. 86; M. 17.
devyā́s = abl. gen. sg. of deví: deví-m. 86; M. 17; cp. vocative dévi with short i. 96.
devyái = dative sg. of deví. 86; M. 17; ai = ā̆+e. 102; M. 12.
deṣṭrí = instructress, directress, √diś 'point out'; in the conjunct -ṣṭr̥- the r seems not to have been originally pronounced. 166; M. 33.
déṣṭha = giving the most, very liberal; in such cases Vedic e = ā (= ə) + i. 36; to be read as dáïṣṭha; hiatus is observed, though not written in words, where the long vowel or a diphthong is the result of contraction, and the two original vowels, must often be restored within a word. 42; 51.
deṣṇá = gift, √dā 'give', from *dā-iṣṇá; e based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.
de-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √dā 'give', e = az (still preserved in the Avestan) before h = dh. 37; M. 9; according to Bopp the e comes from ā with which i of the following syllable is coalesced. 38; de-hí beside dad-dhí (= daz-dhí), the latter is formed on the analogy of forms with da-dh-. 177; cp. dad-dhi: Av. daz-dhi 'give', when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant; a survival of this appears in de-hí where e stands for az. 178; M. 35; e replaces az with the loss of sibilant. 274; M. 57.
dógh-a = milking √duh; this is the expected form in the older RV., in the later parts occurs dóh-a also. 149; M. 29.
-do-man = burning pain: dū-ná: dāv-á from du-nó-ti from IE. dāu̯-on account of Gk. δαίω 'flee', dau. 91; like this, is formed gho-rá 'terrible', Goth. gaurz 'afflicted'. 91.
dor-bāhavāṇi = forearm and upper arm; with ṇ; in compounds the medial n is less frequently cerebralized. 190.
doṣá-s = evening, cp. dū́ṣ-ayati. M. 15.
doṣ-ā́ = evening; cp. dū́ṣ-ayati; doṣā-vastr̥ 'illuminer of gloom'. M. 15.
dóh-a = milking (RV. X. 12. 2); palatal before an unaccented -a first appears here, otherwise dógh-a 'milking'. 149; M. 29.
dóh-ate = milks, beside dúgh-āna; h represents the palatalization (zh) of gh. M. 50.
dohada = cp. dohala with l in place of d. 222.
dohala = longing: dohada. 222.
dautya = the office of a messenger, mission: dūtá. 84.
daur-hārda = evil-heartedness; cp. dur-hā́rd. 66.
dauvārika = door-keeper: dvā́r(a), the vr̥ddhi au for v (= uv) shows the syllabic value of v. 203; cp. dauvālika with l = IE. r. 220.
dauvālika = name of a people, cp. dauvārika: Germ. thür 'door', Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.
dyáv-i = in heaven: dyáu-s (-dyu-div-) samprasāraṇa ablaut appears

in the stems of some nouns. 71; M. 16.

dyā = heaven: dyau; according to Fick dyau is the extension of dyā (with the addition of u). 106.

dyā́-m = acc. sg. of dyā́ = dív; according to metre ā = ää. 49; dyā́m: Gk. ζην, dissyllabic; the dissyllabic pronunciation of ā is connected with the slurred nature of accent prevailing in the Vedic period. 50; acc. sg. of dyu- (div) instead of vr̥ddhi ā appears in the acc. 67; consonantal use of the nasal as final. 74; dyā́m: dyā́v-as (with ā before consonants but ā́v before vowels). 105; M. 20; according to Schulze the loss of u element (*dyáu-m) occurred originally before labials alone. 106; dyā́-m: Gk. ζῆν; Lat. diem; dyáu-s: Gk. ζεύς show that in the alternation -aus: ām Vedic has remained, more or less, like the original IE. language. 106.

dyā́v-as = heavens, cp. dyā́-m (with ā). M. 20.

dyā́v-ā = instr. sg. of dyáu; div 'heaven' beside dyáu-s; the change of au into āv shows that au was the etymological representation of āu. 41.

dyā́vā-pr̥thivī́ = heaven and earth; devatādvandvas have double accent. 287.

dyu = heaven, as the first member of a compound, dyu- appears as div- before vowels (while yv in external saṃdhi would become yv) as dív-iṣṭi, div-ít. M. 74.

dyu-kṣá = dyu- remains before consonants (but becomes div- before vowels, cp. div-ít 'going to heaven'). M. 74.

dyu-gá-t = going to heaven = cp. dyu-kṣá. M. 74.

dyut = shine, cp. jyótis, jyot-áyati, jyót-ati with d changed into j by an old Prakritism. 163.

dyú-bhakta = distributed by heaven; dyav-; div before vowels (div-ā́) but dyu before consonants (dyú-bhis). 74; M. 74.

dyú-bhis = with heavens, dyav-div before vowels, but dyu before consonants. 74; u is the low grade vowel of au. M. 16.

dyu-mánt = brilliant; dyav-; cp. dyú-bhis. 74.

dyu-mát = brilliant-, brilliantly; -mn̥t low grade. M. 18.

dyu-mát-ā = instr. sg. of dyu-mā́n; for a = n̥ cp. ha-thás; ga-tá. M. 17.

dyu-mā́n = nom. sg. masc. of dyu-mánt 'brilliant', dyu-mát (= mn̥t); the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a which represents the guṇa grade is ā, it appears in the nom. sg. masc. of stems in -man. 80; M. 18.

dyumna-sā́h = bearing or bringing strength, s phonetic; cp. pr̥tanā-ṣā́h-am where ṣ is unphonetic. 225.

dymnā-sā́h = cp. dyumna-sā́h. M. 46.

dyū-tá = play, īv (of √dīv) becomes yū before consonants other than y. M. 16.

dyaur-dā = granting heaven; cp. dyáu-saṃśita with elision of visarjanīya or s. 342.

dyáu-s = heaven (dyó 'heaven' from √div) beside dyā́v-ā; that au was the etymological representation of āu is shown by its change into āv before vowels. 41; vr̥ddhi appears, nearly always where guṇa is expected; hence it may be regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period; it is found in strong forms of a few monosyllabic substantives. 66; M. 15; dyáu-s: Lat. diēs, IE. *di̯ēu̯s: dyu (div) vr̥ddhi. 67; M. 16; dyáu-s: dyā́v-i (dyu-div) saṃprasāraṇa ablaut appears in the stems of a few nouns. 71; cp. dyā́-m with ā before m. 105; M. 20; according to Bechtel au is original here, IE. ōu̯ becomes ō before every consonant (not only before labials as held by Schulze). 106; voc. dyàus Brugmann and M. Müller wrongly equate the two with Gk. ζεύς: ζεῦ. 284.

dyàus = voc. sg. of dyáus. 284; = díaus; dyàus appears as dyáus;

there is a tendency in the RV. to change a final svarita into a final udātta, and the voc. dyàus appears as dyáus (VIII. 89. 12); such an udātta is secondary, being a substitute for the independent svarita (itself the result of an original udātta). 288; M. 80.

dyáuṣ-pitā́ = father heaven; often in external saṃdhi, in RV., ŭs (s remaining) becomes ŭṣ. 340; M. 71.

dyáu-saṃśita- = sky-sharpened = dyáuḥ s- with elision of visarjaniya before s-. 342; M. 71.

drak-ṣyáti = 3 sg. ft. √dṛś 'see'; metathesis of ăr into rā before kṣ. 213; drak-ṣyáti = dṛś-yáte; according to Zubaty this metathesis is based on the analogy of forms like prak-ṣyati: pṛcch-yate with the regular samprasāraṇa ablaut ra : ṛ. 214; ś becomes k before s. 227.

drak-ṣyā́mi = I shall see, √dṛś 'see'; metathesis rā for ăr; cp. á-darś-am: *á-draś-am the basis of Pāli a-ddas-am. 214.

draḍh-ayati = makes firm (caus. √dṛh): dṛḍhá formed on the analogy of práth-ati; cp. draḍh-iṣṭha. 71.

draḍh-iman = firmness: dṛḍhá, formed on the analogy of prath-ímán- 71.

draḍh-iṣṭha = firmest: dṛḍhá, cp. pṛth-ú : práth-iṣṭha. 71; may be from *dráh-iṣṭha. 71.

drap-sá = drop, banner, from *dhrebh- Gk. τρέφω 'to thicken or congeal', both the final and initial aspirations have been lost. 126; M. 23; drap-sá: Av. drafša 'banner'; cp. drāpí 'mantle', Lith. drapanū 'cloth', French drap; IIr. drabzhá 'drop' from *dhrabh 'to form into a ball'; ps = bhs, s representing zh. 242.

drap-syati = 3 sg. fut. √dṛp, darp 'to be arrogant' with metathesis before p. 213.

***drabzhá** = cp. drap-sá. 242.

draviṇo-dā́s = wealth-giver; cp. puro-ḍā́ś. 305; M. 61.

dravi-tṛ = runner (= ăvi = ū √drū); cp. raghu-drú with ū shortened. 94.

draṣ-távya = to be seen; √dṛś, metathesis (rā for ăr) before ṣ + consonant. 213.

drā́ṣ-ṭum = to see; cp. vraṣ-ṭum from √vraśc. 138; metathesis. 213; M. 43; 214.

draṣ-ṭṛ́ = one who sees; metathesis. 213; M. 43.

drah-yát = firm: dṛh-yati, ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

dráh-yat = strongly: Goth. dringkan, d = dh, initial aspiration is lost. 126; M. 23; √dṛh, cp. brah-mán. M. 43.

drah-yánt = able, strong, √dṛh 'dash': Av. darez- 'be firm' metathesis before h + consonant. 213; M. 43.

drahyát pāhi = drink heartily, thoroughly; √dṛṃh; a = ṇ. 10: Goth. drigkan; according to Schulze the media aspirate h has changed into media in Gothic owing to the following nasal. 249.

drā́gh-iṣṭha = longest: dīrgh-á, long syllable rā alternates with ṝ (= ir) the low grade vowel. 87; M. 17; cp. drā́gh-īyas: dīrgh-á drāgh-mán (for gh before ĭ). 143; M. 27.

drā́gh-īyas = longer, cp. dīrgh-á (rā = ir = ṝ). 25; Benfey explains drāgh from *dārgh, the lengthened grade of *dargh-. 43; long syllable rā alternates with the low grade īr. 86; M. 8, 17; drā́gh-īyas: Gk. δόλιχος 'long', ἐνδελεχής 'permanent'; note drā- : dol : dele. 101; frequently a guttural, instead of a new palatal, appears before the suffix -īyas. 143; M. 27.

drāgh-mán = length; dīrgh-á, īr in ablaut with rā. 25; cp. drā́gh-īyas (rā-īr = ṝ). 87; M. 17; cp. drā́gh-iṣṭha with a guttural before i-. 143; M. 27.

drāpí = mantle; cp. drapsá. 242.

dr-ú = wood = dṛ + ú with r for ṛ + vowel. 209; being the consonantal sound, corresponding to ṛ before vowels, r is in that position

correspondingly graded with ăr, cp. dár-u. M. 42.

-drúk = hostile, for -dhrúk with the regular dh (√druh). 127.

drug-dhá = ppt. √druh 'injure', for gh being palatalized into h cp. drúh-yati. 246; M. 50.

dru-ghaṇá = wooden club, mallet, √han, with ṇ, beside dru-ghn-ī with n. 190; beside vṛtra-ghn-é. M. 39, 74.

dru-ghn-ī = an axe; beside dru-ghaṇá; in nominal compounds the medial n is less frequently cerebralized. 190.

-dru-ta = quick; √drū, u instead of ū. 98.

druh = injure, Old Norw. draugr 'spirit', d = dh, initial aspiration is lost. 126; M. 23; cp. -dhrú, dhrút, -dhrú-ti from √dhvṛ. 206; druh: Germ. zwer 'dwarf' (ru: vṛ = wer) with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; h represents the palatalization (= zh) of gh, when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. drógh-a, drug-dhá. 246; h represents here the original guttural (zh) but owing to the confusion arising from the manifold origin of h, the root also shows certain forms, which presuppose the h to be representing palatal = źh. 254.

druh-ā́ = insult, injury, cp. abhi-droh-á. 150; M. 29.

druh-ú = offender, injurer; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected, the new palatal is analogical here. 153; M. 31.

druh-yú = name of a person, folk; deceptive: beside drógh-a 'injury'; the IIr. change from guttural into palatals was regular before y (-ĭ). 141; M. 26, 50.

drū = run, conjugated in RV. with ablaut u : o; cp. δρα- 'run'. 99.

dre(ṣ) kaṇa = cp. dre(ṣ) kāṇa. 31.

dre(ṣ) kāṇa = one-eyed in aspect for dṛṣ-k- (ṛ = re). 31; = Gk. δέχανος; Weber takes ṣ to be from kh. 136.

dreś-ya = to be seen for dṛś-ya, confusion of ṛ with re. 31.

drógh-a = injury, cp. druh-yú. 141; 'deceitful'. M. 26; cp. abhi-droh-á 149, 150; in RV. the guttural appears before both the unaccented -a and accented -á, but the palatal before accented -á only. M. 29; 'injurious' gh is palatalized into h, cp. √druh, cp. Av. drug- druž-, drukhta. 246; cp. du-dróh-a. M. 50; 'injury', cp. druh-yú. M. 50.

dvayā-vín = deceitful, dishonest; a is lengthened before the initial suffixal v-; dvitā́ 'doubly'. 46; M. 10.

dvā́ = two beside dváu; the double dual au : ā is based on aṣṭáu : aṣṭā́ which, in turn, are based on *ok̑tṓu : ok̑tṓ-bhis (according to Schulze). 108.

dvā́r = door : dúr, va : u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16; dvā́r : Gk. θύρα, θύρη, Lat. fores, foras; Goth. daur; Vedic media corresponds to media aspirate in cognate languages. 129; M. 24; dvā́r has original r. M. 72.

dvā́r(a) = door, cp. dauvārika, where au (for v = u) shows the syllabic value of v. 203; cp. dvārādi-gaṇa to P. 7. 3. 4. 202.

dvik-ṣ-át = 3 sg. sa aor. inj. √dviṣ 'hate'; k stands for ṣ before the suffixal s-. 137; M. 25; the change of -ṣṣ- to -kṣ- is an Indian innovation. M. 21.

dvik-ṣ-ata = 3 pl. sa aor. inj. √dviṣ, cp. dvik-ṣ-át. 137; M. 25.

-dvíṭ = hating for -dvíṣ, final ṣ appears as ṭ. M. 60.

dviṭ-su = loc. pl. of dviṣ 'hater', cerebral ṭ = ṣ before the suffixal s. 176.

dviḍ-ḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √dviṣ 'hate', cp. a-viḍ-ḍhi, vi-viḍ-ḍhí. 176.

***dvi-bárhaj-jman** = dvi-bárha-jman. 339.

dvi-bárha-jman = having a double course (expected dvi-bárho-j-) from dvi-bárhas; the process of saṃdhi being -bárhas j- = -bárhaz j- = *-bárhad j- = -bárhaj -j- = -bárha j- (ṣj = dj = jj = j) herein

is found the trace of the original phonetic -ad -ād (instead of the later -o, ā- ; cp. mād-bhís, uṣád-bhis); the ad- form being ultimately ousted by the treatment of -us before voiced dental (i.e. change of s into ẓ, its disappearance after cerebralization of the following dental and lengthening of the preceding vowel), and the change of -as into -az accompanied by the disappearance of z after lengthening of a into e or o (cp. sū́re duhi-tā́). 339; M. 73.

dvi-bárhas = doubly close or thick, cp. dvi-bárha-jman. 339; M. 73.

dviy-akṣara = having two syllables, i changes into iy. 321.

-dvéṣ = cp. -dvíṭ. M. 60.

dviṣ-ánti = they hate, paroxyton. 96.

dviṣ-ā́te = 3 du pres. mid. √dviṣ in 2, 3 du. mid. of non-thematic conjugation; an ī is added to ā resulting in e, cp. bhávete. 36.

dviṣ-ā́the = cp. dviṣ-ā́te. 36.

dviṣ-í = 1 sg. augmentless ipf. √dviṣ 'hate', guṇa is replaced by simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.

dviṣ-ītá = 3 sg. opt. √dviṣ; cp. dviṣ-ṭe and bháve-ta. 36; dviṣ-ī-tá : dviṣ-yā́-t, the long syllable yā alternates with low grade ī (when the accent precedes or follows ī). 86.

dviṣ-ṭe = hates : oxyton. 96.

dviṣ pacati = cooks twice; often in external saṃdhi -is becomes -iṣ (s does not become jihvāmūlīya or upadhmānīya). 340.

dviṣ-yā́-t = 3 sg. opt. √dviṣ : dviṣ-ī-tá; yā : ī. 86.

dvīpá = island = dvi+əp-á, ī = i+ ā in compounds of dvi, with the low grade ə of ā́p 'water'. 103; M. 12.

dv-ṛca = strophe of two verses = *dvy-ṛca, y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268.

dvek-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √dviṣ 'hate', cp. dveṣ-ṭi; is formed on the analogy of vak-ṣi from √vaś, where kṣ = ś+s is phonetic. 137; M. 25.

dve-dhā́ = twofold, for *dvayadhā́; e = aya a Prakritism. 54.

dvéṣ-as = hate; cp. dvéṣo-bhis. 273; M. 57.

dvéṣo-bhis = instr. pl. of dvéṣ-as 'hatred', in -as stems before case-terminations beginning with bh-, the sibilant (= z) is lost (does not become d) owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 38, 273; M. 9, 57.

dvéṣ-am = 1 sg. ipf. √dviṣ; gunated vowel bears accent. 65.

dvéṣ-ṭi = hates, but dvék-ṣi, where kṣ (for ś+ṣ) is not phonetic, but because ṣ+t and ś+t resulted alike into ṣ-ṭ the combination of ṣ+s was taken to be the same as that of ś+s (= kṣ) and thus on the analogy of vaṣ-ṭi and vak-ṣi (√vaś) dvéṣ-ṭi and dvék-ṣi were formed. 137.

dvéṣ-mi = I hate, paroxyton. 96.

dvesata = equal on both sides; cp. dve-dhā́ = *dvaya-dhā́. 54.

dvai-mātura = having two mothers; with ur, cp. mātár-am with ar. 23.

dváu = two, cp. dvā́. 108.

dv-yoga = carriage-and-pair; = dvi-y-; i disappears before y- (perhaps after conversion into a semi-vowel). 59.

dhak = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √dah = √dagh 'reach', cp. dhak-tam for *dag-dham which is based on dhak. 132.

dhak-tam = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √dagh 'reach' (expected dag-dham); t does not become dh owing to the influence of cognate forms, cp. dhak. 132; M. 24.

dhák-ṣat = burning (s aor. pt. √dah) with regular dh when the final aspiration is lost before s. M. 23.

dhák-ṣi = 2 sg. pr. √dah; cp. dhák-ṣat. 126; M. 23.

dhák-ṣu = flaming, beside dák-ṣu-, dakṣ-úṣ-. 126.

dhak-ṣyán = intending to burn (fut. pt. √dah), cp. dhák-ṣat. 126; M. 23.

***dhagẓhi** = cp. dak-ṣi. 239.

dhat = from *dhadh-t reduplicated √dhā in dhat-thas, etc. 127.

(á) dhat-tám = 2 du. ipv. √dhā 'place', instead of *dad-dhám = dhadh-tám formed on the analogy of dhát-se. 127, 132; M. 24.

dhat-thás = 2 du. pr. √dhā, *dadh-thás *dha-dh-thás; the usage in the Veda shows that aspirate+s has the same effect on the initial aspirate as the unchanged aspirate (cp. dhat-se); but this is not so seen in bapsati (√bhas; where aspirate+s does not restore the initial aspirate); while dhat- and dhit- etc. may have received their aspiration from √dhā; its absence in bapsati etc. seems phonetic; from this it follows that the rule for the restoration of the initial aspiration that worked before kṣ, ts, ps came in for gzh, dzh, bzh, before which the rule was as good as before gdh (cp. dag-dhi). 127; when the loss of the final radical aspiration is due to any cause other than suffixals, the original initial aspiration remains. 130; M. 23; of the two mutes in juxtaposition the second only can be aspirated. M. 24; there is no example of th becoming voiced (in case the first represents an aspirate media and the second a dental tenuis) it remains in dhat-thás *da-dh-thás. M. 24.

dhat-se = 2 sg. pr. √dhā 'place'; cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23; Solmansen thinks (on the basis of Gk. θρίξ) that already in the IE. period the loss of the final aspirate began to take place before s, causing restoration of the initial aspirate. 128; cp. dhat-tam. 132.

dhat-sva = 2 sg. ipv. √dhā 'place', cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23.

dhán a = riches, cp. snápayati. 5; 'price of battle': σθένος 'strength, might', s disappears before an unvoiced dental. 273.

dhán-arcam = acc. sg. of dhánarc 'possessing wealth' (RV. X. 46. 5 Pp. dhána ꜱ ar-) with elision of a when followed by another a-; more probable is dhána + ṛc-. 318.

dhánv-arṇasas = of overflowing (RV. V. 45. 2 Pp. dhanva-ar-) with elision of a before another a-; more probable is dhánu + ar-. 318.

dhanvā-yín = having a bow; for *dhanvāvín; interchange of y and v. cp. dhánvan 'bow'. 209.

dhanvā-vín = cp. dhanvā-yín. 209.

dhanvā-sā̆h = skilled in archery, s phonetic, cp. dyumnāsā̆h. 225; M. 46; lengthening of a vowel between other than two short syllables is less common, being probably due to imitation of compounds in which the long vowel is produced by the normal rhythm. M. 75.

dham-ati = 3 sg. pr. √dham √dhmā 'blow'; a before m is svarabhakti according to some. 58.

dham(i) = blast; in forms with ā which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; cp. √dhmā. 101.

dhamma-dipi = dhammali- = dharmal-, cp. lipi : dipi. 222.

dhay-ati = sucks, e (of dhe-nú) in ablaut with āy (dhā́y-u) before vowels, but ā (dhā́-tave) before consonants. 37; cp. dhé-nā. 90.

dhárīman = ordinance, √dhṛ, the introduction of ī before m is unexplained, cp. dhárman. 57.

dhar-úṇa = a sucking calf; -ruṇ- = -raṇ-. 21.

dhā́vaṇaka = wind : θυελλα 'hurricane, storm', the cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l. 194.

dhā = place = Gk. θη- Vedic media aspirate represents IE. media aspirate; the same is represented in Greek by tenuis aspirates; cp. √bhū. 117.

(a) dhāk = 3 sg. s aor. √dah 'burn'; with regular aspirate media, on the disappearance of the final aspiration at the pause. 127.

dhā́ṇikā = cunnus : dhā́raka 'cunnus' Gk. θόρνυσθαι 'to

copulate', ṇ of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r which has disappeared through assimilation. 192; M. 39.

dhā́-tave = to suck, dat. inf. √dhe, cp. dhe-nú with e : āy : ā. 37; cp. dhā́y-ase : dhī-tá. 88; M. 19.

dhā-tā́ = dhā-ta = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. √dhā 'place'; with metrical lengthening before the short syllable of the following word; otherwise dhāta. 312.

dhā́y-ase = to drink, dat. inf. √dhe, cp. dhā́-tave : dhī-tá. 88; M. 19.

dhā-y-i = ps. aor. √dhā 'place'; for analogical y cp. á-dhā-y-i. 208.

dhāy-ú = thirsty, cp. dhenú, dhā́-tave. 37. M. 19.

dhā́rakā = cunnus, cp. dhā́ṇikā. 192.

dhār-áyati = supports; with ā before a single consonant (-ray-) but with a short a before a conjunct consonant (cp. marś-áyati). 13.

dhā́-rā = stream: dhā́v-ati: dhū́-ti; as final of roots (-ū) ū is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels, but ā before consonants. 90; M. 19; with ā (instead of au) before a consonant. 105.

dhā-rú = sucking, √dhe; cp. dhā́y-ase: dhī-tá: dhā́-tave. 88; M. 19; dhā-rú: Gk. θῆλυς 'womanly'; medial Vedic l corresponds to medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.

dhā́v-ati = runs: cp. dhū-tá. 22; M. 19; cp. dhā́v-ati: dhū́-ti: dhā́-rā. 90; 105, 106.

dhā́v-ati=washes; cp. dhū-tá. 90; M. 19; cp. dhau-ta 'washed'. 106.

-dhi = cp. -hi where h represents dh. 250; ipv. 2 sg., is an exception to the rule which negatives metrical lengthening in verbal forms in -i. 311.

dhi-tá = placed, ppt. √dhā, cp. dá-dhā-ti. 81; cp. hi-tá (with h = dh 250) where h must have originated in compounds, whose first member ends in a vowel, cp. gṛh-ṇā-tu and hasta-gṛ́h-yā. 251; the i is the low grade vowel of ā. M. 18.

dhi-ti = cp. hi-tí. 'impulse'. 250.

dhit-sati = desid. √dhā 'place', cp. dhat-thas. 127; M. 23.

dhi-nó-ti = nourishes, √dhā = dhe 'suck': dhī-tá, ī is shortened before the present element. 96.

dhiy-i = loc. sg. of dhí 'wisdom'; ī becomes iy before -i the case-termination. 199.

dhíśṇ-iya = altar: dhíṣṇ-ya, with -iya beside -ya. 201.

dhíṣṇ-ya = cp. dhíṣṇ-iya. 201.

dhíṣṇye-mé = (RV. VII. 72. 3 Pp. dhíṣṇye imé) 'bestowing'; contraction irregular, to be read uncontracted as dhíṣṇ-iye imé.; cp. dhiṣáṇā 'bowl'. 326; M. 66.

dhi-ṣvā́ = cp. dhi-ṣvā. 312.

dhi-ṣvā = 2 sg. root aor. mid. √dhā 'place', with a metrical lengthening before the short syllable of the following word. 312.

dhī = think: dhyai, with the ablaut yā: ī. 85; Bartholomae takes it back to dhāi- on account of the Av. diđāiti, diđāṭ. 87.

dhī́ = insight, cp. dhiy-i. 199, dhī- as a second member in compounds shows sometimes iy sometimes y before the initial vowels of case-terminations. 200.

dhī-jú = thought-inspiring, with secondary shortening of ū into u, cp. jū-tá. 94; M. 20.

dhī-tá = sucked, √dhe : dhā́-tave: dhā́y-ase; ī is the low grade vowel of e, which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19; cp. dhi-nóti with short i. 96.

dhī-tā = daughter (Pāli) for Sanskrit duhi-tā́; cp. ujjh-ati for jahā-ti. 115.

dhī-tí = thought, cp. dī-dhi-má with short i. 96; M. 21.

dhip-s = desire to injure (desid. √dambh); in Classical Sanskrit the initial aspiration is regularly restored, when the final aspiration is lost, cp. Ved. dip-s. 127.

dhī́-ra = wise, Classical Sanskrit derives it from √dhṛ 'firm'. 25.

dhuk-ṣán = 3 pl. sa aor. √duh 'milk'; with regular media aspirate beside dú-duk-ṣan. M. 23.

dhuk-ṣva = 2 sg. mid. ipv. √duh, cp. dhuk-ṣán. 126; M. 23.
dhuṅg-dhvam = (S.) 2 pl. ipv. mid. √duh; on the loss of the final aspiration before another aspirate (although suffixal) the initial aspiration is restored, cp. dag-dhá, bud-dhá and bāḍhá. 128.
dhu-ta = ppt. √dhū 'shake': dhū-ta', ū : u. 98.
dhu-náyati = caus. √dhū 'shake', with ū shortened before the present element. 97.
dhún-i = resounding: dhvan-í; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.
dhu-nó-ti = shakes : dhū-nó-ti. 97.
dhúr = a pole, shaft or yoke; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24; √dhṝ, ur in ablaut with ări (dā-dhar-ti) beside īr (dí-dhīr-ṣati). 28; according to Kluge dhír is identical with dúr 'door'; it has preserved its initial aspirate, while this is lost in dúr; according to Saussure the media of dúr refers to a by-form of dhúr; Fierlinger attributes the media (of dúr) to forms like dur-bhyā́m (where it was phonetic). 129.
dhur-ā́ = powerful, √dhvṛ, with ur, cp. hur-ás √hvṛ. 23; 'violently' adv. √dhvṛ: dhur = dhvur; v is lost also after an initial consonant before ŭr (derived from a ṛ vowel). 262.
dhŭsara = grey; s does not become ṣ. 232.
dhū = shake, cp. dhu-náyati. 97; cp. dávi-dhv-at with -v- for Classical Sanskrit -uv-. 201.
dhū́ṅkṣṇā = white crow, Sarva-saṃmataśikṣā prescribes anusvāra for ṅ before kṣṇ. 259.
dhū-tá = shaken, beside dhau-tárī 'shaking'; ū as low grade of au (= āv), cp. dhā́v-ati. 22; M. 8.
dhū-tá = washed : dhā́v-ati; āv : ā : ū. 90; M. 19; cp. dhu-tá. 98; cp. dhautá with dhā́v-ati. 106.
dhū́-ti = shaking : dhā́v-ati : dhā́-rā (ū : āv : ā). 90; M. 19.
dhū-nó-ti = shakes: dhā́v-ati: dhā́-rā; ū : āv : ā. 90; M. 19; cp. dhu-nó-ti. 97.
dhū-má = smoke : √dhvaṃs 'scatter'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70; dhūmá : Gk. θύω 'to rush', θυμός 'spirit, soul': cp. dhā́v-ati; dhā́-rā : dhū́-ti. 90; M. 19; J. Schmidt's comparison of this ū with that of √gūh is wrong. 92.
dhū́r = in dhūr-ṣád; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.
dhū́r = yoke, only ūr (ṝ) appears and not īr. 28.
dhūru-ṣád = sitting on pole, drawing a load; cp. dhūru-ṣāh. 30, 57.
dhūru-ṣád-am = cp. dhūrṣádam. 56.
dhūru-ṣāh = bearing the yoke; svarabhakti. 30; cp. dhūrṣāh; reading with u may be an ancient scribal error. 56; under the influence of Pkt. we should expect -riṣ-; -ruṣ- is due to the influence of the preceding u. 57.
dhūr-tí = injury, malice √dhvṛ, dhūr = dhvūr; loss of v before ŭr occurs after an initial consonant. 262; M. 55.
dhūr-pati = lord of the yoke; in compounds r is retained before p-. 335.
dhū́rvaṇ-e = dat. sg. of dhū́rvan 'injurer'; ūr = vūr. 25.
dhū́rv-ati = injures, cp. dhū́rvaṇ-e. 25; M. 55, 262.
dhūr-ṣád = being on the yoke; in compounds r remains (does not change into visarjanīya or is not assimilated to the following sibilant). 335; M. 73; radical stems in -ir (also -ur) mostly lengthen their vowel before consonants (as within words); dhūr-ṣāh (VS.). 73.
dhūrṣádam = cp. dhūruṣádam with svarabhakti. 56.
dhūrṣāh = (VS.) bearing the yoke, the variant dhūruṣāh (svarabhakti) may be an ancient error. 56; r is retained, cp. vanar-ṣád. 335; M. 73.
dhūr-ṣú = loc. pl. of dhū́r 'yoke', according to metre ū = uu. 49.
dhūlī́ = dust: Lith. dùlke 'particles of dust', Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

dhūś-cuṇḍa = before c(h) the original r is treated like s except in svàr-cakṣas, svàr-canas. 336.
dhūsara = grey : dhvaṃs 'scatter', va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70, 97.
dhūs-tara = better yoke, for the s (instead of r) cp. gīs-tarā. 336.
dhṛ = hold ; cp. di-dhīr-ṣati (with īr) and dhár-tavai with ar. 25, 28.
-dhṛ́k = nom. sg. of dṛ́h 'firm' (old palatal h) with a phonetic guttural as final. 173 ; cp. dhṛt with final t. 303.
-dhṛt- = -dhṛk from √dṛh formed on the analogy of dhṛt √dhṛ 'hold'. 303.
dhṛṣṇú = courageous, bold, cp. dadhṛ́k and dadhṛṣa-. 137.
dhé-nā = a milch-cow, e in ablaut with āy (dhāy-ú) before vowels. 37 ; M. 19 ; Av. daēnu, Arm. dail ; Ved. dhay-ati, Goth. daddjan : in √dhē, whose final (reduced) ī is graded with ai that appears as ā before consonants, we have instead e ; this is old. 90 ; M. 19.
dhe-nú = milch-cow ; e (not ā) in ablout with āy (dhāy-ú). 37 ; M. 19 ; cp. dhénā. 90.
dhe-yā-m = 1 sg. root aor. opt. √dhā 'place' = dhā+iyām ; e based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51.
dhéṣṭha = giving most, √dhā ; in such cases Vedic e stands for the low grade vowel of ā (= ə) + i. 36 ; = dhā + iṣṭha, e based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51 ; cp. proth-átha. M. 23 ; there is no loss of aspiration in the root if it is followed by a suffixal aspirate. 128.
dhe-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √dhā 'place' : Av. dazdi, e = az before h = dh. 37 ; M. 9 ; = *dhadh-dhi, when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant ; a survival of this appears in dhe-hí. 178 ; M. 35 ; e replaces az. 274 ; M. 57.
dhau-tá = washed ; according to Bechtel au here is original ; in his opinion IE. ōu̯ becomes ō before every consonant (and not only before labials as is held by Schulze). 106 ; dhau-tá : *dhā́v-ati 'washes', √dhū 'shake', au is strong grade of ū appearing as āv before vowels. 106 ; M. 19.
dhautárī = shaking, au reduced to ū in dhū-tá 'shaken'. 22 ; M. 8 ; cp. dhā́v-ati 'runs', au : ū. 106 ; M. 19.
dhau-tí = a spring, for the view of Bechtel cp. dhau-tá. 106 ; cp. dhā́v-ati 'runs'. 106 ; M. 19.
dhmā = blow : dham(i) ; ablaut mā : am(i). 101.
-dhyai = dat. inf. formed from √dhā with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə before y. 82.
dhyai = think : dhī with the ablaut yā : ī. 85. dhī with the loss of y before ī, which is graded with ai (appearing as āy before vowels but ā before consonants). 87.
dhraj = sweep, move, glide ; according to Fick from *dhragh on account of German tragen 'carry' 126 ; M. 23 ; Hübschmann sees a new palatal in j. 159 ; dhraj : Lith. dražóti 'to move', j is an old palatal. 161 ; M. 32.
-dhrú = injurer, cp. √dhvṛ : dhrút with an interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206.
dhrút = injurer, cp. dhrú : dhvṛ. 206 ; M. 42.
dhrú-ti = injury, seduction ; cp. √dhvṛ : dhrút. 206 ; M. 42.
dhr-uvá = fixed ; -uva- is perhaps = va in ūrdh-vá. 199 ; dhruvá-yoni = having a fixed abode ; medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
dhrŭ̄ = stand firm, it has both the u as well as the guṇa form. 73.
***dhrebh** = coagulate, cp drapsá, drāpí. 242 ; M. 23.
dhvaṃs = scatter, cp. dhūsara and dhūmá. 70 ; the dental sibilant as final of nominal stems is changed to d before case-terminations beginning with bh-, cp. dhvad-bhis. 179.
dhváj = banner, cp. dhvajá. 161.

dhvajá = banner; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

dhvan-ati = sounds, √dhvan : dhún-i ; va : u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

dhvan-áyīti = caus. iṣ aor. inj. √dhvan 'sound'; the pronunciation dhvanait (with ai) is wrong. 40.

dhvan-í = roar, sound : dhún-i, va : u. 70; M. 16.

-dhvam = 2 pl. mid. ending; cp. -ran, which may have been -ram originally. 303.

dhvāntá = dark, √dhvan(i) ; to the ā which goes back to a syllable with nasal a nasal is added. 15; expected *dhvā-ta, n is based on the analogy of á-dhvan-ī-t, á-dhvān-ayat. 16; M. 7.

dhvṛ = injure, cp. dhrú (vṛ = ru). 206.

-dhvṛt = injurer, cp. dhrú. 206; M. 42.

dhvṝ = injure, cp. dhū́rv-ati, á-dhūr-ṣ-ata, dhūr-tí, dhur-ā́ where v is lost. 262.

-n = 3 pl. ipf, and the voc. and loc. of -n stems also gets ś before c in the Saṃhitās, other than RV. (where it is inserted only when it is etymologically justified; cp. anuyājā́ṃś ca). M. 69.

naḥ = to us; final s replaced by visarjanīya, but cp. nas kṛ-dhi (Lat. nos) where s is preserved before k-. 304.

ná = not, cp. a- negative particle where a = ṇ (cp. an-). 9; ná : Lat. nĕ, Vedic n represents IE. n. 195; M. 37; when ná is followed by hí 'for' it loses its accent, the two being treated as one word. 290; M. 82; in the available RV. Saṃhitā ná 'not' is contracted with the following vowel, but in the sense of 'iva' it is never contracted, thus meaning also plays a rôle in Vedic saṃdhi. 307; M. 61; cp. nū́ cid. 319; ná loses its accent when it is combined with the particle nú 'certainly not'. M. 82.

ná = like, n is cerebralized after the word (closely connected with ná) having ṛ, r, or ṣ. 191; M. 39.

-nak = cp. naṭ (√naś with an old palatal) k is phonetic before s of the nom. sg.; but the analogy of rā́ṭ, bhrā́ṭ requires only ṭ; k may have come in from those cases where n becomes ṇ, and owing to aversion for having ṭ after ṇ, the ṭ is replaced by k, cp. -dhṛ́k, -dṛ́k. 174.

nák = night: a stem *náś may be assumed like niś-, ni-śī 'to lie down'. 174; cp. náś and niś(ā) where ś does not stand for k. 229; M. 34.

ná-kis = not any one, properly 'no one', later on came to mean (not at all, never), kis is enclitic. M. 81.

nákiṣ ṭám ghnanti = none strike him, Sarvasaṃmataśikṣā (32) prescribes anusvāra for m (instead of its assimilation) when it is followed by a mute, itself followed by a nasal. 333.

nákiṣ ṭanū́ṣu = (RV. VIII. 20. 12) nákis t-; for -ṣ-ṭ- cp níṣ ṭatakṣur. 340; M. 70.

nákiṣ ṭe = nákis te. 166; M. 33.

ná-kīm = none, never; cp. kīm. 289; cp. mā́-kīm. M. 81.

nakt = night, cp. aktú. 9.

nákta = night; cp. nák. 229.

nakta-ka = patch, rag, = laktaka, n stands for l; cp. carmamná for -mlá. 196.

nakta-yā́ = by night, cp. madhyā́, pāpáyā 'evilly'. 279; M. 58.

nakti = night, cp. nák. 229.

nákṣatra = star: nákta, naktán 'night', Gk. νυχτ-, Lat. noct, Germ. Nacht; Vedic kṣ = Xt in Greek. 240; for nák-kṣ- cp. upá(s) stha. M. 74.

nákṣ-anti = they attain; cp. añj-ánti: ā́ñj-an = *aañj-. 51.

nakhá = nail, Vedic aspirate tenuis is original, cp. Gk. ὄνυξ 'nail, talons': Lat. unguis; New Pers. nākhun. 119; M. 22; Vedic na: Gk. ον: Lat. un. 101; nakhá: Gk. ὄνυχ- (Vedic aspirate tenuis: Gk. aspirate tenuis) but Lat.

unguis 'a nail', Ir. ingen, Germ. Nagel, Lith. nãgas, Old Bulg. nogŭtĭ point to an IE. base with aspirate media (gh, which also would give ὄνυχ- in Greek) that may have existed side by side with the one having aspirate tenuis. 123; according to Grassmann, Curtius and Brugmann tenuis aspirate represents here the original media aspirate, but according to Ascoli tenuis aspirate is original here. 123; cp. Śūrpa-ṇakhā. 190.

nakh-ayati = destroys; from *naṣ-ṭa 'perished' like Prakrit ḍakka from Sanskrit daṣ-ṭa. 189.

nakhará = having nails or claw; Lat. ungula 'hoof, claw, talon', Germ. Nagel 'nail'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.

nagha-mārá = name of a plant, but cp. naghā-riṣá. M. 75.

naghā-riṣá = name of a plant; for lengthening cp. ahī-śúva. M. 75.

naghuṣa = name of a person: Vedic náhuṣa; Classical Sanskrit gh in place of Vedic h is a hyper-Sanskritism. 254.

***nazd** = cp. néd-īyas with e = az. 274.

***naźh** = this IIr. form would give √nah in Vedic. 250.

naṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √naś 'reach', just as final ś is changed into ṭ similarly a final old palatal j is changed into cerebral ṭ; the new palatal j interchanges, in such a situation with the guttural. 139; M. 34; cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the endings have been dropped. 174.

-naṭ = reaching, root-stem of √naś, beside -nak with phonetic k before -s of the nom. sg. 174.

naṭ = to act, the n is not changed into ṇ after prá, pári. 189.

naṭ = to dance; cp. √nr̥t, narma, narman. 266.

naṭ-a = actor : √nr̥t 'dance'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r̥. 167.

naḍa = reed : πάρθης 'a tall umbelliferous plant', cerebral ḍ is due to the originally preceding r. 169; naḍa : nadá the equation (by Pischel M. 34;) is uncertain. 173.

nadá = producing sound, √nad; cp. naḍa. 173; M. 34.

nad-dhá = ppt. √nah 'bind'; h does not represent dh here; √nah rather stands for IIr. naźh- (cp. Lat. necto); the ppt. instead of *nāḍhá-, became nad-dhá- through the influence of bad-dhá- from √bandh 'bind'. 250; M. 52.

***nad-bhís** = with grandchildren, beside napā́t; on its analogy are formed ad-bhís, ad-bhyás. 180.

***nád-bhyás** = cp. *nad-bhís. 180; for *nápt-bhyas (weak stem of nápāt) with the elision of p; but cp. nap-su from *napt-su, where t, between p and t, has disappeared. 269; M. 56; nád-bhyas = *nábd-bh- *napt; b as initial in a medial group of consonants has disappeared. 270; M. 56; cp. ad-bhís. M. 36.

***nádh-yati** = the form with dh cannot give náh-yati (with h). 250.

***nanānā** = cp. nāndr̥ *nanānr̥. 181.

***nanānr̥** = cp. nāndr̥. 181; M. 36.

nánān-dr̥ = husband's sister; cp. nān-dr̥. 181; M. 36.

nand = to be pleased, n does not become ṇ after prá, párā, pári. 189.

nápāt = grandson : ápatya, a = n̥. 9; cp. napt-í with the loss of ā. 76; M. 17; nápāt : napt- the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā; it appears in the last syllable of a nominal stem. 80; M. 18; cp. nád-bhis, nád-bhyas. 180; cp. napt-, nád-bhyas, nap-su. 270; M. 56.

***napt** = cp. nápāt the strong stem. 270.

nápt-i = grand-daughter, voc. of napt-í; ī shortened into i due to the shift of accent. 93; M. 15.

napt-í = grand-daughter, Lat. naptis : nápāt, loss of ā as in s-ánti : ás-ti. 76; M. 17.

naptí-s = nom. sg. of naptí-, cp. nápti with short i. 93; the

accentuation of ī, the low grade of yā́, is probably to be explained similarly in feminines like naptī́-s (masc. nápāt); shortened to nápti. M. 15.

***napt-su** = cp. loc. pl. *nap-su : Av. nafsu. 269.

***nap-su** = loc. pl. of napt : nápāt; on its analogy is formed ap-sú beside ad-bhís. 180; t, between p and s, has disappeared, cp. nád-bhyas. 269; M. 56.

***nábd-bhyas** = cp. nád-bhyas where b, as initial of medial consonant group, has disappeared. 270.

nábh-as = cloud, mist, sky, Gk. νέφος OSl. nebo; cp. ámbhas 'water'. 9. cp. nā́bh. 79.

nábh-ya = nave : Lat. umbo 'shield buckle'; na : um ablaut. 100.

nabh-rā́j = cloud-king (and not nab-rā́j); some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of saṃdhi. 327; cp. viś-páti, viśpálā. M. 67.

naṃnam = int. √nam 'bend'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant in the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259; M. 54.

náṃ-nam-ī-ti = 3 sg. int. √nam 'bend'; the ī may be from the short i; cp. ji-gī-vā́ṃs, śvasī-vā́ṃs. 89.

namas-kāra = homage; -as remains before k- in a compound; but cp. itáḥ-pradāna. 341.

namasyà = worthy of obeisance, four-syllabic i.e. -sía; but cp. RV. X. 104. 7 namasyā́ḥ (trisyllabic); there is already a tendency in the RV. to change a final svarita into a final udātta; this udātta is, however, secondary being a substitute for the independent svarita (itself the product of an original udātta). 288.

namasyā́ḥ = trisyllabic, cp. namasyà : namasyá. 289.

namó-bhis = for námas 'obeisance'; in the matter of saṃdhi, case-endings are treated as second member of a compound; cp. ṣaṇ-nā́m. M. 76.

nay-i-tum = to lead, √nī, beside ne-tum; the spelling -ayi- shows that in ne-tṛ́ e stands for ayi (hence ne-tṛ́ dissyllabic). 53.

nár-am = acc. sg. of nṛ́ 'man' : virum, cp. svásār-am. 13.

narī-nṛt-yate = int. √nṛt 'dance', the n (of nṛtyate) is not cerebralized owing to the following ṛ (dissimilation). 188.

nard = roar, to bellow; the n is not cerebralized after prá, pári. 189.

narmá = joke, later narman-, nṛt later naṭ 'to dance'; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Old Norw. snarr 'quick'. 266; M. 56.

narman = cp. narmá. 266.

nalla = a measure of distance, for nalva, ll = lv, a Prakritism. 223.

nalva = cp. nalla. 223.

náva = nine, *néu̯n̥; a = n̥. 9; Gk. *ἐνεα- with the initial e dropped. 100.

náv-a = new, Gk. νέϝος 'new' : nū́t(a)na-; in nú- is found ū in forms, where we should expect guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of av (= o) the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; 267.

nava-jvārá = a new fever; for j as an old palatal cp. jvara. 160.

nava-dhā́ = ninefold, in Buddhist Sanskrit nodhā; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.

návan = cp. náv-a. 267.

náv-iṣṭha = newest; i represents low grade of ya; cp. náv-yas 'newer'. 17; M. 7.

náv-yas = newer, comp. of náv-a; cp. náv-iṣṭha. 17; M. 7.

naś = to be lost; cp. jīva-náṭ. 173; the n is cerebralized after prá. 189; wrongly connected with nák, nákta, nakti (ś does not stand for k). 228.

naṣ-ṭá = ppt. √naś 'perish' : Av. našta, ṣ = ś before the cerebral ṭ. 230; M. 47.

nas = nose, weak form of nắs beside pre-Germanic *náso. 6; cp. pīnasa. 279.

nas = us (pronoun, acc., dat., gen. pl.) invariably enclitic. M. 81; n is cerebralized after a closely connected word having ṛ, r or ṣ. 191.

nas kṛdhi = cp. naḥ kṛdhi, where final s is replaced by visarjanīya. 304; often in external saṃdhi -ās remains. 340.

nas sapátnā = (RV. X. 128. 9) before a simple sibilant final s is (either) assimilated (or it becomes visarjanīya). 342; M. 71.

nah = bind, probably h represents here the old palatal aspirate (źh) because the verb does not offer any form with gh. 248; M. 51; according to Bollensen h represents here kh. 253.

na-hí = not; cp. ná and hí. 290.

nahí tva... invataḥ (RV. I. 10. 8) for the two do not restrain them; cp. hí. M. 82.

náhuṣa = name of a son of Mánu and author of a Ṛgvedic hymn; Pkt. Naghuṣa; h is original, gh later. 134, 254.

náhuṣa = generation, family, √nah 'bind'; cp. Germ. nahe 'near'. 249.

náh-yati = binds, √nah; h does not represent here dh, cp. nad-dhá; √nah rather stands for IIr. naźh-, cp. Lat. necto. 250; M. 52.

nắ-ka = heaven, √nam (?) 15.

nắkra = crocodile, for *nātra (√nam ?), through the interchange of dental with guttural; cp. vacaknu. 136.

***nāḍhá** = the expected ppt. √nah from IIr. naźh (cp. nad-dhá). 250.

nāth = implore, according to Grassmann, Curtius and Burgmann, tenuis aspirate represents here the original media aspirate; but Ascoli holds tenuis aspirate to be original; Bradke shows √nādh to be one of the oldest examples, where, in popular speech, tenuis aspirate got interchanged with media aspirate. 123; n is not cerebralized after prepositions having r. 189.

nā-thá = help: nī-tá, ī, as the final of roots (in -ī) alternates with ai, that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19; on its analogy dh of nắdhamāna and nādhitá interchanges with th in nāthitá, nāth-ate. 123.

nāth-ate = implores, cp. nắdhamāna. 123.

nāthitá = distressed, cp. nādhitá. 123; M. 22.

nādh = seek aid; not from √nam. 15; cp. √nāth. 189.

nắdhamāna = imploring, beside nāth-ate, aspirate media interchanges with an aspirate tenuis, due to the influence of nā-thá 'help'. 123; M. 22.

nādhitá = distressed: nāthitá 'distressed', cp. nắdhamāna. 123; M. 22.

nắnādhī = having varied thoughts; ī changes with iy (not y) before the initial vowels of the case-terminations. 200.

nāndṛ = sister of husband, *nānānṛ, na-nānā a reduplication of the term of endearment. 181.

nāpitá = barber, from *snāpitṛ- in snāp-ayati; forms with and without sibilant are used side by side, without regard to the preceding vowel. 265; nāpitá for *snāpitṛ a Prakritism. 267.

nā̤psu|apa̤ = for nắpsu|apá, in ŚB., before a pause the penultimate syllable is sometimes marked with reduced accent (i.e. two dots below, if the initial syllable after the pause has an udātta) also when the following initial syllable is unaccented. M. 80.

nắbh = cloud (well): nábh-as 'cloud': abh-rá (abh = ṇbh) 'cloud'; ā : a : zero grade. 79; M. 18.

nắbhi = navel, according to metre ā = ää. 49.

nắbhīla = the groin of a woman, with īl from āl. 30.

nắman = name, cp. nắma-bhis and nắmn-ā. 8; Lat. nōmen; Vedic m represents IE. m. 197; M. 37.

nā́ma = nom. sg. of nā́man; according to Bopp with apparent loss of final n; but a = n̥. 303.

nā́ma-bhis = instr. pl. of nā́man; a = n̥. 8; cp. √han: ha-thás. M. 17.

nā́mā = nom. acc. pl. neut. of náman: nā́man, nā́ma (= nā́mn̥), long grade in -ā low grade in -an -a. 80; M. 18; beside nā́mān-i with the case-ending i (= IE. ə); in nā́mā the final n disappears at the pause. 108, 303; such neuter plurals were in origin probably feminine singular collectives. M. 18.

nā́mān-i = nom. acc. neut. pl. of nāman; cp. nā́mā. 108.

nā́mn-ā = instr. sg. of nā́man; sonant nasal (n̥) is reduced to n before a vowel. 8.

nāmbá = cp. āmba, where the initial n has been lost. 263.

nāy-á = leader, cp. nī-tá. M. 19; cp. ne-tŕ̥. M. 19.

nā́ri-bhyas = dat. abl pl. of nā́ri, the only instance where -bhyas is dissyllabic, when preceded by a short vowel (beside átharva-bhyas). 204.

nā rṣāma = nā riṣāma (pr. subj. √riṣ 'be hurt') -rṣ- instead of -riṣ- a hyper-Sanskritism through a dislike for -riṣ- which was considered to be vulgar. 60.

nā́v-am = acc. sg. of náu, beside náu-s, nau-bhís; the change of au into āv before vowels shows that au was a diphthong. 41.

nāv-í = loc. sg. of naú, cp. áśvé where loc. -i has coalesced with the final -a. 36.

nā́s = nose; cp. nas owing to shift of accent. 6.

nā́satya = name of a god: Av. nāəṅhaithya-; y is pronounced as consonantal after a short vowel alike in the Veda and Avestan; after a long vowel it becomes syllabic. 205.

niṃs =to kiss; n is not cerebralized after prá, párā, pári. 189; s is not cerebralized on the analogy of *ninasti. 231; cp. hiṃs-, niṃs-, puṃs-. M. 48.

níḥ ṣadhásthāt = s changes into ṣ M. 50.

niḥ-ṣáhamāṇaḥ = overcoming; initially s changes into ṣ in verbal compounds after the preposition niṣ 'out'. M. 48.

niḥ-ṣṭan = to thunder out; s is cerebralized in Epic, though it is negatived here by Pāṇini. 235.

ní = in, downwards, Gk. ἔνι 'in'; initial a is dropped. cp. va = áva, pi = ápi. 77; M. 11; n is cerebralized after a preposition having r. 189.

nikṣ = to prick; n is not cerebralized after prá, párā, pári. 189.

nikṣ-ati = perforates: níkṣaṇa 'a ladle'; ī: i. 98.

***nigaṇṭhu** = cp. nighaṇṭu and *nirgrantha; th becomes ṭh owing to the preceding r. 276.

ni(r) ghaṇṭa = a collection of words: grantha 'a text'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 167.

nighaṇṭu = glossary: grantha, cp. ni(r) ghaṇṭa. 167, 168, 169; cp. granthí 'knot', where n is not cerebralized before a dental. 187; *nigaṇṭhu from *nirgrantha the aspiration of ṭh gets transferred to g by metathesis. 276.

nicaṅkuṇá = roaring, murmuring (?); the origin of ṇ is obscure. cp. nicumpuṇá and nicāṅkuṇá. 195; M. 40.

ni-cirá = attentive, beside ni-cetŕ̥; ir for i. 22.

ni-cuṅkuṇá = flood: nicumpuṇá; in a few words guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136; M. 25; origin of ṇ obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-cumpuṇá = flood, swell, cp. nicuṅkuṇá. 136; M. 25; in onomatopoetic words an irregular new palatal is found. 153; M. 30; the origin of ṇ obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-cetŕ̥ = attentive, cp. ni-cirá. 22.

nij = wash, j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

nij-úr = scorching; according to Aufrect it is connected with √gr̥̄

'swallow'. cp. jṛ́mbhate. Old Slav. glŭbokŭ 'thief'. 152.

ni-jjhar-a = cp. √kṣar. 241.

***nizḍ-á** = cp. nīḍá and *ni-sd-á. 272.

niṇík = secretly: *nir-ṇay-a; according to Benfey the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r. 192; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

ni-ṇy-á = inner: perhaps from *nirṇaya; cp. niṇík. 192; M 40; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

nítya = constant: Aś. Kālsī nikyam; cp. avadigye for *-di-dy-e. 135.

ni-náy-a = 1 sg. pf. of √nī 'lead': ni-nā́y-a; iyáya: iy-ā́y-a; the guṇa of long ī ū ṝ gives the same ay, āy, av, āv, ar, ār before vowels, which we get from short i, u, ṛ (before vowels), but before consonants from ū ṝ we get ăvi, ări (and not o which we get from short u). 83.

***ninas-ti** = kisses, √niṃs; the absence of ṣ in place of s in √niṃs is due to the analogy of *hi-nás-ti. 231.

ni-nā́y-a = cp. ni-náy-a. 83.

nind = to censure; n is not cerebralized after prá, párā, pári. 189.

nindā́ = censure; cp. mindā́. 18.

nipuṇa = clever, ṇ shows that u stands for ṛ. 21; ni-puṇa: vyāpṛta 'engaged', ṇ is of Prakritic origin, it is due to the originally preceding ṛ (which has now been replaced by u). 192.

ní-bāḍha = dense; cp. bāḍhá *bazḍhá. 275; M. 58.

ni-bṛh = to crush, dash down; √bṛh 'to become big'; (not √vṛh 'tear' M. 36) cp. anu-mluc 'to rise': mluc 'to go to rest', ati-gāh, ud-gāh 'to dive up' but √gāh 'to sink'. 184.

ní-mṛg-ra = attached, √mṛj (with old palatal); guttural g has intruded on the analogy of the new palatal, e.g. vig-rá, yug-van in sva-yúgvan. 161; M. 32.

ni-mégh-amāna = pouring down, 'drenching oneself', pr. pt. √mih 'shed water'; gh is phonetic, since -amāna is IE. -ŏmĕnŏ. 148; M. 29.

ni-mrúc = evening; initial mr is not rare; cp. however, brū = mrū. 182.

ni-yú-t = series, team, √yū 'bind'; with short u instead of long. 94; M. 20.

nír akṣ-ṇu-hi = emasculate, √akṣ, cp. nír-aṣ-ṭa with ṣ for kṣ. 230; M. 47.

nir-añchana = a mark in measurement = ni + ram(i)-; m is added to a, which goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15.

nir ayate = goes out, √i 'go'; cp. nil-ayate. 220.

nír-aṣ-ṭa = emasculated, ppt. √akṣ; ṣ = kṣ before ṭ-. 230; cp. cáṣ-ṭe. M. 47.

nir-á-ṣṭavi-ṣam = 1 sg. iṣ aor. √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; before consonants, the expected ablaut of īv is ayū from eiū (older eiəu-); but instead we get here īv: avi. 91; for the spread of ṣ cp. praty-á-ṣṭīv-am. 236.

nir-aṣṭhīvant = without knee, cp. nir-ṣṭhīv (= ni-ṣṭh-) which ultimately led to forms like ny-aṣṭhīvant (with ni instead of nis). 342.

nir-aṣṭhīv-am = cp. nir aṣṭhaviṣam. 236.

nír-askṛta = 3 sg. root aor. √kṛ + nis 'make' (Pp. akṛta), showing the ṣ as initial perhaps owing to saṃdhi forms with ṣk such as niṣ kuru (AV.). 264; M. 56.

nir-uh-ya = carrying, gd. of √vah; cp. nir-ūh-ya of AB. where long ū is on the analogy of √ūh 'push, remove'. 44.

nir-ūh-ya = carrying, cp. nir-uh-ya. 44.

nír-ṛti = destruction; cp. iraj-, iradh-, irasy- with ra = rṛ; the words nír-ṛti, nir-ṛthá belong to a period later to one during which rṛ became ra. 12.

nirṛthá = destruction; cp. nírṛti. 12.

nír-éṇasaḥ = medial ṇ occasionally appears for n in an accented word after a final r. 191; cp. gór ohéṇa. M. 39.
nír gamāṇi = 1 sg. root aor. subj. √gam 'go', the suffixal n (of sg. subj.) in such a situation is always cerebralized. 189; M. 38.
nirgrantha = cp. nighaṇṭa. 187; cp. nighaṇṭu. 276.
nirjhara(ṇa) = waterfall, a wrong formation on Prakrit ni-jjhara. 164.
***nir-ṇay-a** = cp. niṇy-á, ni-ṇík. 192; M. 46.
nir-ṇíj = purification, adornment, bright garment; preceded by r, the n is cerebralized, 187; M. 39, 74; the initial n of nirṇíj as second member of a compound is not cerebralized (after the first member with ṛ, r or ṣ) owing to the following ṇ (dissimilation). 190.
nir-bhiṇ-ṇa = ppt. √bhid 'burst', nn is cerebralized after a preposition with r; cp. nir-viṇ-ṇa. 190.
nir mārgá = rubbing off, wiping off, √mṛj 'wipe'; (with old palatal) guttural analogical. 161.
nir-mā́rg-uka = drawing off, √mṛj; for the guttural cp. nir-mārg-á. 161.
nir-viṇ-ṇa = disgusted, tired, ppt. of √vid; cp. nir-bhiṇ-ṇa. 190.
nír haṇyāt = opt. √han 'strike'; ṇ replaces n after nír. 189; M. 38.
níl-ayate = hides, ni + √lī but conjugated like nir + √i 'go'; cp. TS. nílāyata like (TS.) palā-y-ata 'went away'; cp. nil-ayate = nir-ayate. (on P. 8. 2. 29). 220.
níl-āyata = went out, like palā-y-ata. 220.
niś = night, for *ni-śī (cp. ní-śi-tā, niśitha, niśītha 'night') is hardly phonetic. 94; cp. ni-śī and nák. 174.
niś(ā) = night, falsely connected with nák, nákta, nakti (ś does not stand for k). 229.
ní-śi-tā = night: ni-śī-tha 'night', √sī 'lie'; change of ī to i owing to the shift of accent from its normal position in a word to its beginning. 94; M. 20.
niśitha = midnight for niśītha, ī metrically shortened. 94.
ni+√śī = lie down, cp. niś-, nák. 174.
niśītha = night : ní-śi-tā. 94; cp. niśitha. 94.
ni-śṛmbh-á = stepping firmly, √śrambh 'to trust'; ra : ṛ, saṃprasāraṇa. ablaut 71; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels, and we should accordingly have *śrabh from IE. *k̑ṛṃbh-. 74.
ni-śvas = to breathe out, for niś śvas with final ś dropped before a ś immediately followed by the semi-vowel v. 342.
ni-ṣaṅgáthi = scabbard; cp. niṣaṅgadhi with original dh. 123; M. 22.
niṣaṅgádhi = scabbard; aspirate media interchanges with aspirate tenuis. 123; M. 22.
ní-ṣaṇ-ṇa = ppt. of √sad 'sit', cp. yájuḥ skannám. 188.
ni-ṣasáttha = thou hast sat down; cp. pári ṣasvaje. M. 49.
ní ṣīda = sit down; initially s changes into ṣ after the preposition in -i or -u. M. 48.
ni-ṣūd = to destroy; the change of s into ṣ (negatived by P.) is observed in Epics. 235.
niṣ-ṭákvarī = (AV.) escaping, running away, √tak 'rush' = nis + ta-. 340; M. 74.
niṣ-ṭatakṣúr = (RV. X. 31. 7) pf. 3 pl. of √takṣ 'fashion' = niś ta-; preceded by i, s becomes ṣ, which changes the following t into ṭ. 340; M. 70.
niṣ-ṭap = to warm up (TS.) with -ṣṭ- = -s + t-. 340.
niṣ-ṭarkyà = to be unscrewed, √tark 'cut open' (√kṛt) = nis+t-. 340.
-niṣṭhā́ = eminent; the initial n of the second member in a compound is not cerebralized after the prior member with ṛ, r, ṣ, owing to the following ṣ. 190; M. 39.

ni-ṣṭhi-ta = ejected; ppt. √ṣṭhīv, with i instead of the expected yū. 91.

ni-ṣnā-ta = versed, √snā; Bollensen's derivation of it from √jñā- IIr. źnā- is wrong. 229.

niṣ-pavaṇa = winnowing; contrary to rule, the n is changed into ṇ after niṣ, cp. niṣ-pāna. 189.

niṣ-pāna = drinking out; after niṣ the cerebralization is forbidden. 189.

níṣ ṣadhásthāt = sadhá + stha 'gathering place', s changes to ṣ after nis. 237.

niṣ-ṣídh = gift, √sādh; i is low grade of ā. 17; n does not become ṇ because a s follows. M. 39.

-niṣ-ṣidh-(van) = gift; cp. -niṣṭhā. 190.

niṣ-ṣṭhīv = √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute a final sibilant is dropped; thus niṣ ṣṭh- became ni ṣṭhīv; this, later on, seems to have been formed with ni (not nis) and this led to forms like ny-aṣṭhīvant from nir-aṣṭhīvant. 342.

ni ṣva = ni suva; 2 sg. ipv. √sū 'urge'; (with v in sv. instead of the regular -uv-). 201.

nís = out; according to Kuhn from *ánis, Gk. ἄνις 'without'; cp. pi = ápi, va = áva. 77; after nís the n of a verbal is cerebralized. 188.

***ni-sd-á** = cp. *niẓḍá and nīḍá. 272.

ni-spṛ́ś = caressing; s does not change to ṣ owing to the following ṛ. 233.

ni-spṛ́ś-e = to caress, cp. ni-spṛ́ś. M. 48.

ni-svarám = without noise (Pp. ni-sv- ?) properly from nis- with elision of final s before a sibilant followed by a semi-vowel; cp. kṛta śrávaḥ. 342; M. 71.

ni-hnu-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √hnu 'to beg pardon'; u has not been lengthened before the initial suffixal y-. 45.

nī = lead, 84, cp. ne-tṛ́: nāy-á; the low grade ī as final of roots, alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants, but in ne-tṛ́ it gives e before a consonant. 90; cp. abhy-ā-nāy-an. 279.

níkṣaṇa = a kind of ladle: viníkṣ-e, nikṣ-ati; ī: i. 98

nīḍ-á = nest; IE *nizdó; ī = iz, before IIr. ẓ. when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of ẓ. 44; M 10; *ni-ẓḍ-á (ẓḍ = s(d) (a) cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; *nizdó, the voiced cerebral ḍ takes the place of d after ẓ (=z=s) 166; M. 33; *niẓḍá for ni-sd-á; when a vowel other than ā̆ preceded, the z was cerebralized and disappeared after cerebralizing the following dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 272; M. 57; cp Pāli niḍḍa, Pkt. neḍḍa; Pkt. ḍḍ(h) stands as a reflex of the older ẓḍ(h). 272; just as s when it is preceded by a vowel other than ā̆ is changed to ṣ, similarly z first changes to IIr. ź and then to ẓ. 275.

nī-tá = led; nā-thá 'help'; ī: āy, ā, cp. nī. 88; ī is graded with ī which appears as āy (in nāy-á) and ā (in nā-thá). M. 19.

nī-nāhá = girth, √nah 'bind', cp nī-víd. M. 75.

nīp-á = low-lying = ni + əp-á; ī stands for i+ā in the compound of ní 'down' with the low grade ə of ā̆p- 'water'. 103; M. 12.

nī́p-ya = lying at the bottom; cp. nīp-á. M 12.

nī́la = dark-coloured; in the oldest parts of the RV., there are a few words containing l, which have no IE. cognates and may therefore be of foreign origin. 217; M. 44.

nī́ḷavat = having dark colour; the reading fluctuates between ḷ and l (in the RV.). M. 53

nī-víd = liturgical invitation; the final vowel of the prepositions is often lengthened in the later Saṃhitās without reference to rhythm. M. 75.

nīhará = mist: snigh- 'to snow', ī : i. 97.
nīhārá = fog; Bopp derives it from snih- 'to moisten'; the etymology is doubtful. 265.
nú = now, cp. nū́-t(a)na-. 92; M. 15; n is cerebralized after a closely connected word with ṛ, r or ṣ. 191; M. 39; cp. náv-a, návan-. 267; cp. na-nú under ná. M. 82.
nú + u = cp. nū́. 320.
-nu = ship, with short u in Classical Sanskrit, but cp. náu from which we should get nū 95.
nud = push, cp. ápa the final of which is lengthened before √nud. 310.
nu-nud-ré = 3 pl. pf. √nud; cp. va-vand-iré. 23.
nū̆ = praise, it has both the ū as well as the guṇa forms. 73.
nū́ = now, beside nū́-t(a)na 'new', ū = üü. 49; the dissyllabic pronunciation is connected with the slurred accent prevailing in the Vedic period. 50, 51; nū́ : náv-a 'new'; in nú is found ū instead of the expected guṇa. 92; nū́ : nú Grassmann and Benfey explain nū́ before vowels as nú+u. 320; ū is the old weak grade vowel of av (= o) the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; cp. kam which comes after it. M. 81.
nū́ cid = never more; according to Kretschmer nū́ = na + u = *nĕ with the fusion of a + u into ū.
nū́-tana = new, cp. nū́ where ū = üü 49; náv-a, in nū́ is found ū where we should expect guṇa. 92; M. 15; an = ṇn before a vowel. 11.
nū́tanair utá = (RV. I. 1. 2) for -nais u-; cp. paribhū́r ási. M. 70.
nū́-tna = present, syncopated from -tana.
nū-nám = now: náv-a; cp. nū́-tana. 92; M. 15.
nū́ ṣthirám = nū́ sthi-; s changes into ṣ owing to the preceding ū. 237; M. 50.
nṛ́ = man: Gk. ἀνηρ but Umbrian ner-; Greek a is a peculiarity here. 79; Jacobi connects índra with nṛ́; cp. Gk. ἀνδρο 'man'. 181.
nṛṇāti = leads; n is cerebralized after ṛ. cp. Dhātupāṭha. 189.
nṛ-ṇā́m = gen. pl. of nṛ́, for nṝṇ-; prosodical evidence proves that long ṝ is represented by the sign for short ṛ in RV. 31; M. 8; beside nṝṇ-. 34; n is changed into ṇ when it is preceded by ṛ. 186; M. 38.
nṛt = dance, cp. naṭ-a. 167; n is not cerebralized after pári. 189; cp. √naṭ 266; initial s is original and dropped in Vedic. M. 56.
nṛpátīva = like two kings = -tī + iva; this is one of the exceptions to the rule which prescribes unchangeability for the dual -ī. 321; M. 65
nṛ-pā́ṇa = giving drink to men; in nominal compounds n is cerebralized where there is r, ṛ or ṣ in the preceding member. 189; M. 39, 74.
nṛ́-pīti = protection of men, √pā; with the ablaut ī : ā. 96.
nṛ́bhir yemāṇā́ḥ = cp. gór óheṇa. 191; M. 39.
nṛ-máṇas = kind to men; cerebralization is less frequent medially, cp. ṛ́ṣi-manas. 190; M. 39, 74.
-nṛmṇa = manhood, manly; preceded by ṛ (nṛ́) the second n is changed into ṇ. 187; the initial n is not cerebralized (after a member with ṛ, r or ṣ) on account of the following ṛ. 190; M. 39.
nṛ-vā́haṇa = conveying men, beside purīṣa-vā́hana; medial n of the second member is cerebralized less frequently. 191; M. 39.
nṛ́-ṣu = among men; Gk. ἀνδρασι, cp. índra : nṛ́. 33; ṣ replaces s. 231; M. 48.
nṝ́ṃḥ pā́tram = (RV. I. 121. 1) cp. nṝ́ṃḥ pāhi. M. 69.
nṝ́ṃḥ pāhi = (RV. VIII. 84. 3) nṝ́n p-; final n, when etymologically = -ns, sometimes becomes -ṃḥ before p-. 331; M. 69.
nṝ́ṁr abhí = nṝ́n a-; final n, if preceded by a long ṝ, becomes

-ṝṁr within a Pāda in the RV.; this saṃdhi was caused by the n having been originally followed by s. 330; M. 68.

nṝṁṣ pāhi = visarjanīya changes into ṣ before p-. 231.

nṝṁs pāhi = (in MS.) for nṝṁḥ p- elsewhere. 332.

***neid** = cp. néd.

nekṣaṇa = (AV.) a kind of ladle = níkṣaṇa (in RV.) is due to the influence of mékṣaṇa 'a wooden stick or spoon'. 98.

ne-tum = to lead, cp. nay-i-tum. 53.

ne-tṛ́ = leader, distraction in diphthong e, though not justified etymologically. 51; M. 13; e stands for ayi (= *nayitṛ́) hence dissyllabic, as is shown by nayitum beside ne-tum. 53; ī is graded with e and not with ā (as expected before consonants). M. 19.

netṛ-ṇā́m = of leaders; with short ṛ in TS., elsewhere with long ṝ. 34.

néd = ná + íd = IE. *neid, contraction. 315.

néd-iṣṭha = nearest; Av. nazdišta, e = az. 37; M. 9, 57.

néd-īyas = nearer, cp. néd-iṣṭha 37; : Av. nazdyo- M. 9; Benfey takes media for media aspirate. 130; *nazd-, e = az (with the loss of sibilant); IIr. zd here goes back to IE. dzd on account of Osc. and Umbrian nessimo-. 274.

naighaṇṭuka = incidentally mentioned. cp. nir-ghaṇṭa. 167.

naiyyagrodha = made of Indian fig-tree, beside naiy-; ai was pronounced as a diphthong ai (not āi) as is shown by pronouncing and writing ai, ay, ayi, aiy for ai. 40.

naiyyamika = firm; for naiya-. 40.

(a)nai-ṣṭa = 2 pl. s aor. √nī 'lead', the root √nī when graded with ai should give ā before consonants and we should, accordingly have *nā-sta; nai-ṣṭa, etc. are formed on the analogy of a-jai-ṣ-ma (√ji with short i). 88; M. 18.

nāʒu = nau; the protraction of e, o is twofold (1) āʒi, āʒu, (2) eʒ, oʒ. 299.

nau = (pronoun, du. acc. dat. gen.) us two; invariably enclitic. M. 81.

náu = ship, cp. -nu 95.

naubhís = with ships, beside nā́vam; that au is the etymological representation of āu is shown by its change into āv before vowels. 41.

náu-s = nom. sg. of náu, cp. nāv-í. 36; beside nā́vam, for au=āu=āv cp. nau-bhís. 41; according to Bechtel au here is original; in his opinion IE. ōu̯ becomes ō before every consonant (and not only before labials as is held by Schulze). 106.

ny = in SV. gānas ny (preceding vowels) is given as niy. 322.

nyak = bent down; -ni + ac, cp. nyat. 328.

nyat = nyak; with interchange of dental with guttural. 328.

ny-a-śvas-at = 3 sg. ipf. √śvas 'breathe' = ni + aś- from ni + √śvas; originally nis + śvas (with final s dropped before ś followed by a semi-vowel). 342.

ny-á-ṣadāma = 1 pl. a aor. √sad 'sit'; preceded by a preposition in -i or -is the s changes into ṣ although there be intervention of a. 235.

ny-á-sīd-at = ipf. √sad; in RV. s regularly remains unchanged when the augment intervenes between a preposition ending in i and the initial s of a root. 235; M. 49.

ny-aṣṭhīvant = cp. nir-aṣṭhīvant and niṣ-ṣṭhīv = ni-ṣṭhīv. 342.

ny àsādi = ps. aor. √sad 'sit'; cp. ny-á-sīd-at. 235.

ny-asīvyat = ipf. √sīv 'sew'; cp. ny-àsādi. 235.

ny-asī-ṣ-iv-at = 3 sg. aor. √sīv, cp. nyàsādi. 235.

ny-á-sthā-t = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; cp. ny-á-sīdat. M. 49.

ny-òk-as = comfortable, domestic; a guttural appears before the suffix -as (which requires a palatal, cp. ój-as) though there is such a

root as √uc beside the word. 151; M. 29.

ny-ogh-as = streaming; before the suffixal -as the palatal generally appears, as it is for the most part phonetically required; the guttural, however, prevailed in -ny-ogh-as- as there was no corresponding verb with palatal beside the word. 151; M. 29.

-nv- = nu + a-, fifth class sign before a-, v is consonantal here and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.

n-vaí = now, indeed = nu-vaí, u disappears, in some cases, before v. 59.

pak-vá = ripe, ppt. of √pac 'cook'; in nominal derivation the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.

pákṣman = eye-lash; kṣ = ś + s (and not k + s), cp. Av. pašnem (in Av. š represents ś + s but khš = k + s). 134; M 25.

paṅktí = cp. paṅtí. 269.

paṅtí = a particular metre; k has disappeared between a nasal and a mute. 269; M. 56.

pac-atá = cooked (= IE. -ĕtŏ); guttural is palatalized before a = e. 151; M 30.

pác-ati = cooks; before the ă of the thematic verbal endings, the final of the root (with guttural as final) appears as a palatal, which though phonetic in about the same degree as the guttural, has prevailed, cp. pác-āmi, where the expected phonetic form is *pák-āmi. 147; M. 28.

pac-anti = they cook, cp. pác-ati. 147; M. 28.

pác-asi = cookest, cp. pác-ati. 147; M. 28.

pác-ā-mi = I cook; -āmi = *ōmi, expected *pák-āmi. 147; M. 28.

pac-chás = by foot = pat + śás; the fact that after a mute ch takes the place of ś shows that ch is allied to ś; unlike j and h, ch belongs exclusively to the old palatal series, for it does not interchange with the guttural kh. 154.

paj = be rigid, cp. ápa-pāpaje. RV. X. 105. 3. 161.

pa-jjhar-a = cp. √kṣar. 241.

paj-rá = fat, beside pā́-paj-e; ā : a; a is due to the shift of accent. 6; cp. Gk. πήγνυμι 'to be solid'; j, an old palatal is the media of ś; it is so recognized when it occurs before sounds which do not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

pajr-iyá = name of a person; with -iya (not -ya). 200.

páñca = five; Gk. πέντε, Lat. quinque; k becomes c owing to the following e. 144; M 27.

pañcāla = name of a people; Gk. πάσσαλοι, Παζάλοι; the representation of Indian c by s or ζ in Greek shows that c was pronounced as a combination of t and š. 137; M 25.

pañcā-śát = fifty; -śát = -dk̑n̥t-: dék̑m̥ 'ten'. 77.

páñcaudana = prepared with five-fold pulp of mashed grain; in old texts (cp. AV.) -a + od- is always -aud- the elision of -a before odana often takes place, cp. māṃsod-. 320; M. 64.

paṭ = fly: pat; cerebral is due to Prakritism. 173.

paṭa = cloth; Old Slav. platŭ 'pallium'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l 170.

paṭ-ati = splits; for cerebralization cp. paṭala. 170; cp. paṭala and sphaṭita both (with and without the initial sibilant) used side by side. 265.

paṭala = section; Germ. spalten 'to split'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170; cp. Classical Skt. sphāṭita, Germ. spalten with initial sibilant. 265.

paṭu = sharp; Gk. πλατύς 'saline'; cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

paṭṭana = a town: pattana; the origin of the cerebral is unknown. 173.

paṭh = learn, √prath 'spread'; ṭh is due to the originally preceding r (though there is intervention of a). 168; paṭh: Gk. πλατύς 'broad'; cerebralization due to the originally preceding l. 169; it

is connected with Goth. frathjan 'to understand' (according to Fröhde). 169; paṭh: prath. 171.

paṭh-ati=learns: prath-ati'spreads', prath-ate 'becomes known', cp. √paṭh. 167.

paḍ=fly: pat; a Prakritism. 173.

páḍ-gr̥bh-i = name of a demon or of a man; the cerebral ḍ (in place of the dental d) is due to paḍ-bhís 'with cords' where the ḍ (for ṣ = ś) is phonetic. 172; M. 34.

páḍ-bīśa = fetter; derived from paś 'cord', √paś 'bind', hence cerebral ḍ is phonetic. 166; on its analogy are formed paḍ-bhís 'with feet' and páḍ-gr̥bhi. 172; M. 34; the cerebral appears as final in the first member of a compound. 174; cp. páḍ-vīśa with older v. 183; M. 36; cp. viś-páti, viś-pátnī, where old phonetic combination appears. M. 73.

paḍ-bhís = with feet; from pád, formed on the analogy of paḍ-bhis from paś 'cord', 'look' (where the cerebral is phonetic). 166, 172; M. 34.

paḍ-bhís = with looks, or cords: páś; ẓ becomes ḍ before voiced mutes other than dentals (ẓ = ṣ = ś); cp. paḍ-bhís 'with feet'. 172; M. 57; a cerebral appears in place of the old palatal before the suffixal bh-. 175; M. 35; cp. spaś 'spy' and páś-yati; forms with or without the initial sibilant are used. 265; before voiced mutes (other than dentals) ẓ becomes ḍ (like z becoming d in madgú). 273.

paḍ-viṃśa = cp. páḍ-bīśa. 172.

páḍ-vīśa = cp. páḍ-bīśa. 172; M. 34, the reading with v is older cp. Lat. vincire. 183; M. 36.

paṇ = purchase; Gk. πέρνημι 'to sell'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r. 193; M. 39; √paṇ: Lith. pèlnas 'reward'; cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l yet found in Lithuanian equation. 194; Pischel connects it with √pan 'praise' explaining the ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 195; different theories about ṇ have been proposed, none is free from difficulties. 195.

paṇí = a demon, a niggardly person; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

paṇíbhir vīyámāṇaḥ = cp. gór óhena. (RV. I. 180. 5) M. 39.

paṇíṁr hatam = (RV. I. 184. 2) strike the paṇis = paṇín h-; before y, r, v, h final n remains unchanged; but -ān, -īn, -ūn sometimes become -āṁ, -īṁr, -ūṁr as before vowels. 332; M. 69.

paṇḍa = eunuch: baṇḍá 'mutilated, maimed', with tenuis in place of the older media. 116.

paṇya-striy-am =acc. sg. of paṇya-strī 'a prostitute'; ī becomes iy (and not y). 198.

pat = fly; weak form pt in pa-pt-imá, cp. sazd from √sad. 37; cp. √paṭ, paḍ. 173.

pat-ati =flies; Pkt. paḍaï, paḍa- for pata- is due to the analogy of words like paḍi = prati where the word begins with pra with a change of the dental into cerebral. 156.

pat-ana = fall; Pkt. paḍaṇa, cp. pat-ati. 156.

pát-anti = they fly, fall; cp. pa-pt-úr (with pt = pat). M. 17.

patākā = flag; Pkt. paḍāyā, for ḍ cp. pat-ati. 156.

páti = lord; Gk. πόσις 'husband'; Ved. a = o in Gk. 4.

pátī = nom. acc. du. of páti = páti + ā; ī = i + ā, cp. r̥tvíy-ā. 104; M. 12.

pátir dán = lord of the house = dám-s (gen. sg. of dám); n regularly appears for m, when radically final it is followed by a suffixal s (or t). 196.

pattana = cp. paṭṭana. 173.

pát-tum = to fall = pad + t-, Lat. pessum; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 177.

pátniy ácchā = cp. pátṅy á-. 322.

pátnī = wife; on the basis of pátnī Collitz limits the change of tn into kn to the unaccented syllables. 136.

pátnīvatas kṛdhi = (RV. I. 14. 7) make them possessed of wives; often in external saṃdhi s remains. M. 71.

pátny ácchā = pátnī á-; y is to be read as iy. 322.

path = path, way; cp. pánthā, a = ṇ. 9; path : Av. path- Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; path : Gk. πόντος 'the sea', πάτος 'path'; Vedic tenuis aspirate is supported by the Avestan th against the Greek tenuis. 121; path : Av. path, Vedic th is represented by th in Avestan but in panthān : Av. pantān, Vedic th is represented by t in Avestan on account of the preceding n. 121.

pathí = path; weak stem of pánthā; a = ṇ. 9; a = a + nasal. M. 7.

pad = to be ruined : Pkt. paḍ-, for ḍ cp. pat-ati. 156.

pád = foot; cp. Av. pazd and ped-ú. 274.

pad-á = place; cp. pi-bd-aná where b = p. 181; M. 36.

pad-ā́ = by foot; pā́d 'foot', Lat. pĕd; a does not disappear. 77.

pad-í = loc. sg. of pā́d, cp. pad-ā́. 77.

pad-ē = nom. acc. du. neu. of padá 'foot'; e = a + ī; cp. vácas-ī 'two words'. 36; M. 9, 12.

pád-yate = he goes, cp. pi-bd-aná 'standing firm' with bd = pad. M. 17.

pad-lava = cp. pallava. 223.

pādviṃśa = fetter : páḍbīśa, cp. páḍvīśá. 183.

pan = praise, cp. √paṇ 'to trade' with Pischel's explanation of the cerebral. 195.

pání-phaṇ-at = int. pt. √phaṇ 'spring', before a labial only n can stand and no other nasal. 185; for the cerebral ṇ cp. √phaṇ. 192.

pánthā = path, cp. path- and pathí- with Gk. πάτος : πόντος. 9; with ā in nom. sg. 106; ā = IE. ō from ōi̯. 107; Bartholomae discusses those passages where its ā is not contracted with the initial vowel of the following word. 314; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, scholars derived Indian tenuis aspirates from tenuis under the influence of the neighbouring mutes; in pánthān the tenuis aspirate was held to be due to the nasal. 122; cp. pánthām. 305.

pánthām = acc. sg. of pánthā; according to metre ā = ää. 49; Av. pantām, ā = ää 50; loss of the medial n on the analogy of śvā́ (=śvā́n, cp. śvā́n-am) 109; n dropped or contracted? 305.

pánthās = nom. pl. of pánthā; according to metre ā=ää. 49.

pa-p-áthur = 2 du. pf. √pā 'drink'; expected *pa-p(i)yath- because ī = iy before vowels. 87.

pa-pā-tha = 2 sg. pf. √pā 'drink'; cp. pāy-áyati with āy before vowels. 104.

pa-p-ur = 3 pl. pf. √pā 'drink', instead of the expected *pa-p(i)y-ur, because the low grade vowel gives iy before vowels. 87.

pa-p-áu = has drunk, instead of *pa-pā́y-a. 87.

pa-pt-imá = 1 pl. pf. √pat 'fall'; in low grade syllable a disappears. 29; M. 17; cp. s-ánti : ás-ti. 76.

pa-pt-ivā́ṃs = pf. pt. √pat; cp. pa-pt-imá. 76; M. 17.

pa-pt-úr = 3 pl. pf. √pat. 76; M. 17.

pam-phul-yate = int. of √phul 'bloom'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

pa-prácch-a = 3 sg. pf. √pracch 'ask', beside pṛṣ-ṭá; just as here ra form is normal and ṛ secondary, similarly in dṛṣ-ṭá : da-dárś-a, ar form is normal and ṛ form secondary. 62.

payaḥ upavasanānām = cp. payopa-. 317.

payopavasanānām = Pat. on P. 6. 3. 109 for payaḥ up- with irregular contraction. 317.

payoṣṇī = name of a river = payas + uṣṇī; contraction irregular. 317.

par(i) = fill : prā; ablaut rā : ar(i). 101.

páraḥ-paraḥ = always without; for -aḥ. instead of the expected -aṣ cp. pūrvaḥ-pūrvaḥ. 341; M. 71.

paráḥ-prasravaṇa = streaming forth, √sru; final s becomes visarjanīya (or upadhmānīya) before labials (in compounds, however, -as is regular). M. 71.

parama-niy-as = nom. pl. of parama-nī 'the highest leader', ī changes into iy (and not into y as in grāma-ṇy-àu). 198.

paraśú = axe (in AV.) for párśu (in TS.); may be an ancient scribal error. 56; the expected svarabhakti vowel is i, a comes in under the influence of the preceding a. 57, 101; : Gk. πέλεχυς 'axe', Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42; the evidence of Prakrit ph seems to point to the loss of the initial s (p = sp). 266; M. 56.

páras = beyond, cp. páro diváḥ and avó astu. 335.

parás-tāt = beyond; preceded by ā̆, final s always remains. 339.

paras-para = one another; instructive is the use of paras (nom. sg.) with oblique cases. 341.

paras-pā́ = far protecting; ā̆s remains regularly in compounds (s does not become visarjanīya or upadhmānīya). M. 71.

párā = off; after this the n of a verbal is changed into ṇ. 188.

parā-kā́t = from a distance; in the suffix -ká the guttural regularly appears, even when the suffix is accented in ablative. 152; M. 30.

parā-cá = turned away, cp. uc-cá 'high' with double cc based on assimilation. 111.

parā-cáis = aside; in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears (cp. ápā-ka 'coming from afar') except when the suffix being attached to an unaccented preposition, is itself accented. 152; cp. uc-cā́. M. 30.

parā-ṇúd-e = to push away; dat. inf. of √nud; cp. párā. 189; M. 38.

parāhna = afternoon, beside the Vedic aparāhṇá with ṇ. 190.

pári = round; Gk. παραί (for παρά 'from the side of', 'near', 'beyond, further') : πέρα with the ablaut ai : i. 64; cp. Gk. πέρι 'round about' from παραί, IE. *pr̥raí; Ved. i : Gk. ai. 65; after this the n of a verbal is changed into ṇ. 188; cp. Gk. πέρι, Vedic r corresponds to the IE. r. 209; √pr̥̄ with r (= r̥) before a vowel. 209; cp. √kr̥ which shows s to be its initial after pári (cp. pari-ṣkā́r-a 'ornament'). 264.

pári + itá(ḥ) + u = cp. párītó ṣiñcata. 342.

parikṣavá = cp. paricchavá. 158.

pari-kṣít = cp. paricchít. 158.

paricchavá = sneezing : parikṣavá; ch = kṣ, a Prakritism. 158.

paricchít = inhabitant of the neighbouring district : pari-kṣít, ch = kṣ a Prakritism. 158.

pari-kkhid-ate = presses; doubling of k. M. 21.

pári-jman = round the course; if jmán be derived from √aj then the a (ablaut) series offers zero grade here (√gam Grass.). 79.

pári nakṣati = reaches round; n is not replaced by ṇ owing to the following kṣ. 187, 189; M. 38.

pari-ṇi-naṃ-sù = desid. √nam 'bend'; preceded by r, n is not cerebralized if there is intervention of a cerebral; cp. however prāṇiniṣ-ati. 187.

pári ṇetā́..viśat = n is cerebralized after pári (closely connected with netā́). 191, 306.

paridhīm̐r áti = paridhīn áti; final n, if it is preceded by long ī, becomes m̐r within a pāda in the RV.; this saṃdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s. 330; M. 68.

pari-pāṇa = drink (protection ?), √pā 'drink, protect'; in nominal compounds n is less frequently cerebralized. 189; M. 39.

pari-pā́na = protection, drink, cp. above. 189; M. 39, 74.

pári bbhuja = doubling in TS. unmotived. 112; M. 21.

pari-bhugna = bent, ppt. of √bhuj 'bend', cp. pari-pāna. 190.

pari-bhúv-as = nom. pl. of pari-bhū́ 'surrounding', for the contrary cp. khala-pv-as. 198, 200.

paribhū́r ási = (RV. I. 1. 4) for -bhūs a-; final s after all vowels except ā̆ assumes its varied form r before all vowels and voiced consonants. M. 70.

***pari-maḍa** = cp. pari-mala. 222.

pari-mamn-ā́thĕ asmā́n = (RV. VII. 93. 6) 2 du. pf. √man 'think', 'you two have despised us'; under the influence of the nom. du. -e the verbal du. -e of the 2, 3 pr. pf. mid. became uncontractable; this -e is nearly always prosodically shortened. 325; M. 66.

pari-mala=good smell, √mṛḍ; from *pari-maḍa *pari-mṛd-a; occasionally l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels 222.

pari-vṛḍha=surrounded, ppt √vṛh 'tear'; *pari-vṝḍha; Pāli paribbūḷha indicates the correct Sanskrit form with long ṝ. 32; from √bṛh or √barh 'be firm': pari-vraḍh-īyas formed on the analogy of prath-īyas práthas 71; 'great' √bṛh, the form with b is older (and the one with v younger). 183; 'extended' √bṛh (with h representing the old palatal aspirate = źh), dh = h+t (= *ẓḍh). 247.

pari-vyáy-aṇa = covering, √vyā 'envelope'; a in ablaut with ā. 5.

pari-vraḍh-īyas = superior, √bṛh 'be great'; is formed on the analogy of prath-īyas, práthas 71.

pari-vrāṭ = wandering, mendicant, √vraj 'go'; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh, or by a cerebral which appears either as a final or before a mute. 160.

pari-ṣát = assembly, √sad 'sit'; cp. parṣát with -rṣ- (for -riṣ) a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

pári-ṣanti = cp. pári santi. 234; M. 48.

pári ṣa-svaj-āte = 3 du. mid. pf. √svaj 'embrace'; s changes into ṣ after pári. 235; M. 49.

pári ṣa-svaj-e = has embraced, cp. above. 235; M. 49; when a reduplicative syllable containing ā̆ intervenes between a preposition ending in -i and an initial radical s-, the latter always remains unchanged in the RV. M. 49.

pari-ṣkand-á = a foster child, one nourished by a stranger; the change of s into ṣ is optional. 234.

pari ṣkṛ-ṇv-anti = 3 pl. pr. √kṛ 'make'; √kṛ shows the sibilant as initial after pári (and sám) pári ṣkṛta. M. 55; adorned, cp. above. M. 55.

pári sani-ṣvaṇ-at = intv. subj. of √svan 'sound'; initial s does not change into ṣ owing to a dislike of repeated ṣ. 234; M. 48.

pári santi = beside pári ṣanti; cp. abhí ṣanti. 234; M. 48.

pári santu = let them be round, cp. abhí santi. 234; M. 48.

pari-sādh = to subdue, overcome; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

pari-skand = to leap round; P. prescribes option of ṣ. 234.

pari-skand-a = eastern Bharatas use s, while in the west there is option of ṣ. 234.

pári-sruta = flowed round, √sru 'flow'; s remains unchanged when followed by r. 233; M. 48.

pari-hi-nó-mi = I impel round; n is not cerebralized, but cp. prá hi-ṇo-mi; cerebralization fluctuates. M. 38.

pári-hṇu-ta=denied, √hnu 'hide'; medial n is cerebralized after pári. 189; M. 38, 74.

parī-ṇáh=enclosure, √nah 'bind'; with ṇ beside akṣā-náh with n. 190; M. 39; h does not represent dh in spite of nad-dhá with which are connected (according to P.-sūtras and commentators) upā-nat-ka, apā-nat, parī-ṇat. 250; in derivatives from verbs compounded with prepositions containing r, the n of the root is cerebralized. M. 74.

párītó ṣiñcata=(RV. IX. 107. 1 Pp. pári itáḥ s-) with -o for-as; more

probable is pári+itá(ḥ)+u. 342; cp. adó pito. M. 71.

párī-t-ta = given up; ppt. √dā 'give'; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the past participle of √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.

párī-t-ti = giving up, √dā 'give'; the low grade vowel has disappeared (in substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'). 82.

párīnas = full, √pṝ; introduction of ī before n is unmotived. 57.

páruḥ-paruḥ = joint by joint; in āmreḍita compound, the first member retains its pause form (ie -ḥ) if the second member has no sibilant; doubtless due to a desire to change the word as litle as possible. 341; M. 71.

párucchepa = name of a person; according to BR. = páruṣ + śépa 'tail'. 157.

parut = last year = para + vat. 69; parut: -vatsará 'year' (para + vat = parut) va: u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

paruṣá = harsh, knotty; Prakrit ph- points out to the loss of the initial s-. 266; M. 56.

páruṣaḥ-paruṣah = from every knot, cp. páruḥ-paruḥ. 341; M. 71.

páruṣaḥ-paruṣas pári = (VS.) with -aḥ in the first member, but -as in the second. 341.

páruṣ-parur = (AV. and TS.) joint by joint, with ṣ as final of the first member and -r (= z̦) in the second against páruḥ-paruḥ 341; M. 71.

páro diváḥ = beyond the heaven; on its analogy is formed avó astu with the original r treated like s. 335; M. 72.

parjánya = cloud, connected with pārijāta; derived from IE. *perg-. 57; Lith. perkunas, Vedic media stands for IE. tenuis (?). 116.

parṇá = wing: OHG. Varn 'fern'; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Lith. spar̃nas 'wing'. 266; M. 56.

parṇ-yà = relating to leaves; -ya and not -iya after a group of consonants. 201.

par-phar-at = int. √phar 'scatter', *phar-phar-at; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; cp. √phaṇ with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.

pary-áṣasvajat = 3 sg. ppf. √svaj 'embrace'; preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -is, the s of √svaj changes into ṣ although there is intervention of a (on the analogy of pári ṣasvaj(āt)e). 235; M. 49.

pary-asta = thrown around, cp. Pkt. palhattha, pallattha and pallaṭṭa. 255.

par-yāṇa = saddle = pari-yāṇa; i disappears before y (perhaps after conversion into a semi-vowel). 59.

pary-ā-ṇaddha = tied up, √nah 'bind'; for ṇ cp. parī-ṇáh. M. 74.

pary-ā́ nahyati = binds round; cerebralization is absent without any dissimilating cause. 189.

pary-ānta = circumference; lengthening of a before nasal is due to provincialism. 43.

pary-uhyámānā = being carried, round, being led home; pps. √vah; in nominal compounds n is cerebralized less regularly; cp. prohyámāṇaḥ. 189; M. 74.

pary-uhyamāṇa = beside pary-uhyamāna. M. 39.

páry-ūrṇuv-ī-ta = 3 sg. opt. mid. √vṝ 'cover' with uv (in AV.) beside aporṇv-ī-ta with v (in TS.). 202.

párśur = sickle (in TS.), but páraśu (in AV.) with svarabhakti may be an ancient scribal error. 56, 101.

párśu = rib, cp. prásti beside pṛṣṭí. 213, 230; cp. drā́ṣṭum. M. 43.

***parś-ti** = cp. prāṣṭi. 235.

parṣát = assembly, beside pariṣát; -rṣ- a hyper-Sanskritism for -riṣ- due to the desire to avoid -riṣ- (considered to be a Prakritism) for -rṣ- (considered as good Sanskrit). 60.

pala = straw, cp. palāla and √phal. 265.

palava = a basket for catching fish, beside plava; with the svarabhakti vowel actually written. 58.
palā-y-ata = 3 pl. mid. ipf. √i 'go' (= parā-i-), cp. ni-lāyata. 220; M. 45.
palāla = straw; Grassmann derives it from √phal = sphal 'to split'. 265.
palā̆va = chaff, cp. palava and palva. 58; in the later Saṃhitās Vedic l represents IE. l in this word; cp. Lat. palea 'straw'. 218; M. 44.
palāśá = foliage; Lat. palea 'straw'; cp. palā̆va. 218.
pálikni = grey, fem. of palitá; the guttural stands here for the dental. 136; M. 25.
paligha = door-fastener, beside pári: Gk. πέρι; Classical Skt. l = IE. r. 220.
palitá = grey, cp. páliknī. 136; cp. pāṇḍú with a cerebral due to the originally preceding l. 170; Gk. πελιδνός 'livid'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek. 218; M. 44.
paliyoga = yoking round ?, pári: Gk. πέρι, Classical Sanskrit l stands for IE. r. 220.
palpūláyate = washes; Lat. pūrare purus 'clean', also Gk. πῦρ 'fire, 'lightning'; in the later Saṃhitās the use of l (= IE. r) extends further than in RV. 220.
palyaṅka = bed, bedstead, beside pári: Gk. πέρι; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.
paly-aṅgayate = causes to go round = pari+aṅga-; for Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r cp. paly-aṅka. 220.
paly-ā-ṇayati = saddles = pari+ā-√nī, cp. paly-aṅka. 220.
pallaṭṭa=cp. palhattha, pallattha= pary-asta. 255.
pallattha = cp. palhattha where h has taken place of the second l. 255.
pallala = a pond, for palvala with ll in place of lv, a Prakritism. 223.
pallava = leaf, has no connection with phála 'fruit'. 122, = pad+lava with ll in place of dl. 223.
palvala = a pond, cp. palvalyà. 218; cp. pallala. 223.
palvalyà = palustris 'marshy', Lat. palus; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218.
palhattha = thrown around = Skt. pary-asta. 255.
pav-iṣṭa = 3 sg. iṣ aor. inj. √pū 'purify': a-pāvi-ṣ-ur; the guṇa of ū is ā̆vi before consonants while that of the short u is o. 84; M. 15.
pavī-nasá = having a nose like a spear-head; for lengthening cp. ahī-śúva. M. 75.
paś = bind, cp. páḍ-bīśa 'fetter' for páś-b-. M. 73.
páś = cord, look, cp. paḍ-bhís and pā́ś-a. 172; cp. páḍ-bīśa. 174; cp. paḍ-bhís where ẓ becomes ḍ before bh. 273.
paś-ú = animal; Lat. pecus 'cattle' as collective; a (= IE. e) does not disappear, although the accent is shifted on to u. 77.
paś-cā́ = behind; in the suffix -ka the guttural regularly appears (cp. ápā-ka) except when the suffix being attached to an unaccented preposition, is itself accented; 152; 156; M. 30; *postqwē; t has disappeared between a sibilant and c, cp. Lat. post. 269; M. 56.
paś-cā́t = behind; for the palatal c cp. paś-cā́. 152; M. 30;: Pāli pacchā; śc = cch like st = tth and ṣp = pph; this shows that ch is an aspirate of c. 154; ś stands for s, cp. paścā́t, paścā́tāt: Av. paskāt, pasca. 227; M. 46.
paścā́tāt = behind, ś = s. 227; M. 46.
paścimá = hinder, formed on the analogy of agr-imá. 19.
páś-yati = sees; Lat. specio 'to look', cp. √chid: Gk. σχίζω 'to split', where s has disappeared in Vedic. 157; M. 56; cp. spaś 'spy'; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.
***paṣṭha** = cp. praṣṭha 'standing in front' = pra + √sthā 235; ṣ,

after a, goes back to IE. r̥s, cp. pr̥ṣṭhá 'back'. 238.

paṣṭhavā̆ṭ = nom. sg. of paṣṭhavā́h 'a bull four years old'; for the cerebral ṭ (instead of the phonetic k before the suffixal s) cp. rā̆ṭ, bhrā̆ṭ, spáṭ. 173; cp. paṣṭhavā̆t. 180; M. 34.

paṣṭhavā̆t = nom. sg. of paṣṭha-vā́h, 'a bull, four years old'; the dental t in place of the cerebral ṭ is due to dissimilation. 180; M. 36.

paṣṭhavā̆h = young bull, cp. praṣ-ṭha. 235; cerebral ṣ is found after ā̆, representing an early Prakritic change in which aṣ is based on r̥ṣ and āṣ on arṣ. 238; M. 48.

paṣṭhauhī́ = young cow; cp. paṣṭha-vā́h. 238; M. 48.

pa-spárś-a = 3 sg. pf. of √spr̥ś 'touch'; according to Osthoff this goes back to the older *spa-spárś-a where the initial aspiration is lost by dissimilation. 267; M. 55.

pa-spaś-é = 3 sg. pf. √spaś 'see', cp. paśyáti without the initial sibilant. 265; M. 56.

pahlava = name of a folk, an Iranian name taken in Sanskrit; h was pronounced as a breathing sound. 243.

pāṅsu = dust; √paṃs 'destroy'; some of the inscriptions use ṅ in place of anusvāra before s. 185.

pāṃsurá = dusty, with r in Vedic beside pāṃsulá found in the SV. 215; M. 44.

pāṃsulá = cp. pāṃsurá. 215; M. 44.

pā = drink; according to Johansson √pā has the ablaut ā : ə on account of the present píbati and not ī: ai (= āy before vowels but ā before consonants). 87; the cognate languages agree in -ā (-āy), cp. Gk. πῶ-μα 'a drink', πώ-νω, Lat. pō-tus 'a drink' from IE. *pō(i). 105.

pā = protect; Schulze connects it (like √pā 'drink') with -ī, which is graded with ai (giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; Bartholomae equates √pā with *spā on the basis of vánas-páti. 265.

pāṇí = hand, √pr̥, *parṇi, with compensatory lengthening of a for the loss of r 45; cp. Gk. παλάμη 'the palm', cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l). 193; M. 39.

pāṇḍu = name of a person: Gk. πανδίων, Ind. ḍ : - Gk. δ but in gaṇḍa: Gk. κορύ-γαζα, Ind. ḍ = Gk. ρ which shows that ḍ was pronounced in the same place of articulation in which r was pronounced. 165.

pāṇḍú = whitish yellow: palitá 'grey'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

pātā̆ = cp. pātā. 312.

pā́-tave = dat. inf. √pā 'drink' (pai): pāy-áyati: pī-tá; cp. a-pā-t. 88; M. 19; pā (= pai) has ā before consonants but āy before vowels (pāy-ána); cp. saṃ-pra-dā́y-am where y is analogical. 208; cp. á-dhā-y-i. M. 41.

pātā = 2 pl. root aor. ipv. √pā 'drink'; metrically lengthened before the short syllable of the following word, otherwise pāta. 312.

pā́ti = protects, cp. pā́nti *pā+anti; ā is dissyllabic on the model of ad-ánti. 51.

pā́tr-iya = worthy of meal, beside pātr-ya. 199.

pātr-ya = cp. pā́tr-iya and pítrya Gk. πάτριος, Lat. patrius. 199.

pā̆thas = place, with ā from nasal, cp. pánthān-; see pra-māth-a: manthi. 15; pā́th-as: path (i): pánthan-, the vr̥ddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā; it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

pāthena = the sign of the zodiac virgo: Gk. παρθένος; in reproducing Greek words in their language Indians used tenuis aspirates for the Greek tenuis aspirates, seldom tenuis and never media. 115.

pā̆d = foot; Goth. fōt-us: pad-: -bd-; the vr̥ddhi corresponding to

the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā. 79; M. 17.

pā́dā ucyete = (AV. XIX. 6. 5 are called feet = pā́dāv uc-; v is lost before u- in AV. (elsewhere v is retained; cp. tā́v ā́ RV. I. 2. 5). 326; M. 67.

pād-ūna = less by a quarter = pāda+ūna, with elision of a before ū. 319.

pā́nti = 3 pl. pr. √pā 'drink', 'protect'; to be read as pāänti; hiatus is observed, though not written, in words where the long vowel or a diphthong is the result of contraction, and the two original vowels must often be restored within a word. 42, 51; M. 13.

pā-pá = evil, cp. pāp-mán and pí-yati. 88.

pā́-paj-e = 3 sg. pf. √paj 'to grow stiff, rigid', cp. paj-rá: Gk. πήγνυμι 'to stick or fix', 6; cp. ápa pā-paj-e. 161.

pāp-mán = evil, cp. pā-pá: pí-yati. 88.

pāy-ána = causing to drink, cp. pī-tá: pā́-tave, pāy-áyati. 88, 208; cp. á-dhā-y-i. M. 41.

pāy-áyati = causes to drink (caus. √pā), as final of roots (in-ā) ī is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88, 104; M. 19.

pā́y-iya = cp. pā́y-ya. 199.

pā-yú = protector; according to metre ā = āä. 49.

pāy-ú = anus: pī-y-ú; cp. pāy-áyati. 88; M. 19.

pā́y-ya=to be drunk, √pai; instead of pā́y-iya (with the elision of i). 199.

pār-áyati = caus. √pṛ 'pass'; cp. pāla. 221.

pārijātá = a paradise-tree, for *pār-jātá; i is due to svarabhakti, cp. parjánya, Lith. perkúnas from IE. *perg- with media for tenuis; thus Sanskrit pārijātá and Lat. quercētum are derived from the same base. 57, 116; the new palatal j, instead of the guttural, is due to the influence of the following e. 144.

pāriṣada = belonging to an assembly, cp. pārṣada, where -rṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism to avoid -riṣ- which was considered to be vulgar. 60.

pārṣada = text-book, reader, beside pāriṣada. cp. parṣat where -rṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

pā́rṣṇi = heel, √pṛṣ 'sprinkle'; ār from ar according to Osthoff. 43; vṛddhi appears before the primary nominal suffix -ni, it appears where guṇa is expected, hence regarded as a lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 66. Vedic p corresponds to Greek πτ in πτέρνα 'the heel': the change of pt into p is IE. 268.

pāla = protector: its derivation from √pṛ (pār-áyati): Gk. περᾶν is doubtful. 221.

pālavī = a kind of vessel, cp. plava. 58.

pā́ś-a = string, snare; from páś 'cord', cp. paḍ-bhís. 172.

pāṣāṇa = stone; ṣ after ā goes back to IE. ḷs or ls (> ars), cp. Germ. Fels 'rock'. 238.

pāṣyà = rock, stone, cp. pāṣāṇa. 238; cp. paṣṭhavā́h. M. 48.

piṃś-áti = 3 sg. pr. √piś 'adorn'; ś represents IE. k̑, consequently in cognate languages Vedic ṃś is represented by ṅ + guttural, cp. Lat. pingit. 258.

piṃṣ = to rush; weak form of pinaṣ- (cp. yuñj : yunaj) with anusvāra corresponding to n. 258.

piṃṣ-atī́ = pounding; ṣ stands for s. 231.

piṃṣ-ánti = they pound, √piṣ; the change of s into ṣ after vowels other than ā̆ is phonetic even when anusvāra intervenes between ĭ, ŭ, ṛ̆ and s. 231; M. 48; Vedic ṃs = IE. ns, cp. Lat. pinsunt. 258; M. 54.

pi = also = ápi; cp. s-ánti : ás-ti corresponding to dviṣ : dvéṣ. 76, 77.

piká = Indian cuckoo; Lat. pīcus, a by-form with initial sibilant has survived in Gk. σπίζ-ω 'to pipe, chirp'; Old Germ. Speh, Specht 'woodpecker'. 266; M. 56.

piccha = tail-feathers; Bohem. pisk 'feather'; the connection between the two is uncertain. 155.

picchora = whistle, beside picchola with l. 215.

picchorā = whistle, flute; Old Slav. piskati 'whistle'; cp. piccha. 155.

picchola = cp. picchora. 215.

piccholā = cp. picchorā. 155.

piñjara = reddish, beside piś- from IE. *pik̑- : Lat. pingo 'to paint, stain', beside Gk. ποικίλος 'variegated' with the interchange of tenuis and media. 116.

piñjūlá = tuft, beside puñjīlá, a case of metathesis. 277.

***pínẓḍa** = cp. píṇḍa and √piṣ 'crush'. 275.

piṇak = 2 sg. ipf. √piṣ 'crush' = pinak-s; in a few verbals (from √piṣ, √dviṣ, √śliṣ) k stands for ṣ before the suffixal s, though this k never made its way into the loc. pl. where only -ṣ-ṣu, -ḥ-ṣu or -ṭ-su are allowed. 137; M. 25; ṇ due to *prá piṇak. 195.

píṇḍa = lump; AgS. flint 'pebble', IE. *plindo; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding l sound. 170; though cognate languages show l, the cerebral is based on Indian ṛ or r+dental. M. 33; píṇḍa stands for *píṇẓḍa- from √piṣ 'crush'. 275; M. 57.

piṇḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √piṣ 'crush'; ṇ appears in place of n before a cerebral. 186.

pitár-am = acc. sg. of pitár 'father': patrem; but cp. svásāram where ā corresponds to ō in cognate Latin sororem. 13.

pitár-as = fathers (nom. pl.); cp. tvát-pitāras. 13; 75.

pitári = loc. sg. of pitár: pitr-é; loc. -i is derived from dative -e (=ai) through ablaut. 65.

pitā́ = father, pitṛ́; ā appears (with the loss of r, the preceding vowel having compensatory lengthening). 67; ā is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. M. 15.

pitú = sap: pítu-dāru a heart-stimulating (juice of a) tree; ablaut ī: i. 98.

pitúr = abl. gen. sg. of pitár; cp. pitāram with ár. 23.

pitṛ́ = father; Gk. πατήρ; Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek; scholars used to derive the word from √pā 'protect'. 19; M. 22; Avestan forms with the stem *ptṛ (=pitṛ́-) may be explained through the loss of the low grade vowel ə (=i) due to the lengthening of the preceding vowel. 83; cp. Gk. πατήρ, Lat. pater, where Vedic tenuis represents IE. tenuis. 116; M. 36; Vedic labials, as a rule, represent IE. labials. 181.

pitṛ́-bhis = inst. pl. of pitár: Gk. πατράσι, Goth. fadru-m; Vedic ṛ: Gk. αρ or ρα; this shows that the original pronunciation of ṛ was different from what it is at present. 32.

pitṛ-yā́ṇa = trodden by the fathers; for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇí. M. 74.

pitṛvya = father's brother, cp. Gk. πάτρω-ς; Lat. patruus; with -ṛv- in place of ru, cp. pítr-ya. 207.

pitṛ-ṣvasṛ = father's sister; s changes into ṣ (even when followed by a syllable containing ṛ) in relation nouns. 237.

pitṝṇā́m = gen. pl. of pitṛ́; with long ṝ beside the rare pitṛ-ṇā́m. 34; M. 8; in TS. with short ṛ. 34.

pitṝ́n = acc. pl. of pitṛ́, cp. pitṝṇā́m. 34.

pitéva = pitā́ i-; ă+i=e. M. 63.

pito ā́ = (TS. 5. 7. 2. 4) following the analogy of átho, utó, mó, etc. (where o = ă+u) the vocative in o- of -u stems is sometimes treated as pragṛhya in the TS.; it is regularly so treated in the Padapāṭhas of the RV., AV., VS., and TS. (but not in that of the SV.). 326; M. 67.

-pittha = cp. yittha. 262.

pitr-é = dat. sg. of pitṛ́, loc. pitár-i; cp. pitár-i. 65.

pítrya = paternal; Gk. πάτριος, Lat. patrius, cp. indr-iyá with -iyá 199; r in place of ṛ before y shows that y = ia. 203; M. 40.

pithayati = closes (Buddhist Sanskrit) from *pihayati, based on pihita 'shut'; th in place of h is

a hyper-Sanskritism. 123; tenuis aspirate stands for media aspirate. 254.

pinaṣ = to crush, √piṣ, cp. piṃṣ- the weak form with anusvāra in place of n. 258.

pinaṣṭi = crushes, beside sáṃ piṇak with ṇ. 187. cp. piṃśánti. M. 54.

pi-nvāná = swelling, √pī 'swell' : -pī-tá- 'swollen'; ī is shortened before the present element. 97.

pí-par-ti = 3 sg. pr. √pṝ 'fill' : Gk. πίμπλεσι 'to fill'; t is not cerebralized though it is preceded by r. 171; medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211; M. 42.

pi-piṣ-e = 3 sg. pf. √piṣ 'crush'; according to Brugmann the change of s into ṣ in piṃṣati is due to the analogy of pi-piṣ-e. 231.

pi-pṛ-tā́m = 3 du. ipv. √pṝ 'fill'; ṝ is shortened, because in reduplication it is the reduplicative vowel which bears accent, and this causes the shortening of the radical vowel. 96; M. 21.

píppakā = a kind of bird; doubling of p in onomatopoetic. 112; M. 21.

píppala = berry; Lat. piper 'pepper'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of p) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

píbati = drinks, cp. √pā. 87; apparently reduplication of √pā (y)- : Lat. bibere 'drink' beside Gk. πιπώσχω, πιπίσχω 'gave to drink', Gk. and Vedic p = Lat. b. 116, 181.

píbā imám = (RV. VIII. 17. 1); the Pp. takes píbā (= píba) as imperative with metrical lengthening; but it could be taken as píbās (subjunctiv) as well, 311; cp. jyā́ iyám. M. 64.

pi-bd-aná = standing firm; reduplicated √pad with the loss of a (-bd- = -b (a) d- √pad) like s-ánti : ás-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. pad-á 'place'. 181; M. 36.

pí-bd-amāna = going; from reduplicated present stem of a conjugation of √pad, cp. pi-bd-aná. 76; M. 17.

píy-āru = abusing; from √pī with iy instead of the expected īy, cp. píy-ati. 205.

pilla = blear-eyed, cp. culla. 153.

piṣ = crush, alternating with peṣ the gunated form 69; cp. pīḍ *piẓḍ connected with the Avestan fyaŋhuš 'hail', fyaŋhvaṇt, Gk. πείζω from πείσδω 'to crush'; Vedic i corresponds to ya in other languages. 72; cp. piṇḍhi. 186.

piś = adorn, cp. piñjara. 116.

piṣ-ṭa = pounded; for the change of s into ṣ cp. pi-piṣ-e. 231.

***piṣ + d** = cp. pīḍ. 275.

pís-yati = extends; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is not Aryan. 233.

pi-spṛś-as = 2 sg. red. aor. inj. √spṛś 'touch'; the s remains unchanged in the combination spṛ. 232; M. 48.

(a) **pihita** = closed = api + dhā-ta; cp. pithayati. 123.

***pihayati** = cp. pithayati. 123.

pī = swell : pyai, with the ablaut yā : ī. 85.

pīḍ = press, from *piṣ-ḍ *api + sad; ī : iẓ, cp. nīḍ-á. 44; M. 10; 272, 275; M. 57; initial a is dropped. M. 11.

pī-tá = drunk : pā́-tave, pāy-áyati; cp. pāy-ána. 88; M. 19; cp. pi-nvāná. 97.

pī-tí = drinking, √pā, cp. pī-tá. 88.

pī́tu-dāru = a particular tree (whose juice stimulates heart); cp. pū́tu-dru. 22; cp. pi-tú, whose short i is IE. as shown by the Gk. πίτυς. 98.

pī-tvā́ = gd. of √pā 'drink'; cp. pā́-tave, pāy-áyati : pī-tá. 88.

pī-ná = swollen, √pī (= pyai) 'swell', ī is the low-grade vowel of ai, which appears as āy in pāy-áyati. M. 19; cp. pīnasa. 279.

pīnasa = snuff, *pīna-nasa, with na dropped by haplology. 279.

pī́-yati = reviles; Fick connects it with pā-pá whose second p is on the evidence of pāp-mán [Gk. πῆμα from IE. *pēpmn̥-] an original part of the IE. root. 88; pí-yati : pāy-ú 'anus', ī is graded with ā which appears as āy

before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19; pí-yati : Lat. pējor; according to Streitberg īy and ūv are used before vowels for those ī and ū sounds which alternate with ā(y) and ā(v); but cp. priy-á (√prī) alternating with āy (prāy) and píy-āru beside pīy-ú, pīy-atnú; this makes it possible that the forms having īy owe their ī to the analogy of those forms whose ī is phonetic before consonants. 205.

pīy-atnú = reviler: pāy-ú 'anus', cp. pí-yati. 88; M. 19; with īy from ī before a vowel beside píy-āru with iy. 205.

pī-y-ú = reviler, cp. pí-yati. 88; M. 19; 205.

pīy-ūṣa = biestings: -us the pf. pt., ū : u. 98.

pívan=fat; Gk. πίων 'fat, plumpī'; √pī; Vedic ī represents original ī. 19.

pīvas = fat, Gk. πῖαρ cp. pīva-sphāká. 342.

pīva-sphāká = exuberant with fat = pīvas+sp- (AV. Pp. pīvaḥ ph- wrong), with elision of final s before s immediately followed by a voiceless mute; cp. mitha-spṛ́dhyā. 342.

pívopa vasanānām=VS. 21. 43 Pp. pívaḥ-up-; contraction irregular; cp. kṛ́tyéti. 317; M. 64.

puḥpa = flower; ṣ is written as upadhmānīya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

púṃ-vatsa = a bull-calf = púṃs+va- = puṃz-v-; for the disappearance of z cp. á-sto-ḍhvam. 339.

púṃs = man; s is not changed into ṣ on the analogy of púmāṃ(s). 231; cp. púṃ-vatsa. 339; medially anusvāra and anunāsika are found regularly before sibilants (and h). 257; cp. puṃ-bhís. 273; cp. √hiṃs. M. 48.

puṃścalí = whore, harlot, √cal, car(i); in the latest parts of the RV. there occur certain verbals which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate IE. languages; in older parts of the RV. such formations do not occur. 217; M. 44; in a compound both the anusvāra and anunāsika are found before a sibilant itself followed by the initial mute of the second member. 257; has both the anusvāra and anunāsika. Also puṃś-calū 'harlot'. M. 54.

puṃs-kāmā = desirous of man (wishing to lie upon man ?), for anusvāra and anunāsika cp. puṃścalí. 257.

puṃs-kokila = a male cuckoo; s remains before k in a compound; cp. however śréyaḥ-keta-. 341.

púccha = tail; Av. pusa- 'tress', for ch being connected with ś (and not with c) cp. iccháti, uccháti, gácchati. 155; púccha: Slav. pysk 'snout', the connection between the two (with reference to ch) is doubtful. 155; doubling of ch is analogical. 156, 157.

puñja = mass: pūga 'association, assembly'; ū : u. 98; cp. Gk. πυχνός. 116.

puñjīlá = cp. piñjūlá. 277.

puṭa = a fold; cerebral ṭ may show that u stands for ṛ. 21; cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding l, cp. Germ. Falte 'fold'. 170.

púṇya=auspicious, favourable, √pṝ 'fill'; ṛ has been replaced by u. 21; ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to the preceding ṛ which has been replaced by u, cp. pū́r-ta, pṛ-ṇā-ti. 192; M. 39; Pott and Benfey derive it from √puṣ with ṇ = ṣn. 194.

puta = the buttocks, cp. pūta; ū : u. 98.

putrá = son; Av. puthra; = *pud +tra, cp. satyám = sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám. 113.

putrādinī = unnatural mother, son-eating mother; an abuse; t is not doubled, but when the expression is meant as a statement of fact, doubling takes place. 113.

pud = a particular hell, cp. putrá. 113.

púnaḥ = again, √pan; with visarjanīya at the pause, otherwise with r, cp. púnar garbhatvám. 304; cp. púnar. M. 60; when ḥ stands for etymological r this is indicated

by an added íti; cp. púnar íti. M. 60.

púnaḥ kaléḥ = (RV. X. 39. 8), before k (kh and labials) r becomes ḥ under the influence of the pause form. M. 72.

púnaḥ-punaḥ = again and again (TS.); ḥ, instead of r, is due to āmreḍita, i.e. repetition of the word in the same form. 336; M. 72.

púnaḥ sám = (RV. II. 38. 4) for -ar; before sibilants, finalr appears in its pause form as visarjanīya in sentence saṃdhi. M. 72.

pu-n-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √pū 'purify'; pu-nā́-ti, pu-nī-hí; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the weak form of -nā- in the ninth class before vowel terminations. 81; M. 18.

púnar = again, √pan; u stands for syllabic nasal; change of a into u is due to the influence of the labial p. 21; final r is represented by visarga, cp. púnaḥ. M. 60; r is original. M. 72.

púnar ṇayāmasi = initial n is cerebralized after a closely connected púnar (with r). 191; M. 39.

púnar garbhatvám = cp. púnaḥ. 304.

punar tā(s) = PB. 6. 5. 12, expected punas tā(s), cp. catus-triṃśát. 336.

púnar naḥ = (RV. X. 57. 5), cp. gír iṣā́. M. 72.

púnar-ṇava = cp. púnar-nava. 190; M. 39.

púnar-nava = again renewed, with n, cp. púnar-ṇava in AV.; in compounds the initial n of the second member is less regularly cerebralized. 190; cerebralization absent without any preventive. 39; M. 75.

punar-bhv-as = nom. pl. of punar-bhū 'produced again or anew', cp. pari-bhúv-as. 198.

punaś-cití = piling up again; before c(h) the final r is treated like s; cp. however svàr-cakṣas, svàr-canas. 336.

punas-tati = extension anew, √tan; before t(h) the final r is treated like s, without exception. 336.

pu-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √pū 'purify'; cp. pu-n-ánti. 81; cp. pū-tá; ū is shortened before the present element. 97; M. 20; cp. low grade ī in pu-nī-hí- M. 18.

púnā rūpā́ṇi = (AV. I. 24. 4) for -r -r; before r, r disappears after lengthening the preceding vowel. M. 72.

pu-nī-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √pū; cp. pu-n-ánti. 81; ī is the low grade vowel of ā based on analogy. M. 18.

pún-nāman = a male = puṃs-n- = puṃz-n-; z disappears. 339.

pu-pūr-yā́s = 2 sg. pf. opt. √pṝ 'fill', expected short ur (before y = i). 26.

púmāṃs = man, cp. puṃs- where s does not change into ṣ on the analogy of púmāṃs-. 231; M. 48; cp. pum-bhís where s (= z) disappears. 273.

púmāṃsam = acc. sg. of púmāṃs; cp. √hiṃs, √niṃs. M. 48.

puṃ-bhís = instr. pl. of púmāṃs-puṃs; preceded by another consonant, s (= z) disappears before a voiced consonant. 273.

púr = fort; Gk. πόλις (citadel); ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24; Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 211; M. 42; Vedic p corresponds to Greek πτ, cp. πτόλις 'citadel', Lith. pilìs 'citadel'; cp. √piṣ. 268.

puráḥ-prasravaṇa = streaming forth; -as becomes -aḥ in compound here; its preservation is frequent, cp. paras-pā́. 341.

púra ā́yasīr = (RV. II. 20. 3) púraḥ ā́-, should be read as púrā́yasīr; contraction though not written is required by metre. 316.

pura-etṝ́ = leader (purás, 'in front, before'); hiatus appears in compounds, when the final s of the first member has disappeared before a vowel. 41; M. 12.

purás = before, in front; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24; √pṝ: pra 'forth' √pṛ. 98.

purā́ = before, Gk. πάλος 'the lot cast from a shaken helmet', cp. purás : prá. 24, 98.

púrāyasīr = cp. púra ā́y-. 316.

purā-ṣā́ṭ = superior from ancient times; √sah; cerebral ṣ (in place of s) is by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

purīkáya = a kind of aquatic animal; cp. kulīpáya. M. 25.

purītát = pericardium, or some other intestine near the heart; probably from puri; cp. pulītát with l in MS. 215; M. 44.

púrīṣa = rubbish, earthy; Old Slav. prachŭ 'dust'; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24; the real nature of ur in the word is not clear. 29; Bechtel compares uri with Greek αρα, αλα. 30; púrīṣa beside pṛ̥ṣant 'speckled', Av. parŝuya; ī may be due to svarabhakti. 56.

purīṣa-vā́hana = removing rubbish, beside -vā́hana; the medial n of the second member in a compound is cerebralized less frequently after a member, with r, ṛ̥ or ṣ; on the analogy of purīṣa-vā́haṇa is formed ratha-vā́haṇa. 191; M. 39, 74.

purīṣa-vā́hana = cp. above. 191; M. 39, 74.

pur-ú = much; Gk. πολύς 'many, much'; ur in ablaut with ă̄ri; √pṝ 'fill', cp. pār-áyati. 22; from IE. *pl̥l-ú, cp. Old Fries-landic ful (*pl̥l-ú). 29; pur-ú : Av. pour -u. 29; cp. pul-u. 30, 215; M. 44; medial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. medial l (cp. πολύς). 211; M. 42; cp. pulu, pu-loman *pulu-loman. 279.

puru = the initial half of a name: pūru- 'a particular clan', ū : u., 98.

purú-ṇāman = many-named, cp. urū-ṇasá. M. 74.

puru-dí-neṣu = in many days, √dī 'shine'; with short i instead of the long one. 94.

puru-ścandrá = much-shining; a sibilant as initial of the second member is retained. M. 74.

púruṣaḥ-puruṣaḥ = each man; for -aḥ instead of -aṣ cp. páruṣaḥ-paruṣaḥ. 341; M. 71.

púruṣa = man; Johansson derives it from IE. *pl̥z- : OHG. Phol; but it may be connected with púr 'castle' and the original meaning of the word might be 'winner of castle, a hero'. 56; púruṣa beside pū́ruṣa (Pāli posa-, purisa-, porisa-, Pkt. purisa-) from *pū́rṣa with svarabhakti (u) actually written. 56; M. 13; from *pu-vṛ̥ṣa (with -ru- = -vṛ̥-) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; cp. Māgadhi puliśa which has ousted r forms. 216.

***purūvaso suraghnā́ḥ** = RV. VI. 22. 4. Pp. puruvaso asu-; with o = IE. ă̄v. 325.

puro-ḍā́ś = sacrificial cake = puras-dāś, the ḍ is due to the analogy of dūḍā́ś 'impious' (*duzḍā́ś) where the cerebral is phonetic. 166, 172; M. 34; cp. puro-ḍās and puro-ḍā́ś-am. 305.

puro-ḍā́-s = nom. sg. of puro-ḍā́ś (√dā́ś 'worship') for puro-ḍā́ś-s with penultimate ś dropped before s; which may be due to the influence of frequent nominative sg. like draviṇo-dā́-s 'wealth-giver'. 305; M. 61.

***puroḍobhis** = with sacrificial cakes; o = az. 38.

puro-yā́van = going in front; cp. prātar-yā́van-. M. 74.

purorúk = shining before, in front, or in the east; after the final k of this word, the initial s of √stu is lost, cp. -tu and √stu. 264.

purv-aṇīka = having many faces, (ánīka) but cp. jyótir-anīka with n. M. 75.

pula = little hair, ul without ir or ur beside it. 30.

pulạ-ka = little hair, bristling of hair; Lat. pīlus 'hair', cp. pula. 30; for l = IE. l cp. pula-stí 218.

pula-stí = smooth-haired; Gk. πύλιγγες 'curly hair'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44.

pulīkáya = cp. kulīkáya with k instead of p. 136 ; M. 25.
pulíkā = cp. kulíkā. 136.
pulītát = pericardium, with l in MS. against purītát in other Saṃhitās. 215 ; M. 44.
pulu = much, cp. pur-ú. 30, 215 ; in Classical Sanskrit pur-u has thoroughly supplanted the l forms. 216 ; pul-ú : Gk. πολύς 'much, many' ; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218 ; M. 44 ; cp. pu-loman. 279.
***pulu-loman** = cp. puloman. 279.
puloma (n) = name of a person, cp. pulu : Gk. πολύς. 218 ; = pulu-loman, a case of haplology. 279.
***pu-vṛṣa** = cp. pūruṣa with ru = vṛ. 207.
puṣ = to nurse : pūṣán ; ū : u. 97 ; cp. púṇya. 194.
púṣpa = flower ; Pāli puppha ; cp. paścāt : Pāli pacchā. 154 ; cp. puḥ-pa in South Indian inscriptions. 261 ; cp. pauṣpiñji- and pauṣpiṇḍi. 279.
-pū = purifying, appears as -pv- before vowels ; cp. itthā́dhiy. 200 ; M. 40.
pūga=an association, union : puñja. 98 ; pūga : Gk. πυχνός 'thick, dense'. 116.
pūj (ay) ati = honours, cp. pūj-ana. 161.
pūj-ana = honouring, √pūj ; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161.
pūjā = cp. pūj-ana. 161.
pū-tá = purified, cp. pu-nā́-ti. 97 ; M. 20.
pūta=the buttocks : puta, ū : u. 98.
pūtákratāyyai = for the wife of Pūtákratu ; expected -kra-tāvy-ai from -kratāvī. 209.
Pūtákratu = a name, cp. pūtákratā- and above. 209.
***Pūtákratāvy-ai**=cp. above. 209.
pūtu-dāru = a particular tree, cp. pūtu-dru, ū for ī. 22.
pūtu-dru = a particular tree, cp. above. 22.
pūtr-íma = purified ; the i of -íma is unexplained. 19.
pūr = in pūr-dvār, ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26.
pū́r = fort, ūr = ṝ which goes back to ḹ. 27 ; according to metre ū : ūū. 49.
pūr-aṇa = filling, cp. pūr-ayati. 27.
pūr-ayati = fills, √pṝ 'fill' ; ūr instead of the expected ur before a vowel. 27.
pūru = name of a tribe : puru ; ū : u. 98.
pū́ruṣa = man, *pū́rṣa a case of svarabhakti. 30 ; cp. púruṣa. 56 ; M. 13 ; with the addition of Prakritic svarabhakti we should expect -riṣ- for -rṣ-, u is due to the influence of the preceding ŭ. 57 ; cp. Pāli posa, purisa, porisa ; Prākrit purisa with i. 57.
pūr-ṇá = full (= pṝ + tá ppt.) ; according to Fortunatov and Bechtel Indian ṇ is a regular representation for ln ; if this were correct we should have had pūṇá ; if the r may be admitted as an intrusion from forms with r then how to explain ū́rṇā 'wool', Lith. wìlna, where again we should expect ū́ṇā. 194 ; cp. pi-pṛ-tā́m. M. 21.
pūr-tá = filled, profitable work reward ; cp. púṇya with a Prakritic ṇ. 192 ; cp. pi-pṛ-tā́m. M. 21 ; IE. ṝ in ablaut with ūr. M. 8.
pū́r devatā́ á = (RV. VII. 52. 1), r remains before voiced consonants when preceded by (ă, ĭ and) ŭ. M. 72.
pūr-páti = lord of the town or stronghold ; r originally remained before p (ph, k, kh) is shown by its survival in such compounds. 335 ; M. 72, 73 ; radical stems in -ur (also -ir) lengthen the vowel before consonants (as within words). 73.
pūr-bhíd = breaking down forts ; for ū cp. pūr-páti. M. 73.
pūr-bhídya = destruction of forts, cp. above. M. 73.

pūr-bhís = with forts, according to metre ū = üü. 49; for ū cp. pūr-páti. M. 73.
pūr-yā́ṇa = leading to the fort; cp. pūr-páti. M. 73; for ṇ cp. grāmaṇí. M. 74.
pū́rvaḥ-pūrvaḥ = each first; for -aḥ cp. páruṣaḥ-paruṣaḥ. 341; M. 71.
pū́rva = earlier, first; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; √pr̄ : prá 'forth' 98.
pūrvāhṇ-á = fore-noon = pūrva 'early' + ahna = áhan 'day'; cp. Pkt. puvvaṇha with regular -ṇh- from -hṇ- after va. 129; cp. Classical parā-hn-a where medial n of the second member in a cd. is cerebralized less frequently. 190; M. 39, 74; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) because it appears before n which does not palatalize a guttural and does not change dh and bh into h. 247; M. 51.
***pūrṣa** = cp. púruṣa, pū́ruṣa. 56; M. 13.
pūr-ṣú = in forts, beside púras; u is lengthened before r; this lengthening takes place in those cases only where ūr = r̄; cp. urvárā. 42; M. 10.
pū́ś ca = (RV. I. 189. 2) for pū́r ca; final r invariably (like s) becomes the palatal sibilant ś before c (ch). M. 72.
pūṣán = name of a god; according to metre ū : üü. 49. √puṣ, ū : u. 97.
pūṣā́ ábhi = (RV. VI. 50. 5), cp. below. M. 63.
pūṣā́ aviṣṭu = (RV. X. 26. 1), cp. below. M. 63.
pūṣā́ ásuraḥ = (RV. V. 51. 11), cp. manīṣā́ abhí. M. 63.
pr̥ = pass, cp. pāla. 221.
***pr̥ (k̂) k̂hĕti** = cp. pr̥cch-áti. 157.
pr̥k-ṣú = in battles, from pŕ̥t; k stands for medial t before a sibilant. 135; M. 25.
***pr̥kṣúdhaḥ** = cp. pr̥tsúdhaḥ. 135.
pr̥c = mix, cp. án-ava-pr̥g-ṇa. 117; cp. praś-ná where the origin of ś is obscure. 228.
pŕ̥c-as = nom. pl. of pŕ̥c 'food'; nouns formed without the suffix have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151; M. 30.
pr̥cch-áti = asks; Av. peresaiti (pereska-price); for the relationship between ch and ś cp. púccha. 155; *pr̥ (k̂) k̂hĕti and not *pr̥ (k̂) sk̂hĕti because s, between two mutes, was lost in IE., but already in IE. we have *pr̥sk̂hĕti from where comes Lat. posco 'to ask, beg', OHG. forskōn. 157; cp. pr̥ṣ-ṭá on whose analogy is formed bhr̥ṣ-ṭa from √bhr̥jj, where the j is a new palatal. 162; cp. praśná with ś in place of ch. 228.
pr̥cch-yáte = 3 sg. ps. pr. √pracch; cp. práṣ-ṭum with the regular ablaut ra : r̥. 214.
pr̥ñc = mix; nasal is pronounced as a consonant before vowels only and accordingly we should have *prac from IE. *pr̥ñc; this form is, however, an exception. 74.
pr̥tanā-ṣáhas = abl. gen. sg. of -ṣáh 'victorious'; cerebral ṣ is not phonetic here 225; M. 46.
pr̥tanā-ṣā́ṭ = winning battles, √sah; cerebral ṣ is by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.
pr̥tanā-ṣā́ham = acc. sg. of pr̥tanā-ṣā́ṭ, cp. pr̥tanā-ṣáhas. 225; M. 46.
pr̥tanā-ṣā́h-ya = victory in battles, cp. above. 225; M. 46.
pr̥tanā-sáh-am = acc. sg. of -sáh, cp. -ṣáhas where ṣ is not phonetic. 225; so in AV., elsewhere -ṣáham. M. 46.
pr̥tsú = in battles, cp. pr̥k-ṣú with k for t. 135.
pr̥tsúdhaḥ = battle ?; in Nighaṇṭu a reproduction of the obscure pr̥kṣúdhaḥ. 135.
pr̥th-á = palm of the hand: práth-ati, ra : r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.
pŕ̥thak = separate, cp. pr̥th-á. 71.
pr̥thivi-ṣád = seated on the earth, cp. -sád. 236.
pr̥thivi-ṣṭhā́ = standing on the earth; for shortening of -vī cp. amīva-cā́tana. M. 76.
pr̥thivi-sád = s in VS., but ṣ in AV. 236; M. 49; for -vī; short-

ening even before a short syllable. M. 76.

pṛthiv-í = earth; i before v is due to svarabhakti according to some; but it is in reality, a part of the root [prath(i)], and pṛthvī́ therefore is younger like yahvī́ in contrast with the Av. yezivī. 58; cp. práth-ati with ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; according to Bartholomae pṛthiv-í = pṛthəvī́ in ablaut (o: e- ə)-, this is not correct because i here is due to iṭ which disappears before u in pṛth-ú but appears in pṛthiv-í before v. 78; cp. pṛth-ú where Saussure holds the aspirate of th to be due to the disappearance of the low grade vowel i (= ə, iṭ). 81, 122; nom. sg. fem. -ī remains unchanged, in a few cases, on the analogy of dual in -ī. 321; M. 66.

pṛthivyā́ antárikṣāt = from earth, from atmosphere (AV. 9. 1. 1 Pp. -vyā́ḥ -a-) metre requires it to be read as -vyā́nta-; cp. ta indra. 317; M. 64.

pṛth-ú = broad, Av. pərəthu; Ved. ṛ = Av. ərə points out that the IIr. pronunciation of ṛ was not what it is at present. 32; pṛth-ú Gk. πλατύς 'wide, broad', Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33; √prath(i), the i disappears before u but appears before v in pṛthiv-í. 78, 81; from *pṛtə-ú, according to Saussure the disappearance of the low grade vowel i (= ə) causes the aspiration of the preceding t, cp. pṛthiv-í a-práthi-ṣṭa. 81; cp. práth-ati, ra : ṛ samprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; M. 16; cp. Av. pərəthu, Gk. πλάθανον 'a platter, dish', χαροπλάθος 'doll-maker', which shows that Vedic th is original. 120; cp. Gk. πλατύς, Vedic tenuis aspirate (th) is supported by the Avestan th against the tenuis (t) of Greek. 121; M. 22; so long as it was thought that the IE. mother language had no tenuis aspirates, scholars used to explain th in pṛth-ú as coming from t due to the following ə. 122; cp. πλατύς 'broad', cerebralization has not taken place in pṛth-ú though the dental is preceded by a ṛ. 171.

pṛthu-gmán = having a broad path (?), cp. gm-ás and jm-ás. 162.

pṛthu-jāghana = broad-hipped, beside jaghána 'hip'; the long vowel beside the short in the same stem appears here due to vowel-gradation. 48, 75; M. 10.

pṛthu-jráyī = widely extended; nom. sg. fem.-ī remains, in a few cases, unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual in -ī. 321; M. 66.

pṛthv-í = earth, later pṛthiv-í (with i) older, cp. yahví in contrast with the Av. yezivī. 58.

pṛ́ṣant = speckled, cp. púrīṣa where ī may be due to svarabhakti. 56.

pṛ́śni = speckled: Gk. περχνός 'dark-coloured', Bugge derives it from √spṛś 'touch'. 265.

pṛṣ-ṭá = asked (ppt. √pracch =), secondary root praś+cha, cp. Lat. posco = porc-sco; cp práṣ-ṭum 162; from √praś 'ask', in praśná (present stem pṛcch with inchoative suffix -chá); the cerebral ṣ stands for a palatal ś before cerebral tenuis itself produced by this ṣ from dental tenuis). 230; M. 47.

pṛṣ-ṭí = rib, cp. práṣṭi. 213; cp. dráṣ-ṭum. M. 43; ṣ appears in place of ś before ṭ in words connected with those which have ś, cp. párśu. 230; M. 47.

pṛṣṭhá = back; ṛ from ara according to Bühler as in vṛ́thā, sūnṛ́ta 34; cp. paṣṭha- where ṣ after a goes back to IE. ṛs. 238.

***pṛskhĕ́ti** = cp. pṛccháti. 157.

pṝ = to fill; ir, ur in ablaut with ări. 22.

pec-uṣ = weak pf. pt. √pac 'cook', with a new palatal in pf. pt. throughout in Classical Sanskrit. 153.

ped-ú = name of a person under the special protection of Aśvins; Av. pazdayēiti; e = az before d, dh, h (= dh). 37; cp. e-dhí. M. 57; Av. pazd to pad 'foot'; e

replaces az with the loss of sibilant. 274.

pe-rú = causing to drink, beside pāy-ána (from √pā ?); in √pā the (reduced) final ī (which is graded with ai, which appears as ā before consonants but āy before vowels) alternates with e (instead of ā). 90; M. 19.

pésuka = one who extends oneself; for no change of s into ṣ cp. písyati. 233.

poṭala = geographical name; Gk. πάταλα, Vedic o : Gk. α. 35.

***postqwē** = cp. paścā́. 269.

***postkwēt** = cp. paścā́t. 269.

paumsyā = dat. sg. of páuṃsya 'manhood' = páuṃsyāya; final ya dropped by haplology. cp. sakhyā́ (RV. X. 10.1.) 280; M. 59.

paura = belonging to a town; pa-ura in Prakrit shows that au in Sanskrit was pronounced as a diphthong. 40.

pauṣpiñji = name of a person = *pauṣpapiñji, pa dropped by haplology. 279.

pauṣpiṇḍi = name of a person, for *pauṣpa-piṇḍi 279.

pyā = swell, cp. pyāśiṣīmahi. 225.

pyāsiṣīmahi = cp. pyāśiṣī-. 225.

pyāśiṣīmahi = 1 pl. siṣ aor. opt. pyā 'swell', ś in place of s. 225; M. 46; according to Osthoff and Brugmann the ś (for s) is a case of partial assimilation. 226.

py-úkṣṇa = cover, from (a)pi + √uh-: ohatām; in √uh is found ū (beside u) in cases where other roots show guṇa. 92.

pyai = swell: pī; with the ablaut yā : ī. 85; √pī with the loss of y before ī; this is because the final of roots in -ī is graded with -ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 87.

prá = forth; dissyllabic, the metre of the RV. shows that an additional syllable is required in words in which r either precedes or follows another consonant. 55; M. 13; IE. √pr̥ : pū́rva 'earlier' from IE. √pr̥̄. 98; after prá the n of a verb is changed to ṇ. 188; = pr- √pr̥; r = r̥ before a vowel. 209; cp. pl-ā́-kṣārayati, pleṅkhá, plā́śuka with l = IE. r. 220.

prá iṣayúr = cp. práiṣayúr. 318.

prá-uga = forepart of the pole or shafts of a chariot; saṃdhi of a + u into au shows that au was a diphthong in pronunciation. 40; = prá + yuga, hiatus appears in a compound, when, due to Prakritic influence a y is lost. 41; M. 12; Bartholomae assumes u = vu, with the loss of v before simple, u, cp. u-vā́c-a, u-vā́s-a, u-vā́h-a, u-vāp-a. 262.

prak-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √pracch 'ask': pr̥cch-yate; with the regular ablaut ra : r̥; on this is based the metathesis seen in drak-ṣyati : dr̥ś-yáte according to Zubaty. 214.

Pra-galbh-ate: = 3 sg. denom. of pra-galbhá 'is proud'. 146.

Pracetā rā́jan = (RV. 1. 24. 14 Pp. -cetaḥ rā́-) o wise king, (for praceto rā́- occurring in the same verse in TS. 1. 5. 11. 37, with -as rā́- treated like -ar rā́-; probably the vocative pracetaḥ, as it would be pronounced at the end of a pāda in the original text, was misunderstood for a vocative in -tar (from a -tr̥ stem) which would become -tā before r-. 338; M. 70.

praceto rā́jan = cp. pracetā rā́jan. 338; M. 70.

pracch = ask, cp. prak-ṣyati, prā́ṣṭum, pr̥cch-yate. 214; in place of the accented rá appears the low grade vowel r̥, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; properly √praś-. M. 16.

pra-jahitá = left, √hā 'leave'; cp. jahitá. 164.

prá ṇak = 3 sg. root aor. inj. √naś 'attain'; in the 3rd person the cerebral ṭ is expected in place of the radical palatal standing for -ṣ-ṭ (=IE. k̂-t-); in the 2nd sg., however, the guttural k is phonetic standing for ṣ-s (=IE. k̂-s); here the 3 sg. is formed on the analogy of the 2nd sg.; but cp. á-bhrāṭ, etc. 174; M. 35;

cp. nak, naṭ. 174; cp. prá-naṣṭa *prá piṇak and sáṃ piṇak. 187; the n is cerebralized after prá. 189; M. 38.

pra-ṇápāt = great-grandson; in nominal compounds, an initial n is cerebralized where there be ṛ, r or ṣ in the first member. 190; M. 38; cerebralization less regular. M. 74.

prá ṇaśyati = perishes, beside pra-naṣṭa, pra naṅkṣyati with n. 189.

prá ṇā́māni = initial n is cerebralized after prá. 191.

pra-ṇi-nā́y-a = has led forth; the cerebral mutes (and nasal) not only do not cerebralize dental n separated from them by a vowel, but even stop the influence of a preceding ṛ, r, ṣ; cp. however prāṇiṇiṣati, the only exception to the rule. 187; M. 38.

pra-ṇí = leader, cp. pra-ṇetṛ́. M. 74.

prá-ṇīti = guidance, cp. pra-ṇí. M. 74.

prá-ṇetṛ́ = guide, leader, cp. netṛ́- in which e is distracted though etymologically it is not justified. 51; n is cerebralized after prá. 189; M. 38, 74.

prá ṇe-nek-ti = washes forth, √nij 'wash'; cp. pra-ṇi-nā́y-a. 187.

pra-ṇau-ti = bellows, √nu; vṛddhi appears in pres. sg. of certain verbs of the second class; it appears where guṇa is expected, hence it is regarded as a lengthened variety of it, dating back to the IE. period. 67.

pra-táṅk-am = gliding; acc. inf. √tak 'rush'; nouns formed without suffix including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb, but a guttural is phonetic where the verb has a guttural only. 151; M. 30.

práti = towards; Pkt. paḍi regu̱ar; cp. however pat-ati: paḍai, pad: paḍ, patana: paḍana. 156; cp. Pāli paṭi, cerebralization due to the originally preceding r, though there is intervention of a vowel between the two. 168.

prati-kaś = cp. prati-ṣ-kaśa. 264.

prati-kṣyantam = dwelling towards, √kṣi 'dwell'; with y in TS. in place of the regular iy. 201.

pratirambha = cp. pratilambha. 221.

prá tirāmi = cp. prá tilāmi. 221

pratilambha = rage; with l for r by dissimilation 221.

prá tilāmi = 1 sg. pr. √tṝ 'cross'; with l for r by dissimilation. 221; M. 45

prativeśya = neighbour, √viś; cp. prativeśiya in Aśokan inscriptions. 201.

prati-dī́vn-e = dat sg. of prati-dī́van 'adversary at play', √div 'play'; according to Schmidt with its i lengthened before v; but as the root nowhere occurs with short i, its ī may well be original. 43.

pratiṣkaś-a = messenger = prati + √kaś; √kaś shows here the sibilant ś to be the initial. 264.

prati-sad = to sit against; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

práti sphura = repel; s changes into ṣ though it is followed by ur. M. 48.

prati-spaś-á = spying; for the no-change of s into ṣ cp. prati-spā́ś-ana. 234; M. 49.

prati-spā́ś-ana = lying in wait; s does not change into ṣ on account of dissimilation. 234; M. 49.

práti smarethām = 2 du. ipv. √smṛ 'remember'; s remains unchanged when it is followed by r, even when intervened by a, with an additional m. 234; M. 48.

prátīka = face, prati + √ac; or práti + ka ? Gk. πρό-ωπον 'face'; contraction of i + a. 103; M. 12.

pratīpám = against the stream = prati + əp-á; ī = i + ā in compound of práti 'against' with the low grade (ə) of ā́p 'water'. 103; M. 12.

pratī-bodhá = vigilance; for lengthening cp. nī-víd. M. 75.

pratī-vartá = returning into itself, cp. annā́-vṛdh. M. 75.

prá-tūr-ti = onset, rapid or violent motion; with long ū, although

the accent is transferred to the initial syllable. 95; cp. sú-sū-ta, ā́-kūti. M. 20.

prá-t-ti = giving forth = prá-dā-ti; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with the substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'. 82.

pra-tná = ancient (from prá 'before'); an = n̥n before a vowel, cp. nū́tana. 11.

praty-ák = turned towards, facing (√anc), beside praty-áñc; a corresponds to sonant nasal n̥ in weak cases of stems in -añc. 8.

praty-áṅ = nom. sg. of praty-áñc; ṅ appears as a final, when a following k or g has been dropped. 185; M. 37.

pratyáṅk sáḥ = pratyáṅ s-; before s a transitional k may be inserted after a final ṅ. 332; M. 69.

pratyáṅṅ asi = pratyáṅ a- (turned towards); final ṅ, if preceded by a short vowel, is doubled; cp. áhann áhim. 330.

pratyáñc = turned towards, cp. pratyák. 8.

práty adhat-tam = 2 du. ipf. √dhā 'place'; the final of dissyllabic prepositions must often be pronounced, as a semivowel, specially before the augmented forms. 322.

praty-avarūhya = getting down, = -ruhya, gd. √ruh; long ū is due to the analogy of √ūh 'remove'; cp. nir-ūhya. 44.

praty-áṣṭhīvan = they spat against, ipf. √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; in the root √ṣṭhīv, which first occurs in AV., the initial s is replaced by ṣ throughout; the transition leading to the change is indicated by praty-aṣṭh-. M. 49; here s is replaced by ṣ on account of the preceding i, though intervened by a; from here ṣ spread to forms like áva-ṣṭhyūta, thence to ṣṭhīv in general. 236.

práty āyam = (RV. I. 11. 6) = práti ā-; ĭ changes into y. M. 65.

práty u adarśi = (RV. VII. 81. 1) = práti. u a-; monosyllabic u does not change into v if it is preceded by vowels or y (= i). 320.

prath = extend; Gk. πλατύς 'broad'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medical l. 211; M. 42.

práth-ati = spreads: pŕ̥thak, ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71; M. 16; cp. paṭh-ati with a cerebral. 167.

prath-ate = becomes known; cp. paṭh-ati: práth-ati. 167.

pra-thamá = first (= pra-tamá 'foremost) OP. fra-tama; Vedic tenuis aspirate: Av. tenuis on the analogy of the superlative suffix -tama. 121; according to Fierlinger the tenuis of -tama stands for tenuis aspirate. 130; prathamá: paḍhama, cp. patati; paḍai; patana: paḍana. 156; Pāli paṭhama, cerebral ṭh appears in place of the dental th owing to the originally preceding r though there is intervention of a vowel; [cp. πρότερος 'former']. 168.

prath-ayati = makes known; cs. of √prath 'spread', cp. paṭh-ati. 167.

práth-as = breadth: Av. frathaṅh-; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

prathinā́ = inst. sg. of prathimán 'extension', width, = prathimnā́; the loss of m in such cases is only a seeming one, for prathinā́, etc. appear beside prathimán, etc.; because some of them had a stem in -n without m, -nā seemed an alternative form of -mnā. 270; M. 57.

prathimán = extension: pr̥th-ú, ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

práth-iṣṭha = broadest: pr̥th-ú, cp. above. 71.

pradakṣiṇ-ít = going by right = pradakṣiṇa + ít, with elision of a before i. 319.

pradhī́va = like the two pra-dhís (= that which is placed round the nave of a wheel), cp. upadhíva. 321; M. 65.

prá naṅk-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √naś 'to perish'; n does not change into ṇ after prá here. 189.

pra-naptr̥ = great grandson, with n in Classical Sanskrit, but cp. prá ṇápāt with ṇ in the Veda. 190.

prá nabh = to burst; the cerebralization is absent without any cause 189, 190; M. 38.
prá-naṣ-ṭa = attained, lost, beside prá ṇak with ṇ. 187, 189.
prá nā́māni = cp. asthūrí ṇau. M. 39.
pra-pad-á = forefoot, beside Av. fra-bd-a; in Vedic the a is retained. 78.
***prá piṇak** = shall crush, √piṣ, cp. sám piṇak which, according to Bartholomae is formed on its analogy. 187.
pra-pi-tvá = going towards (= pra-api [āpi] tvá), connected (by ablaut) with ā́pi: api-tvá and abhi-pi-tvá (in the last the low grade vowel has disappeared). 82. advance, break of the day; according to Benfey = pra-ap-, with elision of the first a. 318.
prá pinaṣṭi = crushes, √piṣ; along with this there may have been a form *prá piṇak with a phonetic ṇ; cp. sám piṇak. 187; in suffixal n the cerebralization fluctuates. 189.
prá-pīna = (VS.) distended; for n, instead of ṇ cp. pari-pā́na and pary-uhyámāna. M. 74.
prábl̄īna = crushed, gone, held; beside -vlīna, with an interchange of b and v (√vlī-vi-lī or vrī ?). 183.
pra-mánas = careful, medial n is not cerebralized. M. 75.
pra-mātha = stirring forth, √man-thi; cp. pā́thas: pánthān-. 15.
prayákṣu = loc. pl. of prayáj 'offering'; cp. prayátsu. 180.
prayáṭsu = cp. prayátsu. 180.
prayáj = offering, cp. above. 180.
prayajña-sā́h-= cp. dyumnā-sáh. 225-
prayátsu = cp. prayákṣu and prayáṭsu; for t in place of the cerebral ṭ cp. anaḍút-su. 180.
práy-as-(e) = for enjoyment (RV. IV. 21. 7 Pp. prá-áy-, explained by Böhtlingk, as = prā́yase), beside prā́y- √prī; cp. Gk. πραύς 'mild, soft' from IE. prāi̯-u-s-: prī-tá; cp. gīyamāna. 88; M. 19; ay appears (instead of the expected āy, cp. prā́y-as-e) before a vowel due perhaps to e seen in words like sé-nā, ste-ná, dhe-nú, dhé-nā, where we should normally expect. ā. M 19.
pra-yā́ṇa = advance; in derivatives from verbs compounded with prepositions containing r, n is cerebralized even in suffixes. M. 74.
prá-yukti = instr. sg. of prá-yukti 'with the team' (instead of -tī); short i in place of the long one is due to the accent shift. 95 that accent shift is the cause of the shortening is shown by the fact that the ī of the inst. sg of derivatives in -ti appears as ĭ only when such words are compounded, e.g. prá-yukti M. 20.
pra-yu-t = binder, '√yū √bind'; with short u instead of the long one. 94.
pra-ródhana = ascending, √rudh; cp. √ruh with h representing dh. 250.
práv-ate = waves, hops, √pru; Gk. γλύειν, Swed. blukå 'to hop', beside flukå; the correspondence of Vedic tenuis with media aspirate in cognate languages is doubtful. 116; cp. -pru-ta. 211; Vedic r represents IE. l. M. 42.
pra-valh = to try some one at a riddle; the combination lh is rare in ancient texts. 244.
pra-valhikā = a riddle, cp. pra-helikā. 245.
pra-vā́haṇa = carrying off, beside purīṣa-vā́hana with n; the medial n of the second member in a compound is less frequently cerebralized after the first member with r̥, r or ṣ. 191; M. 39.
pra-vīreti = pravīraḥ iti (Mārk. P. 8. 86), contraction irregular. 317.
pra-v-erita = hurled, flung = pra + √īr; with v added between vowels but more probable is = pra + ava + √īr (with irregular contraction). 223.
praś = cp. prāṭ. 174.
pra-śas-ta = praised, √sáṃs 'praise'; cp. pra-śāsta where lengthening

of a is due to the analogy of √śās 'to instruct'. 43.

pra-śā́n = nom. sg. of pra-śā́m 'painless' = *pra-śam-s; n regularly appears for m, when radically final, originally followed by a suffixal s or t 196; M. 60.

pra-śāsta = praised, ppt. of √sáṃs 'praise'; cp. pra-śasta. 43.

pra-si-ta = bound, √sā 'bind'; cp. sé-nā: sā́y-aka prásiti. 90.

praś-ná = question, √praś (= pracch) 'to ask'; cp. OHG. fergon 'to further', Vedic ra: er. 100; ś = ch 228; cp. pr̥ṣ-tá where ṣ=ś. 230; praś 'texture, turban'; Gk. πλέχω 'to braid, to plait', Ved. medial corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; the origin of ś is obscure, cp. √pr̥c 'mix'. 228.

pra-śrita = cp. pra-ślita. 219, 221.

pra-ślita = a term applied to the rule of saṃdhi according to which as before a soft letter is changed into o; = pra-śrita: Gk. χλίων 'to lend'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l 219; l for r by dissimilation. 221.

práṣ-ṭi = side horse: párśu, pr̥ṣ-ṭi 'rib'; metathesis of r takes place when ǎr is followed by ṣ or h + consonant, cp. dráṣ-ṭum. 213; M. 43; ṣ stands for ś before ṭ in words connected with those that have a ś. 230; M. 47; derived from √styai 'to coagulate'. 235; from *parś-ti with ṣ for ś = k̑. 235.

práṣ-ṭum = to ask, √praś (= pracch) with an old palatal; on its analogy is formed bhr̥ṣṭa from √bhr̥jj which has a new palatal. 162; for Zubaty's view regarding metathesis seen in drak-ṣyati: dr̥ś-yáte cp. prak-ṣyati. 214; M. 47; ṣ stands for ś before ṭ. 230.

praṣṭha = going forward, *paṣṭha; abbreviation of paṣṭhavā́h 'a young bull'. 235; Pāṇini derives it from √sthā 'stand'. 235.

praṣṭha-vā́h = a young bull, cp. above. 235.

pra ṣṭhīvanti = they spit forth; for ṣ in place of s cp. praty-áṣṭhīvan. 236.

prasabham = forcibly, beside prasahya 'with force' from pra + √sah; perhaps Mid-Ind. *sabbha- (from sah-va) is the basis. 181; *prasahvam. 254.

pra-sahya = with force, cp. prasabham. 181.

pra-sā́h = victorious, cp. prā-sáh. M. 75.

prá-si-ta = ppt. √sā 'bind': sā́y-aka; ī is shortened into i due to accent-shift. 94.

prá-si-ti = onset, binding, √sā 'bind'; for short i cp. prá-si-ta. 94; M. 20.

prá sulāmi = I push forth (in TS.), √sr̥; for l cp. salila. 218.

prá-sūta=impelled, born, expected *prá-su-ta; -sū- under the influence of independent √sū (when uncompounded). 95; M. 20.

prá hiṇomi = I impel, √hi; n changes into ṇ after r, although there is intervention of hi. 306; M. 38.

prahelikā = a riddle; a by-form of pravalhikā; cp. √valh from √hval *vhal. 245.

prā = fill: par(i): ablaut rā: ar(i). 101.

prā́ṅ = nom. sg. of prā́ñc = bent forward; for *prā́ṅk (= prā́ñc + s) with the loss of the final k. 305; ṅ as final is very rare and only secondarily after the loss of a following k. M. 60; only a single consonant may be final. M. 61.

prā-cáis = forwards; for the palatal c cp. parā-caís. 152; M. 30.

prāṭ = asking, √praś (= pracch 'to ask'); the cerebral appears as final of the first member in a compound. 174.

prāṇ = breathing, pra + √an; the n is cerebralized owing to the preceding r. 188.

prāṇadhr̥̄́g asi prāṇáṃ me dr̥ṃha = dhr̥k, originally from √dr̥ṃh 'to be firm' formed on the analogy of dhr̥k (=dhr̥t) from √dhr̥. 303.

prāṇá = breath, √an 'breathe; cp. pra-ṇetr̥̄́. M. 74.

prāṇátha = respiration, √an 'breathe'; for ṇ cp. pra-ṇetṛ́. M. 74.
prāṇiniṣati = desires to breathe = pra + √an, desid.; the n is changed to ṇ, when preceded by r, although intervened by ani. 187.
prātar-avaneka = wash in the morning: -negá; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.
prātar-avanegá = cp. above. 116.
prā́ṇiti = breathes, √an; n is cerebralized owing to the preceding r. M. 38.
prā́nṛtyat = 3 sg. ipf. √nṛt 'dance'; ṇ does not replace n, after r in prá, if r follows. M. 38.
prātár = early; r is original. M. 72.
prātár agníḥ = (RV. V. 18. 1), cp. gír iṣā́. M. 72.
prātar-yā́vaṇ = going out early; cerebralisation fluctuates in -yā́van after a word containing r, cp. puro-yā́van. M. 74.
prāy = cp. √prī, priy-á and príy-ati. 205.
prāy-as-(e) = (RV. IV. 3. 21.) Pp. prá áyase, explained by Böhtlingk as = práyase) 'enjoyment', cp. prī-tá. 88; M. 19.
prā-vṛ́ṣ = rainy season; for lengthening cp. annā́-vṛdh. M. 75.
prāśú = very quick, cp. plāśuka with l = IE. r. 220.
prā-ṣā́ṭ = overpowerer, √sah; cerebral ṣ is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224.
prā-sáh = victorious, beside pra-sáh; fluctuation of lengthening; the long vowel is probably historic *prō. M. 75.
priy-á = dear: prāy-as(e); ī as the final of roots in -ī is graded with ai which gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; √prī 'to love', ī is changed into iy (and not y) before a. 198; in Aśokan inscriptions pria with -ia for -iya. 201; cp. príy-ati. 205.
prī = please; ī alternates with e in √prī, √vī, √śī, with e and vṛddhi ai in √nī, √bhī, √krī, √lī. 84; M. 15; cp. prā́y-as 'enjoyment', where the low grade ī alternates, with e giving ay (beside ai in prā́y-as). 90; cp. priy-á, prāy and príy-ati. 205.
prī-ṇā́-ti = loves, pleases; prā́y-as(e); cp. priy-á. 88; M. 19.
prī-tá = pleased, loved,: prā́y-as (e); cp. priy-á. 88; M. 19.
prú-t = swimming; Gk. πλέω 'to sail, go by sea'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.
-pruta = floating, √pru; cp. prú-t. 211; M. 42.
pruṣ = to splash, splutter, cp. vi-prúṭ. 176; Lith. praũsti 'wash', cp. plúṣi with l. 219; M. 44.
preṅkh-á = cp. pleṅkh-a. 220; M. 45.
preṇā́ = through affection = premṇā́; for -nā = -mnā cp. prathinā́. 270; M. 57.
preṇí = kind, *premṇí; according to Brugmann formed on the analogy of forms like dānā́ (= dāmn-á), preṇā́, bhūnā́, variṇā́, mahinā́. 270.
***premṇ-í** = cp. preṇí. 270.
préṣṭha = most beloved, super. of priy-á (√prī) *práy + iṣṭha; e, based on contraction, is distracted into two syllables. 51; according to Osthoff spoken as *priy-iṣṭha in early period, préṣṭha being later pronunciation. 52; e stands for ayi, hence the word is dissyllabic. 53.
praiṇāná = pleasing (= prīṇāná, pr. pt. √prī), occurs in AV. 5. 27. 3, where it is a corruption for prīṇ-āná. 105.
práiṣam = invitation = pra+eṣam, with ai for a + e, but cp. úpeṣatu and upéṣantam with elision of a before e. 319.
praíṣayur = strong; (RV. 1. 120. 5 Pp.) pra+iṣayúr; saṃdhi of ă+i into ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong. 40; a + i is contracted into ai only here, e is regular. 318; cp. akṣauhiṇī. 319; M. 64.
praíhi = go forth = prá+ihi (2 sg. ipv. of √i 'go'); formed on the analogy of upaitu (upa+etu) 3 sg. ipv. √i 'go'. 319.

próḍha = great, prá+√vah+ta ; in Veda, but cp. prauḍha in Classical Sanskrit. 318.
prottthita = risen forth (pra = ud + sthita √sthā) ; the writing of three t letters is based on etymology but has no phonetic value. 111.
próthat = snorting ; Av. fraothat, √pruth Vedic th is original. 120 ; M. 22.
proth-átha = snorting ; there is no loss of aspiration in the root if an aspirate follows which belongs to a suffix or second member of a compound. 128 ; M. 23.
prórṇv-āthām = 2 du. ipv. √vṛ 'cover'; with v in TS., beside páry-ūrṇuv-ī-ta with uv in AV. 202.
pr-ó-ṣṭha = bench, seat (=pra + áva=stha) ; o is a by-form of áva (and not a contraction) due to Prakritism. 54.
proṣṭha = bank=pra+oṣṭha ; final ā̆, instead of being contracted with the following e, o, is sometimes elided before them. 319.
prohyámāṇaḥ = being carried forth, ps. pr. pt. √vah 'carry'; with ṇ beside paryuhyámānā with n. 189.
prauḍha = great = pra+ūḍha √vah ; cp. próḍha and práiṣayur. 318.
playoga = name of a person ; cp. plā́yogi. 142.
plav-a = a basket for catching fish, beside palava, with svarabhakti. 58.
plav-á = boat, √plu ; for l in a verbal form in the latest parts of the RV. cp. pláv-ate. 218 ; M. 44.
pláv-ate = floats, √plu ; Gk. πλέω 'to swim' ; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some verbal formations which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages ; in the older parts thereof no such verbal is found. 218 ; M. 44.
pl-ā́-kṣārayan = caused to flow forth (MS. III. 10. 2) ; = prá + a-√kṣar ; l = IE. r, cp. Gk. πpó. 220 ; M. 45.
plā́yogi = descendent of Playoga ; guttural appears before -i, -ī, -in, -ya from nouns the last consonant of which is a guttural. 142; M. 27.
plā́śuka = springing up again : prāśú 'very quick' ; l = IE. r. 220.
plihán = spleen, beside the regular plīhán ; shortening due to metrical requirements. 47.
plīh-án = spleen ; ī without an ablaut with ā, cp. Lat. lien 'spleen', IE. *splīghén. 19, 89 ; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218 ; M. 44 ; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) because Avestan and the Old Slavic have a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. spərəza- ; Old Slav. slezena. 248 ; M. 51 ; cp. Gk. σπλήν (Lat. lien), Bohem. slez-ina which show the initial s to be original. 266 ; M. 56.
plīhā́ = spleen ; Lat. lien ; Hirt admits loss of final IE. n only after ō and not after ē ; accordingly plīhā́ must be originally *plīhā́n ; he explains -ā from IE. -ō˺(=ōm). 109.
plu = swim, cp. pláv-ate and plav-á. 218.
plúṣ-i = a kind of insect, beside Vedic and later pruṣ 'squirt' ; Lith. praũsti 'to wash' ; Vedic l (before labial u) stands for IE. r. 219 ; M. 44.
pleṅkh-á = swing, beside pre- ; for l=IE. r cp. Gk. πρό. 220 ; M. 45.
ps-ā = to chew, √bhas (=bh (a) s-ā) ; cp. s-ánti : ás-ti. 76, 77.
-ps-u- = refreshment, √bhas ; cp. ps-ā and s-ánti. 76.
-ps-u- = appearance, look, √bhās 'to appear' ; the low grade vowel ə disappears before the suffixal -u. 82.
***pst** = cp. stána and Av. fštāna and Mod. Pers. pistān. 263.
pháṭ = splash, cp. phál íti with l for ḍ. 222.
phaṭā = hood of a serpent ; Classical Skt. √sphuṭ 'split' ; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately, without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.
phaṇ = bound, skip, from phṛṇ-*pharṇ : par-pharat, pharpharā-

yate 'to move violently to and pro'; ṇ of Prakritic origin, it is due to a preceding ṛ which has now been replaced by a. 192, M. 39.

phaṇa = hood of a serpent: phal 'to burst'; the cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding l. 193; cp. phaṭa. 265; originally had a sibilant as initial. 266.

phar-pharāy-ate = darts to and fro, (denominative), onomatopoetic; initial aspiration is lost in a syllable, when the immediately following syllable begins with an aspirate; the rule does not apply to onomatopoetic words. 124; cp. phaṇ. 192.

pharṇ = cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phal = to burst, cp. phul-ta, phul-ti. 171; cp. phaṇa. 193; cp. phulla. 223; cp. Classical Skt. √sphuṭ 'split' with an initial sibilant. 265; Grassmann derives palāla and pala from √phal. 265.

phál-a = fruit; Gk. φύλλον 'a leaf', Lat. folium 'a leaf'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; M. 22; cp. pallava, palāśá. 122.

phála-ka = board; GK. σφελας 'a foot-stool'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219. a by-form with a sibilant as initial has survived in Greek σφελας. 266.

phal-ati = bursts, cp. phull-a. 30.

phál íti = for pháṭ í-, in the later Saṃhitās l is also found in place of ḍ between vowels. 222; M. 45; the final ṭ is assimilated in quality with the following voiced i. 327.

phalgû = petty, tiny, cp. phalgvà. 120.

phalgú = reddish; Lett. spulgût 'to shine'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44; cp. phalgvà. 218. Johansson derives it from √sphūrj. 'to flame' 265; initial s has been dropped. 267.

phalgvà = weakly, feeble (phalgú 'petty'); Gk. φελγύνει 'is stupid'; Vedic ph is original, it represents here IE. ph. 120; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218. M. 44

phāṇ-ayati = skims, cs. of √phaṇ, cp. phāṇṭa (=phāṇita) where i has disappeared. 60; for ṇ cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phāṇita=inspissated juice of sugar-cane, cp. phāṇṭá. 60.

phāṇṭá = the fat particles of butter that are produced by churning, cp. above; ppt. √phāṇ, later form phāṇita, i has been dropped leading to cerebralization. 60; for cerebralization cp. √phaṇ. 192.

phâla = plough-share; Gk. φαλλός 'penis'; Vedic ph is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; M. 22.

-phul-ta = bloomed; cp. phulla. 30; ppt. √phul 'to bloom'; Fortunatov and Bechtel hold that the Indian cerebrals are a normal representation of the l or ḷ+dental; phul-ta goes against it. 171.

phul-ti=bursting, √phul 'to burst'; cp. phul-ta. 171.

phulla = blooming; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; ll stands for lv according to Bartholomae; it is for ln according to Pischel. 223.

***phṛṇ** = spring, cp. √phaṇ. 192.

pheṇa = foam, a scribal error for phena; for the ṇ cp. aṇṇáḥ. 194.

phéna=foam: Osset. fing; Vedic ph. is original; it represents IE. ph. 120; cp. pheṇa. 194; Pott. derives it from √sphây 'to become fat' through the loss of the initial s. 265; M. 56; a by-form with initial s has survived in Old Pruss. spoayno. 266; M. 23.

phaiyakṛta = relating to anything made by the sphya; the Vṛddhi ai for y shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

baṃh = to be firm; to strengthen; in low grade the final consonant is preceded by a nasal. 8; probably b stands for older bh through the loss of aspiration, because it is followed by h. 126; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) when, either as a

final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś and j=IIr. ź), cp. bāḍhá. 247; h does not represent dh. 251; cp. bāḍhá and ní-bāḍha. 275.

bámhiṣṭha=very firm, cp. bah-ú. 9.

bámh-īyas = firmer, cp. bah-ú. 9.

bákura=a musical instrument; the origin of b is obscure; the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

***baghinī** = cp. bahiṇī and bhaginī. 276.

bajá = name of a plant; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161; the origin of b is obscure, the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

bájaha=udder ? h appears in place of bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252.

***bazḍhá** = cp. bāḍhá. 274.

báṭ = an interjection; the word (having b) may be of non-Aryan origin; its cerebral is unexplained. 177; M. 35; origin of b is abscure. 184; M. 36; b is not from v. 184; M. 36; cp. báḷ itthā́ M. 67.

baṭūrín = broad, non-Aryan (?). 137; M. 35.

baṭu = young; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184.

baḍā́ = an interjection, origin of b is obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 177, 184; M. 35, 36.

baṇḍá = crippled, cp. paṇḍa with tenuis instead of the older media. 116; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.

batá = weakling; b in an onomatopoetic; cp. Gk. βάτταλος effeminate' 182; M. 36.

bata = alas, interjection; cp. batá. 182; M. 36.

bádara = berry; origin of b is obscure, word non-Aryan (?). 184.

badva = 10,000 millions; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.

bad-dhá = ppt. of √bandh 'bind'; on its analogy is formed nad-dhá (expected *nāḍhá). 250; M. 52.

bad-badhāná = having bound, pf. pt. of √bandh; initial aspiration is lost. 128.

badhirá = deaf; probably b stands for bh, through the loss of aspiration, because of the following aspirate dh. 126; M. 23.

bandh = bind, cp. bad-dhá where a = ṇ̥. 8; cp. Germ. binden, Lat. offendix, offendimentum 'chin-band', Gk. πενθερός 'father-in-law', πεῖσμα 'dew'; b stands for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23, 36.

baps = cp. bab-dhām. 273.

bá-ps-at = chewing, pr. pt. √bhas; in low grade syllable a disappears; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. ba-ps-ati. 127; M. 23.

ba-ps-ati =3 sg. pr. √bhas 'chew', cp. bá-ps-at. 76; M. 17; *bha-bhs-ati initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124; the usage in the Veda shows that an aspirate+s has the same effect on the restoration of the initial aspiration as an unaltered aspirate (cp. dhat-thas and dhat-sva for *dhadh-thas, dhadh-sva); this is not so seen in ba-ps-ati; while the aspiration in dhat-sva, etc., would have been due to the influence of that in √dhā, the case of ba-ps-ati, etc., seems to be phonetic, which shows that the rule for restoration of the initial aspiration worked before ks, ts, ps replaced gzh, dzh and bzh. 127; M. 23.

babará = a proper name; the origin of b is obscure (non-Aryan?). 184.

ba-b-dhām = 3 du. ipv. √bhas 'chew'; cp. la-b-dhá *labh+tá; exactly the same saṃdhi takes place in 'tenuis+s+media aspirate', for bdh goes back to bzdh, which, in turn, is from bhst [= bh(a)s+ta], cp. jag-dhá. 131, 242; *babz-dhām for *babhs-tām, z disappears before a voiced dental without leaving any trace behind. 273; *ba-bhs-tām, medial s, when followed by a dental media or

media aspirate, disappears if it be preceded by a consonant. 271.

ba-bhā́j-a = 3 sg. pf. √bhaj 'share'; cp. bhej-iré formed on the analogy of sed-iré. 272.

ba-bhū́v-a = 3 sg. pf. √bhū 'be', *bha-bhū́v-a; initial aspiration is lost in the reduplicative syllable. 124, 182; M. 36; with ūv from ū before a vowel; for īy for ī cp. píy-ati. 205.

ba-bhūv-ā3ṃ = babhūva; final in pause, ā is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

ba-bhūv-úr = 3 pl. pf. √bhū 'be'; as a rule v is lost before ŭr (which is derived from ṝ), but the elision does not take place here. 262; M. 55.

babhūvéti-babhūvā3̊ = babhūvā́3 íti babhūvā́3̊ (AV. Krama); according to P. 6. 1. 129, a protracted vowel undergoes euphonic combination; but cp. TS.-Pada súmaṅgalā́3̊íti súmaṅgalā́3̊. 300.

bábhru = brown; vocative of babhrū́; accentless ū becomes u, cp. kadrū́-s: kádru. 93; M. 15; cp. Old Norw. bifr 'bearer', Lat. fiber 'bearer'; b stands for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following bh. 126; M. 23.

babhrú = brown, cp. babhluśá with l found in Yājuṣa texts. 215, 220; M. 44.

babhrú = name of a person, cp. bābhrav-ya with av for u before -ya (-iya). 203.

babhrú-nīkāśa (VS.) = looking brownish; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

babhruśa = cp. babhluśá. 220.

babhluśá = brownish; with l in Yājuṣa texts beside babhrú- found in RV. and other texts. 215; M. 44; in the later Saṃhitās the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 45.

***ba-bhs-tām** = cp. ba-b-dhām. 271.

barāsī́ = a kind of cloth, for barsá, a Prakritism. 57.

barisa = point, beside barsá; a Prakritism. 57.

barī-bhar-ti = 3 sg. int. pr. √bhṛ 'bear'; in Classical Sanskrit, the loss of initial aspiration is regular even in dissyllabic reduplication. 124.

bárjaha = udder: bṛh 'be great'; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes this loss) belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; bárjaha may be one of the exceptions. 128; M. 24; the word with b is insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37; h stands for bh in suffix -bha, cp. ṛṣa-bhá. 251; h appears for bh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. M. 52; formed with -ha = -bha. M. 52.

barbara = stammering: Gk. βάρβαρος, 'barbarous, foreign', Lat. balbus 'stammering'; cp. balbalā-karoti. 181.

***bar-bṛẓ-ḍhi** = cp. *bar-bṛ-ḍhi and bar-bṛ-hi where h represents ḍh. 251.

***bar-bṛ-ḍhi** = cp. bar-bṛ-hi. 251.

bár-bṛ-hi = 2 sg. ipv. of intv. bárbṛh- √bṛh (with úpa 'to lean') for bar-bṛ-ḍhi *bar-bṛẓ-ḍhi, with the cerebral dropped after lengthening the preceding ṛ in pronunciation; h represents ḍh. 251; M. 52; -hi appears (not -dhi) after a weak grade vowel. 252.

barsá = socket, point, tip, beside barāsī́, barisa, which seem to be due to Prakritic influence. 57; origin of b is obscure, the word may be of foreign origin. 184; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is of foreign origin. 233.

bársva = socket, roll; origin of b is obscure; the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 37; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is of foreign origin. 233; M. 48.

barh = cp. √bṛh 'make big'. 213.

barhiḥ-ṣád = cp. barhi-ṣád. 342.

barhíṣ = sacrificial litter; Av. barezis- 'mat' √bṛh; cp. bráhman, brahmán with metathesis of rā́ (from ăr) before h + consonant.

213; M. 43; h represents the old palatal aspirate; cp. garhate. M. 51.

barhi-ṣád = sitting on the sacrificial litter; for barhiṣ-ṣád with elision of visargas before ṣ. 342; M. 71; old phonetic combination seen only in a compound, cp. dvi-bárha-jman. M. 73.

báḷ itthā́ = báḍ (= báṭ) i-; the final ṭ is assimilated in quality with the following voiced i. 327; M. 45; final ṭ before vowels becomes ḷ in the RV., not ḍ as later. M. 67.

bála = strength; Old. Slav. balij 'bigger'; this example of IE. b is uncertain. 182; with b beside malla 'wrestler' together with balín- bal-īyas from *malya: Gk. μάλα 'very', Lat. multus 'much, great, many'; bal-īyas: Lat. melior 'better'. 183; Pott wrongly takes b to be from v. 184; M. 36; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l in Latin equation. 218; M. 44.

balā́sa = a disease, the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.

balí = tax, duty: Gk. μείλια from *μέλια 'dowry, portion'; b = m. 183; in the latest parts of the RV. l corresponds to the IE. l in Greek equation. 218; M. 44.

balín = strong, cp. bála. 183.

bali-bhṛ́t = paying tax, cp. bali-hṛ́t, where h represents bh. 251; bh for h in Classical Sanskrit. 253.

balíṃ bharati = pays tax, cp. bali-hṛ́t-. 251.

bali-haraṇa = presentation of a gift or oblation, √hṛ √bhṛ. 253.

bali-hār-á = paying taxes (AV.), with h for bh √bhṛ. 253.

bali-hṛ́t = paying tax; h represents bh, cp. balíṃ bharati, bali-bhṛ́t. 251, 253; M. 52.

bal-īyas = stronger, cp. bála. 183.

bálkasa = flock; the word with b is not sufficiently explained. 184.

bálbaja = name of a plant; b is not from v. 184; M. 36; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.

bal-balā-karoti = stammers; b is found in onomatopoetic words. 181.

bal-bal-īti = whirls, turns round, int. √bal 'to whirl', cp. bul-vá, bolayati. 30; b is found in onomatopoetic. 181; cp. Gk. βαλλίζω 'to dance'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

bál-bal-íti = whirls round (in ŚB,) for bál-bal-īti, which marks only the udātta accent; reduplicated forms, accented on the first syllable, sometimes receive a secondary accent near the end of the word. 295; M. 80; cp. é-tavái. M. 81.

bal-bū-thá = name of a person; Lat. balbus; this example of IE. b is uncertain. 182; M. 36; the origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.

-balsá = twig, shoot, beside -valsá with an interchange of b and v. 183; M. 36.

balhi = Bactria, also written as bahli. 244.

baśkáya = yearling; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37.

baṣkáya = yearling; ṣ after ā̆ is uncommon; the word may not be purely Aryan. 239; M. 48.

báṣkiha = decrepit, enfeebled; origin of b is obscure, word non-Aryan? 184; M. 37; cp. baṣkáya 239; M. 48.

bastá = he-goat; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 37.

básri = quickly, cp. bastá. 184; M. 37.

bahiḥ-paridhí = outside the enclosure; -is becomes -iḥ (and not -iṣ as usual in a compound). 341; M. 71.

bahiṇī = sister; Pkt. for *baghinī, Skt. bhaginī with aspiration transposed. 276.

bahís = outside; probably b stands for bh through the loss of aspiration due to the following h. 126; the origin of h is not clear. 248.

bahú = much, √baṃh; cp. báṃh-īyas, a = m̥. 9; cp. bhū́yas which Bopp derives from bahú

through the loss of a. 118; probably b stands for bh through the loss of aspiration due to the following h. 126; M. 23; h does not represent dh. 251; cp. bāḍhá 'aloud'. M. 51.

bahura = much, thick, beside bahulá. 216.

bahulá = much, thick, cp. bahú. 9; b for bh. 126; M. 23.

bākurá = bag-pipe, a musical instrument; origin of b is obscure, the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.

bāṭyá = garden-plant, beside vāṭya with an interchange of b and v. 183.

bāḍhá = firm, √baṃh (ppt.); according to Brugmann from IIr. bhaždhá, IE. *bhn̥ghtó 39; ā = az̤ before IIr. z or z̤, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z or z̤. 44; M. 10.

-baṃh-tá = cp. bud-dhá. 128; cp. √valh which Ascoli derives from bāḍhá with lh from ḍh. 255; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh; ḍh = h+t (*z̤dh). 247; M. 51; ź etymologically representing IIr. źh (= h) disappears after cerebralizing the following dh (coming from t) and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; M. 57.

bāṇá = arrow, music, beside vāṇá with an interchange of b and v. 183; M. 36; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

bādh = oppress; b stands for bh, aspiration disappears because it is followed by another aspirate dh. 126; M. 23; cp. Classical Sanskrit vāh which may be a loan from some folk speech. 253.

bābhrav-ya = patronymic of Babhrú; the guṇa av for u before -ya shows the syllabic nature of y (= iy). 203.

-bāra = aperture, opening; the b is unexplained. 184; M. 37 (a Prakritism for dvāra).

bā́l = splash, an interjection; b in onomatopoetic. 182; M. 36.

bāla = young; Russ. balovat 'to play'; one of the very few Vedic words with inherited b. 182.

bā́l íti = probably l stands for ḍ, cp. phál íti. 222; M. 45.

Bāṣkala = name of a person; the word may be of foreign origin; b is unexplained. 184; ṣ after ā̆ is uncommon. 239.

bāṣpa = vapour, steam, cp. Bāṣkala. 184, 239; cp. vāḥpa with upadhmānīya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

bāhú = arm; Tokh. pokem 'arm', O. Norw. bōgr 'shoulder'; Gk. πῆχυς 'the fore arm'; b appears for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following b. 126, 182; M. 23, 36; in some case-formations the TS. shows uv instead of the regular v. 201; M. 40; bāhú: Av. bāzu, h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) because it appears here before u which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 57.

bāhū́ = nom. acc. du. of bāhú 'arm' = bāhú+ā, ū = u+ā in the nom. acc. dual of masc. fem.—u stems. 104; M. 12.

bāhv-ós = gen. loc. dual of bāhú; suffixal u is always represented by v before a vowel, cp. bāhv-òjās 'strong in the arm'. 198.

biḍāla = cat, cp. bilāla, birāla. 221, 222.

bindú = drop; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184.

bí-bhar-āṇi = 1 sg. pr. sub. √bhr̥ 'bear'; here the gunated vowel does not bear accent. 65.

bi-bháy-a = 1 sg. pf. √bhī 'fear'; guṇa corresponds to the long vowel ē. M. 15.

bí-bhar-ti = 3 sg. pr. √bhr̥ 'bear'; with i in reduplicative syllable; but cp. íy-ar-ti, where i changes into iy before a. 198; accented on the first syllable. 289.

bi-bhāy-a = 1 sg. pf. √bhī 'fear'; vr̥ddhi form corresponds to the long ī vowel. M. 15.

bi-bhi = reduplicated √bhī 'fear'; beside bi-bhī—, with its ī short-

ened owing to the accent generally lying on the reduplicated syllable, causing thereby the shortening of the radical ī. 96.

bi-bhī = cp. above. for equations cp. Av. bayente 'they fear', Ger. bīm. OSl. bojǫsę 'I fear', Lith. bijaũs. 'I fear', Pruss. biā 'he fears', OHG. bibēn 'tremble'. 96.

bi-bhṛ-hí=2 sg. ipv. √bhṛ 'bear'; the guṇa is replaced by the simple vowel, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 65.

bi-bhy-úr = 3 pl. pf. √bhī 'fear'; y stands for medial ī. 198.

bimba = orb, disc, cp. bindú. 184.

bimboṣṭha = having lips like bimba fruit = bimba+o—; a is optionally elided before o—. 320.

birāla = cat, for bilāla, with r for l by dissimilation. 221, 222.

bíla = hole, cave: mála 'dirt'; Gk. μέλας 'black'; connection between m and b is noteworthy. 183; origin of b is obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 37; √bhid, according to Grassmann with l from d. 222.

bilāla = cp. birāla. 221; cp. biḍāla; d occasionally appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

bíl-ma = chip, shavings; origin of b is obscure; bíl = vil-√vṛ ? 184; M. 37.

bilvà = name of a fruit-tree; origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 36.

bilhaṇa = name of a Kāśmīri paṇḍita; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

bísa = root-fibre, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 36; no change of s into ṣ denotes that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

bī́ja = seed; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal owing to the insufficient nature of the Vedic and comparative evidence. 161; the origin of b is obscure. 184; M. 37.

bī-bhat-sú = loathing, √badh 'distress'; initial aspiration remains. M. 23.

bī-bhat-súv-as = nom. pl. of bī-bhat-sú; u changes into uv. 200.

bī-bhiṣ-a-thās = 2 sg. red. aor. mid. √bhī 'fear': vi-bhíṣ-aṇa; secondary shortening of the radical ī is due to the shift of accent. 96; M. 21.

bī́riṭa = troop, band, see Hindi bhīṛ 'crowd' cp. bilvà. 177, 184; M. 35; 37.

bukka = goat; Av. būza, Germ. Bock, IE. *bhuĝo-s; the relationship between these is uncertain. 129.

buk-kāra = lowing; Gk. βύχτης 'howling'; b in onomatopoetic. 181; M. 36.

buḍ = cp. √ḍub through metathesis. 277.

buḍilá = name of a person; origin of b is obscure and the word may be non-Aryan. 184.

bud-dhá=ppt. √budh 'to awake' *bhudh+tá; final aspiration of a root is not lost before the following aspiration if the same belongs to a suffix or to a member of a compound; final aspiration is, however, lost (though not strictly speaking so, because here the aspiration is assumed by the suffix instead of reappearing in the initial of the root) in bud-dhá. 128; M. 23.

bud-dhí=wisdom=budh+tí; Gk. πυστις 'inquiring'; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178.

bud-bud-á = bubble; b in onomatopoetic. 182.

budh = to awaken; Goth. biudan 'to offer, bid', Gk. πεύθομαι 'to ask, learn'; b stands for bh, aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23; cp. bund. 129; cp. bo-dhí. 252; cp. bodháyati 'he awakens' *bhoudhéi̯-ti, Lith. pa-si-baudyti 'to rouse oneself'. 274.

budh-ná = bottom, ground; Germ. Boden 'ground'; Lat. fundus, Gk. πυθμήν 'the hollow bottom or stand of a drinking cup'; initial aspiration is lost on account

of the following dh. 126; M. 23.

bund = to point, to notice: budh; in a few cognate words an aspirate is found beside the corresponding media. 129.

bund-á = arrow, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 37.

bu-bhuj-máhe = 1 pl. pf. √bhuj 'enjoy'; the palatal, which appears before a and diphthongs, appears also before u, m and r. 152; M. 30.

bu-bhūr-ṣati = 3 sg. desid. √bhṛ 'bear'; ūr in ablaut with ar in bhár-ati. 25.

bu-bhój-a = 3 sg. pf. of √bhuj 'enjoy'; bhúj-am; u low grade: o normal grade. 37.

buli = buttock: Lith. bulìs 'buttocks'; one of the very few Sanskrit words with an inherited IE. b. 182; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

bul-vá = oblique, slanting, cp. bolayati 'plunges, dips'; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; Gk. βαλλίζω 'to dance'; b in onomatopoetic. 181; cp. bal-bal-ī-ti. 219.

busá = vapour, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 36; the no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

***bu-dhí** = cp. bo-dhí √bhū. 274.

bṛbád-uktha = an epithet of Índra, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 37.

bṛbú = a proper name, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 36.

bṛ́saya = name of a demon, cp. bilvà. 184; M. 37; no change of s into ṣ may denote that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

bṛsī = cushion, cp. bilvà. 184; cp. bísaya. 233.

bṛh = be great; Germ. Berg 'mountain'; initial aspiration is lost on account of the following h. 126; M. 23; cp. pari-vṛḍhá where v is younger. 183; cp. ni-bṛh. 184; cp. bráh-man, brah-mán and barhís. 213; cp. √barh, bṛh-ánt: Pāli brah-ant. 214; h represents the old palatal aspirate (-IIr. źh) when as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. pari-vṛḍha. 247; cp. bráh-man and brah-mán where h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh). 247; confusion of √bṛh and √vṛh 249; M. 36; cp. bar-bṛhi. 251; h does not represent dh. 251.

bṛh-at-í = nom. du. neut. (of bṛhát) -ī unchangeable. *bhṛ̥ghn̥tí. 325.

bṛhád-ray-e = dat. sg. of bṛhád-ri 'possessing much wealth'; -ray- only in dat. sg., beside rāy-é dat. of rái *rēi̯ 'wealth'. 94; M. 20.

bṛhád-ri = cp. above; rái (low grade -ri) with short i (instead of the long) due to accent shift. 94; Bergaign explains a-rí and sū-rí according to it. 95.

bṛh-ánt = big, √bṛh; Pāli brah-ant (whose br has been transferred to Pāli brūheti 'to make grow' for *buheti) formed on the analogy of bráh-man where ra (for ar) before h + consonant is phonetic. see Av. bərəząs (= bṛh-ants) OHG. berg 'mountain', Arm. barjr 'high'; Hitt. perkuš 'high', Tokh. pärkär 'long'. 214.

bṛ́has-páti = lord of prayer; a good many compounds of a syntactical type, in which the first member is nearly always a genitive in form, accent both members. M. 81.

bekanāṭa = usurer, cp. bāṇá and Panjābī karāṛ 'money-lender'. 177; M. 35; 184; M. 37.

bo-dhí = 2 sg. root aor. √bhū 'to be', for *bho-dhí instead of *bhū-dhí; the aspiration in the root is lost even when an aspirate follows which belongs to a suffix. 128; M. 23; in the 2 sg. impv. of graded roots —dhi regularly appears after strong and therefore originally accented vowels; after unaccented vowels dh is replaced by h. 252; M. 52; the original form was *bū-dhí; ū was changed into o due to the influence of Pāli ho-hi (with o from Vedic ava). 274; bho is a Prakritic contraction for bhava-. M. 23.

bo-dhi = 2 sg. impv. of √budh 'awake'; *bozdhi for *bod-dhi;

z, representing d, disappears before d and dh.; cp. bodhín-manās 'watchful-minded' √budh. 274.

bolayati = plunges, dips, cp. bulvá. 30.

bradh-ná = top, 'point': mūrdhán, ūr : ra. 97; cp. AgS. brant 'high'; initial aspiration is lost on account of the following dh. 126; M. 23; b stands for M. 182.

bradh-ná = pale red, cp. above. 126; M. 23.

bráyā = 1 sg. pr. subj. of √brū 'speak'; ā : IE. o in subj. 106.

bravī = cp. bravī-mi etc.; the long ī may be from short i (cp. ji-gī-vāṃs) because √brū has the ablaut avi : ū. 89.

bravī-mi = I speak, √brū; ī has no ablaut with ā (or āy before vowels). 89.

brahant = great; Pāli form for Sanskrit bṛh-ánt; from this br was transferred to brūheti (for *būheti *bṛdhayati). 32.

bráh-man = devotion, √bṛh. 126; Av. barəsman, cp. brahmán 'priest'. 213; M. 43; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) because h appears here before m which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 57; initial aspiration is lost. M. 23.

brah-mán = priest; metathesis of r takes place when ăr would be followed by h+consonant, cp. barhís 'sacrificial litter'. 213; M. 43; for h representing the old palatal aspirate (= źh) cp. bráh-man. 247.

brahmam-etu = (in TA. 10. 48) for brahmaitu = brahma+etu. 316.

bráhma-vani (VS.) = well-disposed to the priesthood, cp. kṣatra-váni, M. 75.

brahmunā = by the brahmán; Pāli form for Sanskrit brahmaṇā; change of a into u is due to the influence of the labial. M. 21.

brahmāgāra = the dwelling of a brahmán; the medial h was left unpronounced by the Greeks, cp. βραμαγάρα. 243.

brahmaitu = cp. brahmam etu. 316.

brāhmaṇa = a priest (from brahmán); the medial h is represented by x in Greek, cp. βραχμᾶνες. 243.

bru-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √brū 'speak'; with short u beside the long. 99.

bruv-āte = 3 du. mid. pres. √brū 'speak', dual —e is pragṛhya. 325; cp. āś-āthe. M. 66.

bruv-ī-tá = 3 sg. opt. √brū; ī is the low grade vowel of yā. M. 17.

brū = speak, in 2, 3 sg. aor. ī may be a later substitution for i. 20; cp. Av. mraoiti = brávī-ti, Gk. βροτός for μροτός, where b stands for m before r. 182; M. 36.

brūheti = grows, for Sanskrit *bṛdhayati with br for b from Pāli brahant 'great'. 32.

-blīna = crushed, beside -vlīna with an interchange of b with v. M. 36.

bleṣka = noose; the word with b is yet insufficiently explained. 184; M. 37.

bhámsas = anus, cp. bhasád. 9.

-bhá = a suffix forming animal nouns; cp. ṛṣa-bhá; see also bárjaha where h represents bh; see also *bha a particle meaning 'possibly' occurring in Av. bā, bāṯ and bāəδ(d)a 'possibly'. 251.

bhága-t-ti = gift of fortune = bhága-√dā-ti; the low grade vowel ə disappears in the final member of compounds formed with a substantive in -ti from √dā 'give'. 82; M. 18.

bhaginī = sister, cp. bhagnī where i disappears due to modern Indian accent. 60; cp. bahinī and *baghinī. 276.

bhágos = vocative of bhagavant, o = a+u. 36; respectful vocation of bhagavas; O for ava is not due to Prakritism, but to the gradation of the stem. 54; followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant the s becomes z or ẓ after i or u; in the latter case it disappears after cerebralizing the following d(h), n, and lengthening

the preceding u (cp. dū-ṇāśa); from such cases the elision of s (z, ẓ) extended to bhós, bhághos and aghos. 337.
bhagnī = sister = bhaginī. 60.
bhaṅg-á = breaking, from √bhañj; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected palatal. 150.
bhaj = share; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. á-bhakta and á-bhak-ṣ-i. 269.
bháj-ati = shares: Gk. φαγεῖν 'to eat'; in the a-ablaut series, √bhaj shows a in the guṇa step; this a does not go back to IE. e, o, but to IE. a. 78.
bhañj = break; in some forms of the root a = ṇ̥. 8; the final is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. Lat. frango, Germ. brechen 'to break'; in √bhanj, r as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 268; cp. a-bhanas *a-bhaṅk-s. 305.
bhaṭa = warrior, hired soldier, beside bhṛ-ta; a = ṛ. 12; the cerebral appears for the dental owing to the originally preceding r. 167, 169.
bhaṭṭa = a great scholar: bhártṛ 'gentleman', √bhṛ, for cerebralization cp. bhaṭa. 168, 169.
bhaṭṭāraka = lord, cp. bhaṭṭa. 168.
bhaṭṭi = name of a poet, an abbreviation of Bhartṛ-hari; cp. bhaṭṭa: bhártṛ. 168; bhaṭṭi: bhṛtí. 169.
bhaṇ = speak, beside √bhan 'to resound', cp. amṇáḥ. 194.
bhaṇḍ = sneer; √bharts 'threaten'; cerebralization may be due to the originally preceding r. 168.
bhad-rá = auspicious, from √bhand; a = ṇ̥. 8
bhadrā́ = nom. acc. neut. pl. of bhadrá; ā = a+i on the analogy of vásū = vásu+i. M. 12.
***bhad-lá** = cp. bhallākṣa and bhad-rá. 223.
bhan = to sound, cp. √bhaṇ. 194.
bhár-a = bear; Gk. φέρε; Vedic labials represent IE. labials. 181; M. 36.
bhár-ati = bears: bhár-āti, ā = a +a. 102.
bharád-vāja = bringing or bearing food, booty; bharát = bhárant; a = ṇ̥. 8.
bháran = bearing, pr. pt. √bhṛ; Av. barən; the reduction of -nt to -n is Indo-Iranian. 305.
bhár-āti = 3 sg. pr. sub. √bhṛ; Gk. φέρησι, contracted ā corresponds to η in Greek. 14; M. 7, 11. the contraction (a+a = ā) began to take place early in the IE. mother language. 102.
bhár-āmas = we bear; Gk. φέρομεν; here ā is on the analogy of bhár-āṇi where ā = ω. 14.
bhári-bhr-at = int. pt. √bhṛ 'bear'; initial aspiration is not lost when the reduplication consists of two syllables. 124; M. 23.
bhár-īman = refreshment; the introduction of ī before m is unmotived. 57.
bhár-et = 3 sg. opt. √bhṛ 'bear', for *bháro-īt: dviṣ-yā́-t; the long vowel yā alternates with ī the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.
bhár-eyam = I would bear: -am = -ṃ̥. 12.
bhárg-as = brilliance: bhrāj- 'shine', ra: ar. 101; M. 43; the guttural has prevailed before the suffix -as because there was no verb with palatal beside this word. 151; M. 29; √bhrāj, the guttural beside the palatal may be due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162; M. 32; cp. √bhrāj with metathesis of r (ǎr: rǎ). 214.
bharg = lustre, cp. bhárg-as. 162.
bharj = roast, beside √bhrajj; if the equation is bharj: bhṛjj, it would be a guṇa ablaut and not samprasāraṇa (bhrajj: bhṛjj); but it is difficult to ascertain as to which of the two is original; equations in cognate languages do not help, cp. Pruss. -birgo 'cook', Gk. φρύγω, Lat. frīgo. 69.
bharj-ana = roasting, cp. bhrajj. 69.
bharj-ayati = roasts, cp. bharj-ana. 69.
bhár-tṛ = lord, husband, cp. bhaṭṭa, bhaṭṭāra-ka. 168; cp. bhrā́-tṛ

through metathesis of ăr (ră : ăr). 214 ; M. 43.

bhar-tṛ́ = bearer (in TS.) ; the old Vedic ṛ never occurs as final (cp. sthā-túr), but in TS. are found bhar-tṛ́ and jan-ayitṛ́ with ṛ as final. 301 ; M. 59.

bhartṛ-hari = cp. bhaṭṭi. 168.

bharts = threaten ; cp. √bhaṇḍ. 'sneer'. 168.

Bhalānás = name of a tribe ; (= bhadrānana?) l seems to be of foreign origin. 223 ; M. 45.

bhala = indeed ; invariably enclitic. 289. M. 81.

bhalla = propitious : bhad-rá 'beautiful' ; cp. kṣulla-ka. 223.

bhallākṣa = of beautiful eyes : bhadrākṣa, *bhadlá- ; cp. pallava = pad-l-. 223.

bhávatu = 3 sg. ipv. of √bhū 'be'; some scholars think that 3 sg. ipv. represents bhavat u for original bhavad u, the t being retained owing to the influence of the innumerable forms of the 3 sg. with -t- -ti -te, etc. ; but this is doubtful ; Delbruck thinks that it may originally have been bháva + tú (particle). M. 67.

bháv-ate = 3 sg. pr. √bhū 'be'; cp. potential bhav-eta where e=a + ī. 36.

bháv-atha = 2 pl. pr. √bhū 'be'; Vedic th is original ; it represents IE. th. 120 ; M. 22.

bhavantūkṣáṇah = (RV. VI. 16. 47) to be read as -tu u- with hiatus. M. 63.

bháv-i-ṣyati = 3 sg. fut. √bhū 'be' ; cp. bhū-t. 22.

bháv-e-ta = 3 sg. mid. pot. √bhū, e=a+ī, cp. dviṣ-ī-tá. 36 ; M. 9 ; cp. Gk. φέροιτο, oi = Ved. ai = e. 36.

bháv-e-thām = cp. bháv-e-ta. 36.

bháv-e-the = 2 du. mid. pres. √bhū, cp. bháv-e-ta. 36.

bháv-e-yam = 1 sg. mid. opt. √bhū; with an irregular y according to Bopp ; but, in reality, it stands for *bhavayam, the form being due to the analogy of bháv-e-s, bháv-e-t. 208 ; M. 41.

bháv-e-yur = 3 pl. act. opt. √bhū : bháv-e-ran. 23.

bháv-e-ran = 3 pl. mid. opt. √bhū. 23.

bháv-e-s = 2 sg. act. opt. √bhū ; cp. bháv-e-yam. 208 ; =bháva +īs. M. 12.

bhaṣ-á = barking, √bhaṣ ; ṣ after a goes back to IE. ḷs or ls ; cp. Lith. balsas 'voice', Germ. bellen 'to bark'. 238 ; M. 48.

bhaṣ-ati = barks, cp. bhaṣ-á. 238.

bhas = chew, cp. ba-b-dhām *ba-bhs-tām. 271, 273.

bhás-a-t = 3 sg. pr. subj. √bhas ; cp. ba-ps-ati, where syncope (of a) takes place. M. 17.

bhasád = anus, the hinder parts ; cp. bhámsas ; a=m̥. 9.

bhā́ u aṃśáve (RV. 1. 46. 10 Pp. bhā́ḥ u), monosyllabic u does not change into v when it is preceded by a vowel. 320.

bhāga-dugh-á = distributor ; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected palatal. 150.

bhā́r-man = board, stretcher, √bhṛ ; ār from ar according to Osthoff. 43 ; ār is a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66 ; M. 15.

bhāṣ = speak, cp. bhaṣ-á. 238.

bhās-urá = cp. bhās-vará. 71.

bhās-vará = shining : bhās-urá ; saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 71.

bhikṣ-ati = begs, desid. of √bhaj ; cp. bhikṣyati. 208.

bhikṣ-yati = begs ; wrong spellings (in Gaṇapāṭha) for bhikṣ-ati. 208.

bhíkṣ-ate = cp. bhikṣati, bhikṣ-yati 208.

bhid = split, cp. -bíla with l from d. 222.

bhind = split ; nasal is pronounced as consonant before vowels only, and we expect here *bhyad from IE. *bhiṇd ; bhind is an exception to the rule. 74.

bhin-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. of √bhind ; according to Bartholomae dhí = (d)zdhí with the loss of z before dh as in bo-dhí *boz-dhí for bod-dhí of √budh. 274 ; =bhind-dhí. 274.

bhiy-ás = fear, √bhī; occasionally iy has the value of consonantal y. 202; M. 40.

bhiy-ás-ā = through fear, cp. bhī-ṣ-ā́. M. 17.

bhiy-ā́ = through fear (bhí instr.); preceded by a simple consonant the redical ī changes into iy before the vowel of a case-termination. 198.

bhil = to break, split; il without ir or ur beside it. 30;

bhiṣák = healer; nom. sg. of bhiṣáj (j from IE. ĝ: Av. baešaza); here the k has spread from nom. sg. to other cases, where it is not phonetic. bhi = abhí. 174; M. 34.

bhiṣák-tama = most healing; super. of bhiṣáj 'healer' with old palatal; as the two kinds of j (i.e. old palatal and new palatal) were indistinguishable in pronunciation, a guttural sometimes intruded among the old palatals owing to the analogy of new palatals, cp. √añj: anak-ti. 161; M. 32.

bhiṣák-ti = heals; cp. bhiṣák-tama. 161; M. 32.

bhi-ṣaj = to heal; Hübschmann sees a new palatal here. 159; Av. baēšaza- 'means of healing'; j is an old palatal, when it is so shown by the evidence of the cognate languages. 161; M. 32.

bhi-ṣáj = healer, cp. bhi-ṣák. 174; initial a is dropped (*abhi-ṣáj). M. 11.

bhī = fear, ī alternates with e; bibhéti : bibhī-táḥ cp. √prī and bhyásati. 84.

***bhīma-malá** = cp. bhīmalá. 279.

bhīmalá = terrible; ma dropped by haplology. 279; M. 59.

bhī-ṣ-ā́ = instr. sg. of bhiy-ás, bhī-ṣ (=bhiy-ás) with the loss of a as in s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17.

bhuḥ-khāra = name of a folk, with visarjanīya beside (jihvāmūlīya and) -k(h) kh-. 261.

-bhu- = be; for -bhū-, cp. Lat. probu-s, super-bu-s with short u instead of the long. 95.

bhug-na = ppt. √bhuj 'bend'; with a new palatal j, which in most of the formations interchanges with the guttural. 138.

bhuj = bend; according to Osthoff j represents here c. 117; according to Grassmann from older √bhugh on account of the Goth. 'biugan' in spite of the Greek φεύγω 'flee', Lat. fugio 'to flee'. 126; M. 23; cp. bhug-na. 138; j a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

bhúj-am = to enjoy; u as low grade of o in bhók-ṣyate. 37.

bhuj-mán = fruitful, rich, √bhuj 'enjoy'; for the new palatal cp. ój-man. 153; M. 31.

bhút = waking, √budh, root stem, with the regular media aspirate on the disappearance of the final aspiration. shortened form of *bheudh-. 127; M. 23.

bhunáj-āmahe = 1 pl. pr. subj. √bhuj 'enjoy'; cp. bu-bhuj-máhe. M. 30.

bhur = quiver; Gk. πορφύρω 'to ponder, consider much' Lat. furere (cp. ferv-ere); the change into ur began to take place in IE. times. 27.

***bhuraj** = roast (meat); the introduction of a before j is unmotived. 57.

bhuraj-ate = roasts, with ur; cp. bhṛjj-áti with ṛ. 23.

bhuráj-anta = 3 pl. aor. inj. √bhuraj; ur (for r) after the initial consonant. 29.

bhuraṇ-yáti = jerks, flashes, moves suddenly, cp. bhur-áti. 24.

bhur-áti = struggles; ur without any ablaut form beside it. 24.

bhuríj = a pair of scissors, arms, heaven and earth; from bhur-ṛ-j; i from ṛ a Prakritism. 19; cp. bhur-áti. 24; cp. bhū́ri 'much' (Grassmann √bhū?). 97.

bhuri-ṣā́h = very overpowering, √sah, epithet of the chariot: bhū́ri; ū: u. 97.

bhur-váṇ(i) = restless, √bhur, cp. bhur-áti. 24.

bhúv-ar = the atmosphere, second of the Vyāhṛtis = bhúvas (with -as and not -ar)-ar on the analogy

of svàr the third of the Vyāhṛtis (with original -ar). 339.

bhúv-as = cp. bhúv-ar. 339.

bhuv-ā́ = instr. sg. of bhū́ 'earth'; cp. -bhiy-ā́. 198.

bhū = be: bhav(i), 'to bring forth, grow'; according to Schulze with the ablaut avi: ū. 91; Gk. φύω: (a Gk. prefix expressing the idea of greatness) Av. bū Old Slav. biy, Lith. bu, Germ. bin, Celt. bu; Vedic media aspirate represents IE. media aspirate; Vedic media aspirate is represented by tenuis aspirate in Greek; that Vedic has, in this case, preserved the original media aspirate is shown by the fact that in most of the cognate languages Vedic media is represented by media and that the Vedic distinction between tenuis aspirate and media aspirate is not understood if the two do not come from the original IE. language. 117; cp. ví-bhv-an with v instead of the expected -bhuv-. 202; cp. bodhí. 252; bhāva- or bhavi- is a 'base', bhū- is a 'root' in their conventional sense in vowel-gradation. see also bhū́-ṣ-ati, hā́-s-ate and sākṣe for -s-. M. 7.

bhū́-t = 3 sg. augmentless aor. of √bhū, beside bhávi-ṣyati; ū in ablaut with avi from IE. euə. 22; M. 8; according to metre ū = üụ. 49.

bhūnā́ = instr. sg. of bhū-mán 'earth'; cp. prathi-nā́, mahinā́. 270; M. 57.

bhū́mi = nom. sg. neut.; cp. bhū́mī and bhū́my ā́. 337.

bhū́mim = acc. sg. of bhū́mi, Old Pers. bumām of bumi; ā before consonants for i (of low grade). 105.

bhū́mī = cp. bhū́my ā́. 337.

bhū́my ā́ = (RV. IX. 61. 10. Pp. bhū́miḥ ā́), more probable is bhū́mī ā́, the loc. sg. of bhū́mi (and not nom. sg. bhū́mi-s = bhū́mi-z. = bhū́mī). 337.

bhū́myā upári = cp. bhū́myopári. 316.

bhū́myām = loc. sg. of bhū́mi, cp. bhū́my ā́ where Roth suggests bhū́myām or bhū́myās, with elision of -ām or -ās. 337.

bhū́myās = able. gen. sg. of bhū́mi; cp. bhū́my ā́. 337.

bhū́myopári = (RV. X. 75. 3. Pp. bhū́myā u-, should be -yās u-); with irregular contraction. cp. śatatamā́viveṣīḥ (RV. VII. 19. s) for -tamā́m avi-. 316; M. 65.

bhū́yas = more; Bopp derives the word from bah-ú with the loss of a, on the analogy of Pāli dhītā from duhitā́. 118; cp. bhū́y-iṣṭha. and bá̃ṃhiṣṭha. 208.

bhū́-y-iṣṭha = super. of bhū́yas; according to Bopp the y is irregular; but, in fact, it is from bhū́-yas comparative. 208; M. 41.

bhū́-ri = much, cp. bhuri-ṣā́h. 97.

bhūrja = birch; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; cp. Osset. barse, bärs, bärz, Old Slav. brěza, Lith. béržas, OHG. birihha, O. Icel. biǫrk; j is an old palatal. 161.

bhū́rṇi = ardent, cp. bhūrja √bhur? 26.

bhū-stṛṇa = earth-grass, a kind of fragmented grass; s does not change into ṣ owing to the following ṛ (Ved. tṛ́ṇa from *stṛ́ṇ- 'grass') 237; the sibilant is preserved after a final vowel in a compound. 264.

bhṛ = bear; cp. bhárāmi, Av. barāmi, Arm. berem, Gk. φέρω, L. fero, Lith. baéra, OIr. -biur, OSl. berǫ, *bher-; for ūr in desid. cp. búbhūrṣati. 28.

bhṛkuṃsa = a male actor in female attire; original bhru-; change is due to popular etymology. 34.

bhṛkuṭi = eyebrow; ṛ comes from ṛu, cp. bhrukuṭi. cp. Gk. ὀφρύς, ὀφρύος 33; the change from bhru to bhṛ may be due to the analogy of bhṛkuṃsa where ṛ is original. 34.

bhṛ́gu = name of a sage; Lat. fulgur 'flashing, lightning'; Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound.

33; √bhrāj 'shine', cp. bhárg-as. 162; M. 32.

bhr̥jj = roast; Gk. φρύγ-ω, L. frīg-o, √bhrāj; jj = IE. zg, cp. májj-ati. 162.

bhr̥jj-áti = roasts, with r̥; bhuráj-ate with ur. 13; the Indian grammarians give √bhrasj as the base (like √masj for √majj), and from √masj they derive madg-ú; and this well corresponds to √vraśc 'to cut'. 162; cp. Gk. φρύγ-ω 'to roast', Lat. frig-o 'roast', Skt. jj from IE. zg. 162; M. 29.

bhr̥-ta = born, cp. bhaṭa, 12, 168; Av. bərəta; Vedic r̥ = Av. ərə which points out that the IIr. pronunciation of r̥ was different from what it is now. 32.

bhr̥m-á = error: bhram-á 'rowing or roaming about', ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

bhr̥ma-lá = perplexed, bewildered, √bhram; cp. bhr̥m-á : bhramá. 71.

bhr̥m-í also bhŕ̥mi = whirling about, cp. bhr̥m-á. 71.

bhr̥ś-á = strong: bhraś-īyas; the original quality of the vowel is undetermined. 71.

bhr̥ṣ-ṭa = roasted, ppt. √bhrajj; j is treated as an old palatal; cp. yáṣ-ṭave. 162.

bhr̥ṣ-ṭvā = gd. of √bhrajj, bhrasj (= jj = zg); cp. bhr̥ṣ-ṭa. 162.

bhej-iré = 3 pl. pf. √bhaj 'share'; the new palatal (in place of the guttural) before i (= ə) is a transfer; cp. ok-i-vā́ṃs. 142; M. 26; formed on the analogy of sed-ire (√sad, sazd-, and not on *sazdire); the transfer of e from sed to bhej- shows that the loss of the voiced sibilant (z of sazd) was older than the original text of the RV. 272; M. 57.

bhet-tŕ̥ = breaker, √bhid; doubling of t is based on assimilation. III; M. 21.

bhéd-ati = breaks, √bhid, cp. bhet-tŕ̥. 111.

bhok-ṣyate = 3 sg. fut. of √bhuj 'enjoy'; cp. bhúj-am. 37.

bhóg-a = enjoyment, √bhuj; in RV. the guttural appears before both unaccented -a and accented -á; but the palatal before accented -á only. 149; M. 29.

bhoj-á = liberal, √bhuj: bhog-á 'enjoyment'; before the suffix -a, the final of the root is mostly guttural, because the -a in nearly all the cases of the noun represents IE. -o; cp. bhóg-a. 149; M. 29.

bhój-am = 1 sg. root aor. √bhuj 'enjoy'; o represents the high grade corresponding to the weak grade u, cp. bhúj-am. M. 9.

bhot-syā́mi = I shall wake up, √budh *bhudh; Solmsen thinks, on the basis of Gk. θρέψω (fut. of τρέπω 'guide, lead') that the loss of aspiration before s began to take place as early as the IE. period. 128.

bhós = sir, voc., a contraction of bhavas, cp. bhágos: bhagavas. 54; for the elision of s (z, ẓ.) cp. bhágos. 337.

bhrakuṃsa = cp. bhr̥kuṃsa. 12.

bhrakuṭi = eyebrow, ra: r̥. 12.

bhrajj = roast, beside √bharj (taught by P. 6. 4. 4); if √bharj is original, the ablaut would be bharj: bhr̥jj and not bhrajj: bhr̥jj. 69; in place of the accented ra appears the low grade vowel r̥, when the accent is shifted to the following syllable. 69; j is shown to be an old palatal by the parallel form with ṣ before t (h) or by a cerebral that appears either as final or before a mute. 160; j, an old palatal, the media of ś. M. 31.

bhram-á = whirling flame; cp. bhr̥m-á. 71; M. 16.

bhram-ati = roams about: bhr̥m-á. 71.

bhram (i) = to go about; in forms with ā, which go back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.

bhraś-ati = falls: á-nibhr̥ṣ-ṭa 'unimpaired'; ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 71.

bhraś-at = fell (aor. √bhraś); cp. bhraś-ati. M. 16.

bhraś-īyas = stronger : bhr̥śá ; the original quality of the vowel is undetermined. 71.
bhraṣ-ṭa = ppt. √bhraś 'fall'; cp. bhraś-ati. M. 16.
bhráṣ-ṭra = roasting pan, beside bhrāṣ-ṭra ; ra in place of ar before ṣ+consonant is regular (cp. kraṣ-ṭum, sraṣ-ṭum). 69 ; j is treated as an old palatal, but the cognate languages take it as a new palatal; cp. Bulg. brijag 'to bake', Pruss. -birgo 'cook', but cp. Mod. Pers. biriṣtan. 162 ; cp. yáṣ-ṭave. 162.
bhrāj =shine ; j, as an old palatal is the media of ś. 159 ; M. 31 ; cp. bhárg-as 'glow' for ablaut ar : rā. 101 ; M. 32. cp. bhárg-a, bhárg-as, bhŕ̥g-u with a guttural beside palatal; due to the IE. dialectic variety. 162 ; cp. bhrā́ṭ. 173 ; cp. Gk. φλέγω 'to' burn' ; medial corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211 ; cp. bhárg-as with metathesis rā̆ : ā̆r. 214 ; M. 43.
bhrā́ṭ = lustre, nom. sg. of bhrā́j ; cerebral stands for the old palatal j (media of ś). 173 ; M. 34.
bhrā́tar = voc. of bhrā́tr̥ ; the voc. of -r̥ stems has original r. M. 72.
bhrātuṣputra = brother's son ; instead of the expected -ur p- (with original r) ; but because the pause form of r and s was identical the saṃdhi of s came to be applied to -ar forms as well. 335.
bhrā́-tr̥ = brother : bhár-tr̥ 'husband' ; metathesis rā̆ : ā̆r. 214 ; M. 43.
bhrā́tr̥-vya = a brother's son, probably -r̥v- = -ru- (cp. Av. brātū-irya) with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.
bhrāś-áyati= caus. √bhraṃs 'fall', cp- á-ni-bhr̥ṣ-ṭa. 71.
bhrā́ś-ya = deserving a fall, √bhraṃś, cp. above. 71.
bhrāṣ-ṭra = frying pan, beside bhráṣ-ṭra. 69 ; cp. bhráṣ-ṭra. 162.
bhrū́ = brow ; ū is an original IE. vowel, cp. Gk. ὀφρῦς. 22 ; M. 8 ; cp. OHG. brāw-a, AgS. bróew-from ur-IE. brēu̯-, cp. Old Gallic brī-va 'bridge' ; here ū is in ablaut with āv (through av) found in equations. 90 ; J. Schmidt wrongly compares this ū with that of √gūh. 92 ; cp. su-bhru in bahuvrīhi compound. 95.
bhrūṇa = embryo ; √bhur ; rū̆ from ūr. 214.
maṃ-s-ate=3 sg. s aor. subj. √man 'think' ; the anusvāra usually appears before s and corresponds to n in related forms. 258 ; all forms with ṃs are based on original ns or ms. M. 54.
maṃh = be great ; in mah-áyati etc. a=m̥. 8 ; h represents the palatalization (=IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. magh-á. 246.
máṃh-ate = presents, √maṃh, beside magh-á ; h represents the palatalization. M. 50.
maṃh-ána = gift (-ána = -éno) ; before the suffixes beginning with a (=e) the final of a root is mostly palatal. 151 ; M. 29.
makṣū́ = quickly, kṣ = ś+s ; Av. mošu, Lat. mox. 134 ; M. 25.
makṣuv ìtthā́ = cp. makṣv ì-. 322.
makṣv ìtthā́ =quickly thus=makṣū́ i- ; metrically v is to be read as -uv-. 322.
makh-á = lively ; Gk. μάχομαι 'to fight'; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119 ; M. 22.
magh-á = gift, √maṃh ; for gh being palatalized into h cp. √maṃh and samaha. 246 ; M. 50.
maghá-t-ti = gift of presents (=maghá-√dā-ti) ; cp. bhága-t-ti. 82 ; M. 18.
maghá-van = bounteous, cp. mag-hón the weak form. 52.
maghón = bountiful ; reduction of maghá-van ; o=a+u. 36 ; M. 9 ; o based on contraction is to be distracted. 52 ; 53 ; o for ava is not due to Prakritism but to the gradation of the stem. 54.
maccha = fish : mátsya ; ch for ts a Prakritism. 158.
maja-mudāra = a record-keeper, document-holder ; the representation of the Arabic dz by j in

Indian shows that the pronunciation of the Indian j was, more or less, like a combination of d+š. 137.

majj = dip; j is a new palatal. 159; Lith. mazgoti, cp. madg-ú, madg-ura. 180.

májj-ati = dives, plunges in water; Lith. mazgóju 'to wash'; jj from zg; doubling of jj based on assimilation, cp. bhṛjj-áti. 111, 162; M. 29.

majj-án = marrow, from IE. *mozgh-; Vedic media stands for media aspirate in cognate languages, cp. gm-ás, jm-ás, dvā̆r, dur; this may be due to dialectic variations in the IE. mother language. 129; M. 24; IE. *mezg-én-, the palatal is phonetic before a = IE.-e. 151; M. 30; cp. Av. mazga-, Old Slav. mozgu 'brain'; j is a new palatal. 159; Vedic jj = IE. zg. 162; M. 29.

maj-mán = greatness; in a few cognate words an aspirate is found beside the corresponding media. 129; M. 24. *maghmán cp. máh 'great'; j is recognized as an old palatal by the following m which does not change a guttural into a palatal. 160; M. 32.

maṇa = 40 seers; ṇ not coming from n shows that it is a non-Aryan word. 195.

maṇí = pearl; Lat. monile 'necklace'; Old Slav. meni 'pearl-lace'; owing to the predilection for cerebrals in Prakrit, which substituted ṇ for n throughout between vowels, even without the influence of neighbouring cerebrals, one or two words with such ṇ have made their way into the Vedic, cp. amṇáḥ. 194; M. 39.

maṇita = inarticulate sound; ṇ, not coming from n, in an onomatopoetic word. 195.

maṇínā = with a pearl; the n, preceded by ṇ, is not changed into ṇ owing to dissimilation. 187; cp. pra-ṇi-nā́y-a. M. 38.

maṇīva = like two pearls = maṇī+i- (epic), one of the exceptions to the rule, prescribing pragṛhya for the dual in -ī. 321.

maṇau = loc. sg. of maṇí 'the seventh astrological yoga'; beside manau with n; from Arabic? 195.

maṇḍ = adorn: mṛdú, IE. *meld-; cerebralization due to the originally preceding l (-not to r). 169, 171.

maṇḍ-a = cream; Gk. μέλδω 'to melt out'; cp. maṇḍ. 170.

maṇḍ-ati = adorns, cp. √maṇḍ. and Lat. mundus 'adornment'. 168.

maṇḍū́ka = frog, from *mandr-: Arm. molēz- 'lizard'; ḍ = dental+r; etymology uncertain. cp. Lat. mandūcus 'chewing, a chewer'? 171; cerebral unexplained. 171; M. 34, 35.

maṇḍūra = rust of iron; cerebral unexplained. 177.

maṇḍūra-dhāṇikā = a particular abusive expression; for ṇ cp. dhāṇikā. 192.

matī́ = instr. sg. of ma-tí = matí+ā; ī = i+ā in instr. sg. of fem. stems in -i. = *mn̥tí-s. 103; M. 12.

matī-kṛ = to lay eggs; cp. madi(ka) with d instead of the older t. 117.

matyà = egg, cp. matī-kṛ- 117.

mátsya = fish, Av. masyō; cp. maccha. 158; according to Bartholomae connected with madg-ú. 180.

math = stir; Gk. μόϑος 'battle-din' (*μόνϑος or μάϑος); Vedic th is original. cp. *menthə-, *mn̥thā- for mánthitā and mathāyáti. 120; M. 22.

mathurā = name of a town: madhurā; already in Patañjali aspirate tenuis interchanges with aspirate media. 123.

mad = to drink, cp. médha 'juice', where e = az with the loss of sibilant. 274.

mád-ati = is drunk; Gk. μαδᾶν 'to drip', Lat. madet; in the a-ablaut series √mad has a in the guṇa step; this a goes back to the IE. a. 78; Lat. madeo; Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; M. 22.

madi-(kā) = egg: matyà, cp. matī-kṛ. 117.
madúgha = name of a plant yielding honey, beside madhu-dúgha; dhu dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.
madg-ú = diver, a bird, an aquatic animal, √majj = mazg. 162; M. 29; allied to the change of final s (of roots and stems) into t, is the change of the medial dental sibilant (z) to d before voiced mutes other than dentals, in madg-ú. 180; M. 36, 57; Bartholomae derives it from *madzgú- Vedic mátsya. 180; before voiced mutes other than dentals, z becomes d; cp. Lith. mazgóti 'to bathe'. 272.
madgura=diver, cp. madg-ú. 180.
mádh-u = honey, mead; *médhu, Av. maδu, Gk. μέθυ 'wine', Lith. medù-s, O. Slav. medŭ, Eng. mead; cp. adhvará. 9; u an original IE. vowel. cp. mádhu-psarasas 'fond of sweetness'. M. 8.
madhu atra = honey here; according to Śākalya on P. 6. 1. 127 final i, u remain unchanged before a vowel (except in a compound). 321.
***madhu-dúgha** = shedding sweetness, cp. madúgha. 279; M. 59.
madhum etu = (TA. 10. 48) instead of madhv etu, cp. madhu atra. 321.
Madhurā = cp. Mathurā. 123.
mádh-ya = middle; Lat. mediu-s, (*-dios): adhás; connection doubtful. 9; mádh-ya: Pkt. majjha; on its analogy Ascoli proposes ud + hyati for uj-jhati. 164; cp. madhyā́ for *madhya-yā́. for equations cp. Skt. mádhyaḥ, Gaul. medio- (lānum), L. medius (with i for y), Goth. midja (fem.), Hom. μέσσος, μέσος, Arm. mēj, O.Sl. mežda 'limit', Russ. mežá. 279.
madhyám-di-na = mid-day; √dī 'shine'; secondary shortening of ī into i owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.
madhyā́ = in the middle, *madhya-yā́; ya dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.
madhyāhna = mid-day = Pkt. majjhaṇṇa with ṇṇ from hn after jjha against puvvaṇha, avaraṇha with regular nh from hn after va, ra. 129.
madhv etu = cp. madhum etu and madhu atra. 321.
man = think, cp. mám-s-ate. 258.
mánaḥ rúhāṇa = cp. mánor úhāṇā. 191.
mánaḥsu = loc. pl. of mánas, with visarjanīya before -su beside -ssu. 260.
mana-ṛṅga = (?); Sāyaṇa derives the word from √raj 'direct'. 162.
mánas = mind: Gk. μένος 'force, spirit, wish'; Vedic n represents IE. n. 195; M. 37.
mánāṃs-i = nom. acc. pl. neut. of mánas 'mind'; long grade in ā, low grade in a. 80; M. 18.
manā́k = a little, cp. áṇu which Bury explains like aṃṇáḥ. 194; cp. manānák. 280.
manānák = a little; according to Grassmann from *manānáś 'driving away anger'; perhaps the same as manāk 'a little'. 174, 280.
manā́yī = the wife of Mánu, for manā́vī. 209; Leumann explains the paroxytone as due to acc. sg. manāvyàm which would be manā́vyam. 289.
manā́vī = cp. manā́yī. 209; in ŚB. 289.
manāvy-àm = manāví+àm, cp. above. 289.
manā́vy-am = cp. above. 289.
manīṣā́ agníḥ = contraction of -ā+a- occasionally does not take place. M. 63.
manīṣā́ abhí = cp. above. M. 63.
manúṣyeṣu = among men, for -ṣyèṣu; in ŚB. (which marks udātta only) an independent svarita is thrown back on the preceding syllable in the form of an udātta, cp. manā́vy-am: manāvy-àm. 294; M. 80.
manuṣyè-ṣu = cp. above. 294.
mano-ratha = wish, √ram, a = m̥. 8; for *mano-rtha = manaḥ + artha, a due to svarabhakti. 57.

mánor úhāṇā = medial ṇ, occasionally appears (in place of n) in accented words after final r; the division mánaḥ ruh- (RVPp. 1. 32. 8) is less plausible. 191.

manorti = mental pain = manas+ārti with o+ā = o; cp. śirorti. 323.

manaū = a particular constellation; hiatus occurs in certain words of foreign origin. 42.

manth = to stir, cp. mathita: manthí 'stirred soma juice'; a = ṇ̥. 8.

mánthā = churning stick; ā = IE: ō from ōi̯. 107.

mandurā = stall of the horses; Gk. μανδρα 'fold'. 23; ur for medial r after a heavy syllable. 29.

mandíbhi stómebhir (RV. I. 9. 3) for -bhis s-; before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped; cp. ási (*ás-si = Gk. ἐσσί) and barhi-ṣṭhā́m 'standing on the sacrificial grass' where barhi = barhiṣ-, but apnaḥ-sthá-s 'possessor'. M. 71.

***mandr** = cp. maṇḍū́ka. 171.

man-dhātṝ́ = sensible, judicious, from *manz for manas+dhātṝ́, with the loss of a owing to the shift of accent on the final syllable. 77; Av. mą-zdar (with the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə of √dhā), cp. savyeṣṭhā sārathiḥ. 82.

mán-yate=3 sg. pr. √man 'think'; a from sonant nasal ṇ̥ is accompanied by n before y. 10.

mán-yā = the back of the neck; cp. manyu-ṣāvíṇam 'pressing soma with zeal' but maṇí with ṇ. 194.

ma-mā́rj-a=3 sg. pf. √mṛj 'wipe'; ār on the analogy of mārṣṭi. 67; M. 15.

mamā́ɜṃ = (TS. 4. 7. 2 = TB. 3. 9. 4. 8) = mama; ànusvāra is written for anunāsika. 257; final in pause, ā is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

ma-mr-ur = 3 pl. pf. √mṝ 'die'; with r: mur-īya with ur; mṝ-thās with ṛ and már-ta with ar ablaut. 23.

máyi = in me; before vowels máyy-. 199; máy-i shows that tvé 'in thee' = tvā́ii = tvé(y), hence unchangeable before vowels. 325.

mayū́kha = peg; Weber explains kh from ṣ (the word being actually written with ṣ in some places). 136.

marút = the storm-god; Lat. Māvors (= magh+vors 'turner of battle, old name of Mars') (ru = vor = vṛ) with inter-change of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207; : Gk ἀχύω 'to rage', ἀλαομαι 'to rove about', Vedic medial l corresponds to the IE. medial l; √*mar 'shimmer'. 211.

marut-ta = name of a king of the lunar race = marut-t-ta = marut-√dā-ta), cp. bhága-t-ti. 82.

marut-t-t-ta = cp. above; the writing of four letters, based on etymology, has no phonetic value. 111.

márk-a = darkening = marc + ka (Kāt. on P. 1. 1. 58 with the suffix —a correct) = márk-ka. 113.

markáṭa = ape; pure dental origin of the ṭ is not evidenced here. 173; M. 34; non-Aryan. M. 35; cerebral unexplained. 177.

marg-a = way, for mārg-a, shortening before conjunct consonants is a Prakritism. 44.

már-ta = mortal, √mṝ, cp. ma-mr-ur. 23.

már-tya = cp. mau-rttiyā́ with iya in the SV.-gānas 201.

márdh-ati = leaves behind; Gk. μαλθαχός 'tender'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

maryā́dā = dat. sg. of maryā́da 'boundary' = maryā́dāya; final ya dropped by haplology (in spite of a different syllable intervening). 280; M. 59.

maryās = unaccented particle; 2 sg. opt. √smṝ 'think of'. (?). 266.

marś-ana = touching, √mṛś: Lat. mulceo 'to stroke'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

marś-áyati = damages; a before conjunct consonants but ā before a single consonant, cp. dhār-áyati. 13.

mála = dirt, dirty garment, cp. bíla with b. 183; : Gk. μέλας 'dark'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

***malihā́** = beside malhá, 'having soft excrescences in the dew-lap'; svarabhakti between l and h. 58.

malla = wrestler, beside bála with b. 183; with ll=ly. 223.

malhá = having soft excrescences in the dew-lap; cp. malabā 'debris' in Hindi; in ancient texts the combination lh is rare. 244; cp. malihā́. 58.

malhaṇa = a Kāśmīrian name; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

ma(ṃ)h = give, cp. mahā́nt where media aspirate, (in place of the original media seen in Gk. μέγας) is due to the analogy of ma(ṃ)h; cp. maṃhane-ṣṭhā́s 'liberal'. 249.

mah = great; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) because Av., the Satəm language, has a corresponding voiced spirant e.g. maz-. 248; M. 51; according to Kuhn h represents here kh. 253;

máh = great, cp. máj-man, and makhá (GK. μάχομαι). 129.

mahát = great, mahā́n long grade. M. 18; for the importance of accent cp. máhas 'greatness,' but mahás 'great,' yáśas 'fame' but yaśás 'famous.'

mahā́ = great (only in compounds) for mahā́n with the loss of n. 109.

mahāṇagnī = meretrix, beside -nagnī; for ṇ cp. amṇáḥ. 194.

mahādeva = the great god Śiva; Alberuni represents the Sanskrit h, a breathing sound, by h, cp. Alber. mahādev: -deva. 243.

mahā́n = great, according to metre ā = ää. 49; from mahā́nt. 109; cp. mahā́ṃ.; 303; for mahā́nt+s; cp. sárgā̃ṁ iva with ā̃ṁ for ān-s. 330; h=j=IE. ĝ. M. 51.

mahānagnī = cp. -ṇagnī. 194.

mahā-nada = a great river; medial h (of Indian words) was left unexpressed in Greek, cp. μάνδος. 243.

mahā́n(t) = great; Av. mązā; a=n̥. 10; mahát, (from -n̥t-), cp. mahát. 80; M. 18; cp. mahā, mahā́n. 109; the old palatal h is represented, in cognate languages, by other palatals, by ĝ (= Ved. j) in Greek μέγας 'great', Goth. mikils. 249; according to Meillet in Vedic, media aspirate in place of the media seen in Greak μέγος is due to the analogy of ma(ṃ)h 'to give'. 249; for *mahā́nts, cp. vṛ̥kān. M. 69.

mahā́nt-i = nom. acc. neut. pl. of mahā́nt, cp. trí and vásū. 103.

mahā́m = great; presumably for mahā́n with m for n through ṃ. 303.

mahārāṣṭra = the great country; Alberuni represents Indian h, a breathing sound, by h; cp. mahratt. 243.

-mahi = 1 pl. mid. ending: Gk. -μεθα; Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek. 19; M. 52; h represents dh, cp. -mahe. 250.

máhi-keru = very devout, √ci 'note', beside cé-ru 'devout'. M. 28.

mahinā́ = instr. sg. of mahimán 'greatness', cp. prathinā́, bhūnā́ 270; M. 57.

mahilā = woman; Goth. mavilo 'maidan'; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219; h represents the palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, cp. Goth. mavilo-. 246.

mahiṣá = buffalo; √mah, Gk. μόσχος 'calf'; fem. máhiṣī; an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here. 273; M. 57.

máhi ṣád dyumán námaḥ = sád; pr. pt. √as 'be', (TS. 3. 2. 8. 2.); the change of s into ṣ in such a situation, is isolated. 238; M. 50.

mahī́ = earth, the medial Indian h is represented in greek as μόφις μῶφις (h = φ) or μάις. 243.

-mahe = 1 pl. mid. ending with h representing dh, cp. Av. -maide, Gk. -μεθα. 250; M. 52.

-mahai = 1 pl. mid. ending, with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

mah(a)n-ā́ = by greatness; an = nn before a vowel. 11.

máhyam = dat. sg. of ahám, L. mihi; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh). 247; cp. ahám where media aspirate (in place of the media seen in Greek ἐγώ) is due to máhyam (also máhya). 249; h does not represent bh. 251.

māṃścatú = light yellow, dun-coloured; (RV. VII. 44. 3.) cp. mā́s, Gk. μήν; catú √cat; in a compound anusvāra and anunāsika are found before a sibilant (final) when that is followed by the initial mute of the second member. 257; cp. māṃścatvá. M. 54.

māṃs(-á) = Goth. mimza-; cp. mā́s 'flesh' with the loss of the nasal before s. 109; cp. mān- in mān-bhis. 273.

māṃsabhūtodana = odana in the form of meat, (Rāmāyaṇa) with o = au. 320.

māṃsodana = māṃsa + od-; cp. pañcaudana. 320.

māṃsá = flesh, medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. see also OSl. męso, Arm. mis, Goth. mims and Tokh. misa. M. 54.

māṃs-pṛṣṭā = touched by flesh; so Kuhn; with an abbreviation of s before another s (cp. kṣatrá) analysed by scholars as māṃ-sp-. see māṃs-pácana. 114.

mā = measure, cp. mimī-: mitá-, mi-tvā́ with ā: ī: i ablaut. 20.

mā = bellow; Schulze connects it (like √pā 'drink') with ī, which is graded with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

mā = acc. sg. 'me'; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

mā́ + u = cp. mó. 326.

mākali = for mā́talī, driver of Índra's chariot; if it is correct, it may have a reference to the interchange of tl and kl seen in various languages. 135.

mā́-kis = no one, not any one, by no means, never; is enclitic; mākī́ dual. M. 81.

mā́-kim = none, emphatic prohibitive particle, cp. kím. 289; M. 81.

māṇaka = coin, in South Indian languages; ṇ not coming from n denotes that the word is foreign; for ṇ = ln cp. paṇa, Lith. pelnas 'loan'. 195.

māṇava = boy: mánuḥ, mānavá and mā́nusaḥ 'man'; though mán-us- 'man' may be an independent formation beside mán-u-, the probability is rather in favour of regarding it as secondary starting from a n. mánu-s., because mánu- shows eight case-forms, but mánus- only three. for ṇ cp. maṇí. 194.

māṇava(ka) = young; Pruss. malnyx 'child'; the cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l. 194; : Gk. μεῖραξ 'a young maiden'; the cerebral is due to the originally preceding r still preserved in Greek. 193.

mā́tali = cp. mā́talī. 135.

mā́talī = cp. mākali. 135.

mātár-am = acc. sg. of mātár; = mātā́ where the final r disappears in the pause; *mātér-m̥. 108.

mātā́ = mother, nom. sg of mātár; cp. mātár-am. 108; the nominatives in ā of -ṛ stems are probably due originally to the loss of the final r before consonants in the sentence then becoming the regular form everywhere; conversely aṣṭáu has become the only independent form in Av., aṣṭā- appearing only as first member in compounds. M. 19.

mātí = measure, not from √man but from √mā. 15.

-mātur-a = in dvai-mātura 'having two mothers'; ur for medial ṛ after a heavy syllable. 29.

mātura = cp. mātulá with l = IE. r. 220.

mātulá = maternal uncle, mother's brother; for mātṛ-la. 22; from mātur-a or from mātṛ-la with u for ṛ. 30; Lat. māter; in the later Saṃhitās and other litera-

ture the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.

mātṛ́ = mother, according to metre ā=āä. 49; cp. Lat. māter; Vedic m represents IE. m. 197; M. 37.

mātṛ-ṣvasṛ = mother's sister; for the change of s into ṣ cp. pitṛ-ṣvasṛ. 237.

mātṝ́s = acc. pl. of mātṛ́; ṝ from ṛ 34; M. 8.

mātṝ́s trī́n = (RV. I. 164. 10) -ṝs occcurring only once in the RV. remains unchanged; final -rs never occurs. M. 70.

mād-bhís = instr. pl. of mā́s 'month'; the dental s, as final of the nominal stems, is changed into d before case-terminations beginning with bh. but cp. tápobhis for *tápadbhis. 179; M. 36.

mād-bhyás = dat. able. pl. of mā́s 'month', cp. above. 179; M. 36.

mān = according to P. 6. 1. 63 =māṃs 'flesh' before case-terminations beginning with bh (dropping (s=z). 273.

mā́péḥ = mā̊ āpéḥ, to be read as mā̊ āp- with hiatus and the ā́ shortened into a. 315; M. 63.

mā́psavaḥ mā́duvaḥ = to be read as mā̊ áps-, mā́-du (mā ad-) RV. VII. 4. 6d.; the original vowel has to be restored in pronunciation with hiatus. 315; M. 62; cp. mā́péḥ. M. 63.

mā́m=me, acc. sg. of ahám; metrically ā=āä. 49, 50.

mā-yā́ = magic, √mā = man; cp. māti, Gk. μητις, √mā 'make'? 15.

mā́ruta = wind; Pāli māluta with IE. l. 219.

mārk-ṣyate = 3 sg. fut. √mṛj 'wipe' beside mrakṣ-; metathesis. ră : ăr. 213.

mārga = way, track, beside marga. 44; on its analalogy is preserved the guttural in mārg-ati. 148; cp. apāmārgá-, nirmārguka, nirmārgá with which mārga has no reference. 161.

mārgati = searches, √mārj, mārg; before the a of the thematic verbal endings, the final of roots (in gutturals) regularly appears as a palatal; mārgati is formed on the analogy of 'mārga' 'way'. 148.

mārj-ayati = 3 sg. caus. √mṛj 'wipe'; ār on the analogy of mārṣ-ṭi. 67.

mārjāra = cat; the r form alone occurs in Classical Sanskrit, thoroughly supplanting the Vedic mārjālyà and mārjālī́ya. 216.

mārjālī́ya = an epithet of Śiva, cp. mārjālyà and mārjāra. 216.

mārjālyà = fond of washing, cp. mārjāra. 216.

mārj-mi = I wipe; ār from ar, cp. mārṣ-ṭi. 43.

mārṣad = mā riṣad (a aor. inj. √riṣ 'be hurt'?) rṣ in place of the grammatically correct -riṣ- is a hyper-Sanskritism. 60.

mā́rṣ-ṭi = 3 sg. pr. √mṛj 'wipe'; ār due to accent; lengthening of a due to the following consonant group. 48; vṛddhi appears in the sg. pres. of certain verbs of the second class; it appears where guṇa is expected, hence is regarded as a lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 67; always with ār for ṛ (instead of rā through metathesis). 212.

mārṣ-ṭu = let him wipe (in AV.), with ār and never with rā. 213.

mā́vat = like me; not from √man. 15.

mā́ṣa = bean; ṣ after ā is uncommon; the word may be non-Aryan. 239; M. 48.

mā́s = flesh: māṃsa, with the loss of nasal before s. 109;

mā́s(a) = moon, month; Lat. mensis; nasal disappears before s. 109.

māh=measure; according to Pictet h stands for dh here. 253.

mā́hina=gladsome, beside māhīna. 47; M. 10.

mā́hīna=gladsome, with metrically lengthened ī. 47; M. 10.

mí-t = pillar; root-stem √mi 'fix'; for the low-gradedness of root nominals cp. kṛ́-t. 66.

mi-tá = ppt. √mā 'measure'; = 'set up' √mi 'set up'. 20.

mitá-dru = the ocean (√drū); shortening of ū due to the shift of accent; cp. dravi-tṛ for ū: ă̄vi. 94.

mi-trá = sun-god, √mith; according to Fierlinger t stands for th; 'friendship' in RV. X. 34. 14. 130.
mitra-dhruk = hostile to friend, √druh; with regular dh on the disappearance of the final aspiration. cp. a-dhrúk (Av. druxš) *dhreugh-. 127.
mitrā́-váruṇā = Mitrá and Váruṇa; accent double (both members are duals in form). M. 81.
mitr-íya = friendly: mitr-yà, -iya: yà. 200; cp. mítrya and mitryà. 289.
mitr-yà = cp. mitr-íya. 200; cp. mítr-ya. 289.
mítr-ya = Pāṇini prescribes for Vedic mitr-yà; for the change of independent svarita into udātta (accompanied by a change in position) cp. vīryà: vírya. 289; M. 81.
mi-tvā́ = gd. √mā 'measure', cp. mi-mī-. 20.
mith = alternate: Av. mith 'to deceive'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; cp. mitrá and mithū-dṛ́śā 'appearing alternately'. 130.
mith-ás =cp. mitha-spṛ́dhyā. 342.
mitha-spṛ́dhyā = vying with one another (RV. 1. 166. 9. Pp. mitha spṛ́dhyā-iva for mithas-spṛ́-); before a sibilant immediately followed by a voiceless mute, a final sibilant is dropped. 342; M. 71.
mithuní = (in TS.) -ī (-cvi form) often remains unchanged before a vowel. 321.
mi-nā́-ti = diminishes, √mī, i is added before n as svarabhakti according to some. 58; n is not cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.
mi-nó-ti = establishes, √mi 'fix'; the suffixal n is not cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.
mind-ā́ = defect: Lat. menda 'fault, defect', expected *mandā́; mi- is based on AV. nind-ā́. 18.
mi-mikṣ-iré = 3 pl. pf. √myakṣ 'be situated', beside mi-myákṣ-a; ya: i samprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.
mi-mikṣ-úr = 3 pl. pf. √myakṣ 'be situated'; cp. above. 70; M. 16.
***mi-miẓ-ḍhi** = cp. mi-mī-hi √mih 'urinate'. 251.
mí-miḍ-ḍhi = 2 sg. ipv. √mih 'shed water'; the cerebral in place of the old palatal h is phonetic before -dhi. 175.
mi-mī = present base of √mā 'measure'; cp. mi-tá ī = IE. ə through transfer from a, cp. (ā-sthi-ma. 20.
***mi-mī-ḍhi** = cp. mi-mī- hi. 251.
mí-mī-te = 3 sg. pr. √mā 'measure'; accent on the reduplicative syllable. 96.
mi-mī-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √mih 'shed water'; ī = iẓ, before IIr. ẓ, when followed by one or more consonants, vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of ẓ. 44; with h for ḍh; the cerebral ẓ is phonetic, which after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory length. 175, 274; -īhi for *īḍhi from *-iẓḍhi, cp. bar-bṛ-hi. 251; -hi does not appear as -dhi after an unaccented vowel. 252.
miyédha = meat-juice offer, a sacrificial meal; Av. myazda-, e = az before dh. 37; M. 9; from IE. mii̯ézdho. 70; = mī-edh-ī changes into iy. 200; it is not certain whether dh goes back here to IE. *zdh or *dzdh. 274.
miyedhya = worthy of miyédha, cp. above. 274.
miś-rá = mixed, with the ablaut i: ya. 70; beside miś-lá with interchange of r and l in the same period; *mik̑-ro; cp. *mik̑-sk̑o for Lat. misceo. 215; M. 44.
miś-lá = cp. above. 70, 215; M. 44; in Classical Sanskrit the r form has completely ousted the l form, a rare phenomenon. 216; cp. Greek suffix -λος and Lat. -lus; in the oldest parts of the RV. there are only a few nouns which have preserved the IE. l. 217.
miṣ = wink, cp. √mīl, mīḍam. 221.
míh = mist; h represents the palatalization (IIr. jh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh appears before sounds other than s, cp. megh-á. 246; M. 50.

mih = make water; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= IIr. źh) when, as final or before t, it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. méḍhra. 247; M. 51; cp. mi-mī hi. 251; cp. méḍhra with eḍh from eẓḍh. for √mikṣ cp. mekṣa-yati, Lat. mísceo with -sk̑o-. 275.

mihira = the sun, √mih ?; loan from Middle Iranian; h is a breathing sound. 243.

mī = diminish; minā́-; cp. Gk. μι-νύ-ω, Lat. mi-nu-o; cp. gī-yámāna. 88.

mīḍam = in a light, soft or low tone; with original ḍ; *miṣ-ḍ, ī = iẓ cp. mi-mī-hi. 44; cp. √mīl, miṣ. 221; M. 45.

mīḍhá = reward, √mih, ī = iẓ, cp. mi-mī-hi. 44; M. 10; Gk. μισθός 'reward' from *mizdhó; Vedic miyédha from *mii̯ézdho. 70; M. 57; expected -há, because ḍh is replaced by h between vowels, if the first of the two be unaccented; the retention of ḍh may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52; Johnsson gets iẓḍ- from idzd- which is wrong. 275; cp. OSl. mĭzda (*mĭzda), Goth. mizdo; Av. mīždəm and Gk. μισθός, see also pīḍ and nī-ḍ-á. 275.

mīḍhvā́ṃs = bounteous, √mih, pf. pt. without reduplication; cp. also AV. VI. 79. 3. bhakti-vāṃsaḥ a hybrid form. cp. mīḍhá. 44; M. 5, 10.

mī-tvā = measuring, for Vedic mi-tvā́. 20.

mī́-māṃ-sate = desid. of √man 'think'; m is added to ā which is based on syllabic nasal. 15.

mīḷhúṣe = dat. sg. of mīḍhvā́ṃs; for the change of ḍh into ḷh cp. fḷe. M. 5.

mīl = to close the eyes; KS. mīḍam 'soft, gentle', connected with √miṣ 'wink'; in later Saṃhitās l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ. 221; M. 45.

mīl-ati = closes eyes, *miṣ-ḍ, ī = iẓ, ḍ = l; cp. mi-mī-hi. 44.

mīv = push, cp. mū́-ta, mū-rá, mū́-tra = *myū and sūcī *syū, sū́tra- and syūtá-. 267.

mīv-ati = pushes = mū́-tra 'urine'; roots in -īv exhibit īv before vowels and y but yū before consonants, cp. dīv-í: dyūtá-s = *dii̯iu̯aí*, dīu̯aí: *dii̯əu̯ə-tó-s *dii̯-u̯u̯ətos *di̯ūtós. 91; M. 16.

múkha = mouth; Afgh. max; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

mug-dhá = ppt. √muh 'to be perplexed', beside mūḍhá which is formed on the analogy of gūḍhá. 44; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √muh. 246; M. 51; this presupposes h as representing original guttural (IIr. zh), but cp. mūḍhá which requires h to be representing the original palatal (= źh), the confusion being due to the manifold origin of h. 254; M. 53.

muc = leave, cp. upa-vi-mok-am. 151; cp. mu-muk-tám and á-mug-dhvam. 271.

muj = to give out a particular sound; according to Osthoff media represents IE. tenuis. 117.

múñja = reed; it is uncertain whether j represents here and old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

muṇḍa = bold; ṇḍ denotes that u̥ = r̥. 21;: mr̥d 'press', cerebral due to the originally preceding r. 167; Gk. ἀμαλδύνω 'to soften, weaken'; cerebralization due to the IE. l (and not to the r). 169; cp. √mr̥d. 171.

muta = thought; Pāli form for Vedic ma-tá; change of a into u due to the influence of the neighbouring m. cp. sammuti, brahmunā; múni √man and púnar √pan. 21.

mudgara = cudgel; cp. mudgala. 216.

múdgala = name of a person, who wielded cudgel; with l in Veda; in Classical Sanskrit mudgara has thoroughly ousted the l form. 216.

mudhā = in vain, √mr̥dh 'neglect'; like mr̥ṣ-á from √mr̥ṣ; u = r̥. 22; cp. √muh where h does not represent dh in spite of mudhā, which is connected with √mr̥dh. 251.

mún-i = ascetic, √man; u stands for syllabic nasal; change of a into u due to the influence of neighbouring m̊; cp. muta. 21.

múnī = nom. acc. sg. of mún-i = múni-s = múni-z = múnī, with the analogical z dropped after lengthening the preceding i (the change of s into z was on the analogy of those cases where the s was followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant). 337.

mu-muk-tám = 2 du. pf. ipv. √muc 'leave'; just as mu-muk-tám and á-mug-dhvam are related, similarly *az-dhí and ás-ti are related. 271.

mu-mūr-ṣati = desid. √mr̥̄ 'die'; ūr in ablaut with ă̄r in már-ati. 25.

mur-īya = 1 sg. opt. √mr̥̄ 'die', with ur, cp. mr̥̄-thās: már-ta. 23; ur for r̥̄ after the initial consonant. 29.

múr-mur-a = burning chaff, √mr̥̄. 23; ur for medial r̥̄. 29.

muṣi-tá = stolen, cp. mū́-ṣ- 92; *mūsə-tós; in strong cases, ū of mūṣ retained the accent, but elsewhere (where the accent was transferred) ū became u. 93; M. 15.

muṣkará = a species of small animal or insect; having testicles; a man with large testicles; √muṣ = mūṣ ?; u from IE. ə. 21.

muṣ-ṭí = fist, √muṣ; cp. músala, where s does not change into ṣ. 233.

músala = pestle; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

mús-ra = pestle; is músala connected with it ? 233.

muh = to go astray, h represents the palatalization (= jh) of gh, when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. mug-dhá mógha. 246; h does not represent dh, cp. mudhā. 251; h represents original guttural (= zh), but owing to the various origins of h (which led to confusion) the root also shows some forms which would presuppose an old palatal (= źh), cp. mūḍhá. 254; cp. mūḍhá formed on the analogy of gūḍhá. 275.

múh-ur = suddenly, repeatedly; second u from IE. ə. 21; ur has no characteristic ablaut form beside. 24; ur beside ūr in muhūr-tá. 28; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected; palatal is analogical. 153; M. 31; this requires h to be representing old palatal (= źh), while, in reality, it originally represents a guttural (cp. mug-dhá mógh-a), the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; M. 53.

muhūrtá = moment, cp. múh-ur. 26; only ūr (for r̥̄) appears and not īr. 28.

múh-yati = is perplexed, beside mug-dhá and mógh-a; h represents palatalization. M. 51.

mūḍhá = perplexed, ppt. of √muh, beside regular mug-dhá, cp. gūḍhá. 44; M. 53; 254; *muẓ-ḍhá for muh+tá, formed on the analogy of gūḍhá. 275.

mū-ta=ppt. √mīv 'push', cp. mī́v-ati. 91; M. 16; for *myū from √mīv; y as the last element of an initial consonant group has disappeared. 267; M. 56.

mū́-tra = urine; Av. mū-thra 'dirt', Old Ir. mū-n 'urine', cp. mū-ta. 91; M. 16; from *myū; Gk. μιαίνω 'to paint over' (IE. root *meiu̯ə-), cp. mū-ta in kāma-mūta. 267; M. 56.

mū-rá = foolish, √mīv. 27; Gk. μω-ρός, ἀμαυρός 'weak'; Vedic ū in ablaut with ω in Greek. 90; cp. Gk. μῶλυ 'magic power'. 90; cp. mī́v-ati. 91; M. 16; from *myū, cp. mū-ta. 267; M. 56.

mū́ra = root, beside the more frequent mū́la. 216.

mūrkhá = fool, dull; Goth. -malsks- 'thoughtless'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; mūrkhá: mūrch-ati, mūrkhá is probably a new forma-

tion analogous to śok-á from śóc-ati; because a ch does not interchange with a guttural kh, and unlike j and h belongs exclusively to the old series of palatals. 154; M. 31; cp. Pāli milakkha with kkh=rkh, cp. paścāt. 154; from *mūrṣkhá on account of Gothic malsks 'foolish'; in Vedic ṣ has disappeard between r and kh; cp. also mūrá from *mūr. 269.

mūrch-ati = coagulates, becomes dumb, cp. mūr-tá. 26; cp. Gk. μωρός; no connection with mū-rá. 27; cp. mūrkhá. 154.

mūr-tá = thickened; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

mūrdhán = forehead, head; Gk. μέλαθρον 'roof', beside βλωθρός 'high' from μλ-*, melədh-, ūr in ablaut with ări. 25; ūr=ṝ which goes back to IE. l̥̄. 27; M. 42; cp. bradhná with br from mr., ūr=ra. 97; cp. AgS. molda; dh has not changed into ḍh although it is preceded by r. 171; cp. bradhná 'summit' with b for m. 182; cp. AgS. molda; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211.

***mūrṣkhá** cp. mūrkhá. 269.

mū́la = root, cp. mū́ra. 90.

mū́-ṣ = mouse; Gk. μῦς, L. mūs: móṣatha 'ye rob', beside muṣitá; in √mūṣ is found ū in forms, where other roots show guṇa. 92; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which is preserved by the accent shifting to it. M. 15; goes back to *meu̯s(ə), which, in low grade, became reduced to mūs(ə), which in strong cases retains the accent. 93.

***mūs(ə)** = reduced form of *meu̯s(ə). 93.

***mūsə-tós** = cp. muṣi-tás. 93.

***mū́s-ĕs** = mū́ṣ-as nom. pl. of mū́ṣ-; cp. mū́-ṣ, OSl. myšĭ, Alb. mī, OHG. mūs, Arm. mukn. 93.

***mū́s-m̥** = mū́ṣ-am, acc. sg. of mū́-s. 93.

mṛ = die, with ūr in desid., cp. mú-mūr-ṣati. 28; cp. √mlā with l=IE. r. 220.

mṛg-á = animal, wild beast: mārga 'track'; vṛddhi ablaut. 148; according to Osthoff and Collitz in the nom. of stems in -a only a guttural is phonetic, and the palatal there is a transfer from the palatal verbal forms; mṛg-á, however, has no palatal verbal form beside it, hence no option of palatal here. Is Rum. merge 'go' connected with mṛg-á? 150.

mṛj = wipe; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh. 160, 161; M. 31; cp. mārṣ-ṭi with ār for ṛ. 212; cp. mreḍ- *mraẓḍ-. 213; cp. tuvi-mrakṣá through metathesis (rā̆ : ā̆r). but cp. mṛktá-vāhas 'carrying off what is injured' √mṛjor √mṛc seen in Av. mĕrĕñc 'to die'. see also márīci 'shining'. 213.

mṛj-ati = wipes, √mij with old palatal changing into a cerebral ṣ before dentals, e.g. mṛṣ-ṭá; on its analogy is formed bhṛṣ-ṭa from √bhṛjj (which has a new palatal). 162.

mṛ-thās = 2 sg. root aor. inj. √mṛ, cp. mur-īya: már-ta. 23.

mṛḍ = be gracious, from *mṛẓḍ for *mṝḍ; in RV. short ṛ represents long ṝ also, cp. tisṛṇā́m. 31; Benfey takes media for the corresponding aspirate media. 130.

mṛḍ-áti = is gracious, for mṛẓ-ḍ √mṛṣ; with long ṝ in Vedic but in later Skt. short; Av. marəždā 'to pardon' and marždika 'kind' are connected with √mṛṣ, 'forget'. 275; M. 57.

mṛḍ-áyati = is gracious, from *mṛẓḍ-áyati instead of marḍ-áyati (with guṇa) from *marẓḍ-áyati; Av. maržd-. 85.

mṛḍ-īká=grace, mercy, cp. mṛḍ-áti. M. 57; Av. mərəždikəm- with ṛḍ (=ṝḍ) for ṛẓḍ. 275.

mṛd = press, crush (Gk. ἀμαλδύνω 'destroy'), cp. muṇḍa 'bald'. 167; cp. mṛn-nīta. 196; cp. pari-mala *pari-maḍa *-mṛda. 222; cp. Lat. mordeo, AgS. smelte 'to melt', Old Germ. smilyu, Av. a-hmaršta, Germ.

schmerz 'pain'; initial sibilant is original; it has disappeared in Vedic. 266; M. 56.

mṝd = earth, cp. mṛ́n-maya. 196.

mṛd-ú = soft; Lat. mollis *mol-duvis; mṛd-ú: Gk. βραδύς 'slow, tardy'; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE. l̥. 33; cp. ū́rṇa-mradas 'soft as wool'; ra : ṛ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16; cp. maṇḍ-ate with a cerebral. 168; the d has not changed into ḍ although it is preceded by r. 171; for the initial sibilant being dropped in Vedic, cp. √mṛd. 266; M. 56.

mṛdh = to diminish, neglect; Gk. μαλθαχός 'softly'; dh has not been cerebralized though it is preceded by ṛ. 171; cp. mudhā and √muh. 251.

mṛn-nīta = led by earth, for mṛd-n-; according to Whitney the reading mṛn-nīta is wrong. 188, 196.

mṛ́n-maya = earthen; n=d before m of the secondary suffix. 196; M. 37.

mṛḷatīdṛ́śe = (RV. IV. 57. 1); to be read as -ti í-; cp. mā́péḥ. M. 63.

mṛś = touch; cp. mreḍ from *mrazḍ, either from √mṛj 'wipe' or √mṛś 'touch'? 213; cp. tuvi-mrakṣá through metathesis, mṛśá- VI. 213.

mṛṣ = forget; cp. mṛḍ-áti, mṛḍīká with ṛḍ = ṛzḍ. mṛṣya- IV. 275.

mṛṣ-ṭá = ppt. √mṛj 'wipe'; cp. mṛj--ati. 162; M. 33; ṭ replaces t after ṣ (=j). 166; cp. Av. maršta; ṣ stands for j (from ź) before ṭ itself produced by the ṣ from dental tenuis. 230; M. 47.

mṛs-mṛsā́-kṛ = (MS.) to crush; no change of s into ṣ may show that the word is foreign.. 233.

mṝ = perish; ir, ur in ablaut with ă̄ri. 22.

me = *moi, of or to me (dat. gen. pronoun); Av. me, Gk. μοι; IE. ai, oi, ei = Av. ae, but when final = e. 37; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

***meus(ə)** = mū́-ṣ = mouse. 93.

mekṣā́mi = 1 sg. fut. √mih 'shed water' for *mekṣyā- with the loss of y after ṣ. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.

megh-á=cloud, √mih 'shed water'; cp. Av. maēga 'cloud'; gh is palatalized into h, cp. míh. 246; M. 51; expected meh-á, cp. agh-á. 252; M. 52.

***mezǵ-én** = cp. majján. 151.

medhi = pillar, post; Johnsson derives eẓḍ from edzd. Written also as methi, meṭhi, meṭhī; from √mith or mi? 275.

méḍhra = penis, √mih 'make water'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (= źh)-, ḍh = h+t = zḍh) when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; with eḍh from *eẓḍh for ih+t, cp. bāḍhá, ní-bāḍha and ūḍhá. 275; M. 58.

med-áti=is fat, √mad; Germ. Mast 'food'; *mazd-; e = az, cp. sed- = sazd = sa-sd-. 273; M. 57.

méd-yati=is fat; cp. med-áti, médas 'fat' 37; see also eḍaka. 38.

médha = sap, juice, nourishment; Gk. μασθός; a = az before dh. 37; cp. edh. 38; Benfey wrongly derives it from *myedhá by the law according to which y, as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 268; e replaces az accompanied by the loss of sibilant. 274.

medhayú = pugnacious; according to Pischel from √mith with interchange of tenuis aspirate with media aspirate. 123.

medhás = wisdom, sacrifice; from *mazdh-, √man; a = n̥ 9; e = aẓ 37; cp. medhā́ where e = az. 274; M. 57. Lanman thinks that medhā́- in N. medhā́, Inst. medháyā, N. pl. medhā́s started from medhā́m as contracted Acc. of medhas- found in su-medhás-.

medhā́ = insight, cp. medhás. 9; Av. mazdāə, e = az. 37; M. 9. according to Thurneysen e comes from IE. z̥ 38; expected mehā́, for the irregular retention of dh cp. mīḍhá. 252; M. 52; e replaces az accompanied by the loss of sibilant. 274; M. 57.

medhiyān = full of sap (in AB.) for medhyān with iy for y. 202.

médhirās téṣām = (RV. I. 11. 7) before t; final s following ā̆ always remains, cp. yás te. M. 70.

meru = a mythical mountain; Sumeru from *Smeru; forms with or without sibilant are used indiscriminately without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.

***meld** = cp. mr̥d-ú, maṇḍ-ati. 168.

maireya = an intoxicating drink; for maïrea itself coming from madira; saṃdhi of a+i into ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong. 40.

mó = and not = mā́+u; when o is the result of combining the final ā̆ of particles with u (itself often unchangeable) it is pragr̥hya. 326; M. 67.

mógh-a = vain; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √muh. 246; M. 51; cp. mūḍhá. M. 53; mógh-a phonetic against móh-a where h is irregular in RV. 149; M. 29.

mo-mugh-á = astray, confused, √muh; gh is palatalized into h, cp. √muh. 246.

móṣ-atha = ye rob; cp. mūs. M. 15.

moṣitá = stolen, √muṣ; cp. mū́-s. 92.

móh-a=delusion; cp. dóh-a. 149; M. 29.

móh-uka = falling into error or confusion; in nominal derivatives a guttural is expected; new palatal is analogical. 153; the form requires h to be representing old palatal (=źh) while, in reality, it stands for an original guttural (cp. mug-dhá, mógh-a), the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.

mau-rttiyā́ = mortal: mártya, with -iy in SV.-gānas. 201.

myakṣ = be situated, adhere; cp. a-myak for á-myakṣ-t. 305; M. 61.

***myū** = cp. mū-ta, mū-rá, mū́-tra from √mīv 'push'. 267.

***myedha**=cp. médha which Benfey derives from *myedh. 268.

mrakṣa-kŕ̥tvam=rubbing to pieces from √mr̥j 'wipe' or √mr̥ś 'stroke'; for metathesis (rā̆ : ā̆r) cp. tuvi-mrakṣá. 213; M. 43.

mrak-ṣyate = 3 sg. fut. of √mr̥j 'wipe'; for metathesis (rā̆: ā̆r) before kṣ, cp. mārk-ṣyate (in MS). 213.

***mrazḍ** = cp. mreḍ from √mr̥j or √mr̥ś 'touch'. 213.

mrada = soften; 2 sg. ipv. √mrad: mr̥d-ú; ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

mrad-ayati = smoothes, polishes: mr̥d-ú; cp. mrad-a. 71.

mradiman = softness; cp. mrada and mrad-ayati. 71.

mrad-īyas=softer; cp. above. 71.

mraṣ-ṭā = 3 sg. fut. of √mr̥j in Brāh.; metathesis rā̆: ā̆r before ṣ+consonant. 213.

mrit = fall to pieces, decay; with r in Brāhmaṇas; Āpastamba has mlit. 215.

mri-yase= diest, √mr̥; cp. √brū for √mrū. 182.

mruc=sink; cp. √mluc and √mr̥c. 215.

mreḍ = to repeat (with ā-), to rejoice (with upa+ni), from *mrazḍ: mr̥j 'wipe' or √mr̥ś 'touch'; e=az before ḍ. 37; from √mr̥j or √mr̥ś with metathesis of rā̆ for ā̆r before ẓ.+ḍ. 213; cp. ā-mrel-ayati with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222; *mraẓ-ḍ the old voiced palatal spirant (ź) disappears after cerebralizing the following d and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274.

mrok-á = epithet of a destructive agni; agent noun with a guttural in place of the expected palatal. 150.

mlā = fade; connected with √mr̥; Lat. morior 'die'; Vedic l, in the neighbourhood of the labial m, stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

mlā-tá = softened; has no b form. 183.

mlātā́ni = tanned, √mlā; cp. cármāṇi mlātā́ni and carma-mnā́. 196.

mlit = cp. √mrit. 215.

mluc = set, go to rest; cp. anu-mluc, ni-br̥h. 184; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against

√mruc, with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43.

mleccha = foreigner; Pāli milakkha, cp. mūrkhá. 154.

mlecch-ati = becomes foreigner; cp. mleccha and mūrkhá. 154.

yaṃ-yam = int. of √yam 'stretch out'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant in the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259.

yaṃ-yamī-ti = restrains intensively; int. √yam 'restrain', beside yaỹyam- with the nasalized ỹ before y. 197.

yá = who, relative pronoun; y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.

-ya = the present suffix; always consonantal. 202; M. 40.

yak-an = liver, beside yák-ṛt; the k is found in yak-an, but only in weak forms before n or a (= n̥) where it is phonetic. 151; M. 30; cp. śák-ṛt: śak-an-

yák-ṛt = cp. yak-an. 151; M. 30; cp. Gk. ἧπαρ 'liver'; ἥπατ-ος 'a fish of uncertain kind'. 169; Lat. iecur: Germ. Leber, Arm. leard from IE. *ljēkṛt, with the loss of the l, the first element of the initial consonant group, Lith. jeknos, Av. yākarə. 264. M. 55.

yak-n-ás = abl. gen. sg. of yak-an; guttural before n is phonetic, cp. yak-an. 151; M. 30.

yákṣ-at = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √yaj 'sacrifice'; cp. á-yaṣ-ṭa. 230; M. 47; cp. vik-ṣú. M. 48.

yákṣ-ma = a wasting disease; Gk. ἑκτικός 'hectic'; Vedic kṣ = Gk. χτ. 240.

yác-chaknávāma (RV. X. 2. 3) for yád ś-; after a final c initial ś becomes ch. M. 73.

yácchati = 3 sg. pr. √yam 'stretch': Av. yasaiti; the representation of Vedic ch in cognate languages by sounds corresponding to ś shows that ch is related to ś and not to c. 155; with inchoative suffix -cha, cp. rapśáte. 157.

yaj = sacrifice; cp. iṣ-ṭá for samprasāraṇa. 69; M. 16; Av. yaz-, j is old palatal when there are parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh, or a cerebral appears either as final or before mutes. 159; cp. īḍ-é *iẓ-ḍ, ij-d, yaj-d. 166; Gk. ἅγιος 'devoted to the gods', the semi-vowel y, when not derived from i before other vowels (within Vedic itself), is based on IE. i̯ (Greek spiritus asper). 207; M. 41; cp. í-yak-ṣati and í-yak-ṣamāṇa where i = *yi, *i̯i-iak̂-se-ti. 262; cp. i-yāj-a where initial y has disappeared. 262; in yaj-d, cp. īḍ and ij-. 271; a-yās not from √yaj; cp. yakṣ-á 'mystesy'. 305.

yáj-ati = offers, √yaj; with old palatal j (the media of ś and not of c) maintaining its j before n, v (yaj-ñá, yáj-van) against √yuj (with new palatal j) which interchanges j with the guttural before consonants, cp. yuk-tá, yúg-van. 138; M. 31.

yáj-a-tra = worthy of worship; r is parasitic = yajatá, Av. yazata 'adorable'. 212; M. 43.

yájuḥ-ṣu = in sacrificial formulas; with visarjanīya before -su beside -ṣ- ṣu. 260.

yáju(ṣ)ṣkannám = √skand 'jump'; the n is not cerebralized although it is preceded by ṣ. 188; M. 38; -uḥ produces the same effect as simple u, as it was originally pronounced as -uṣ. 237; M. 50.

yájuṣ karoti = prepares sacrificial formula; often in external saṃdhi -us becoming -uṣ remains. 340.

yajñáṃ vaṣṭu = (RV. I. 30. 10) before v final m is assimilated as nasalized ṽ; but the printed texts regularly give anusvāra. M. 68.

yaj-ñá = offer; trisyllabic; an = n̥n before a vowel. 11; = yajaná, when a consonant is followed by n, ñ, or m a parasitic vowel often appears; it is, however, here frequent only as representing the second syllable after the caesura in triṣṭubh and jagatī verses, it rarely occurs at the beginning of

such verses and never at the end. 55; cp. yáj-ati with old palatal j. 138; Av. yasna, Gk. ἁγνό-ς. M. 37.

yajñápatāʒu íti = cp. -tāʒv í-. 298.

yajñápatāʒv íti = (in TS.) -patāʒu íti (= -patau loc. sg.) the protraction of e, o is two-fold: (1) āʒi-āʒu, (2) eʒ, oʒ. 298.

yajñ-íya = holy; -iya beside -ya; yaj-ñá 'worship'. 199.

yáj-van = sacrificing, √yaj; the old palatal j (of √yaj) is retained before n, v, while the new palatal j interchanges with the guttural before consonants; cp. yuktá and yúg-van. 138.

***yaj-d-** = cp. iz-d- and √īḍ. 274.

yát = cp. yán ni-pā́si where Pada analyses yát ni- instead of the correct yám ni-. 333; M. 68.

yat kim = that what; Gk. ὅτ τί 'what'. 103.

ya-tá = ppt. √yam 'restrain'; cp. yā-tṛ́ where ā = m̥̄. 98.

yát tvā = (RV. I. 15. 10) for yád t-; cp. tát satyám. M. 67.

yá-thā = as; Av. yatha, Old Pers. yathā; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; it becomes enclitic when used in the sense of iva (like, as it were) at the end of a pāda, cp. tāyávo yathā. 290; M. 82.

yáthocisé = as thou hast said = yáthā + ūc-. 320.

yáth ohiṣe = (RV. VIII. 5. 3) = yáthā + oh-; final ă, instead of being contracted with the following e, o, is in a few cases, elided before these diphthongs. 319, 320; M. 64.

yad-vānas = cp. yarvāṇas, where r stands for d. 212.

y-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √i 'go' = *iy-ánti; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent (é-ti) but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 64; y = i. 197.

yántīndavaḥ = (RV. IV. 47. 2) to be read as -ti + ín- with hiatus. M. 63.

yan-túr = guide, √yam 'restrain'; n regularly appears for m before a dental. cp. yantṛ́ and yantrá; cp. yan-túr-am 'guide' which occurs twice for yantā̆ram and has been formed, according to Macdonell, as if from -túr owing to the parallelism with aptúram which once appears beside it. 195; M. 37.

yan-tṛ́ = guide, √yam; cp. yan-túr. 195; M. 37.

yán-trá = rein, √yam; cp. yantúr. 195; M. 37.

yantriy asi = yantrī + a- (furnished with an amulet); ī changes into iy instead of the expected y. 321.

yán ni-pā́si = (RV. IV. 11. 6. Pp. yát ni-), more probable is yám ni-; the confusion is due to the actual change of m into n before dentals. 333; M. 68.

yabh = cp. yi-yap-sate for *i-yap-. 262; to have connection with (a female); cp. √jabh with the change of initial y into j. 163.

yaṃ ced = ha(ṃ ce) for aṃ ce in Śāhābāzgarhī recension of Aś. Edicts a becoming ha-. 243.

yam = restrain; cp. yan-túr, yan-tṛ́, yan-trá. 195; cp. a-yān with n for the final m (+ s). 196; cp. Gk. ζημία 'penalty'; y = i̯ cp. yaj. 207; reduplicates in perfect with ya. M. 41; √yam 'reach', cp. á-yān. 196; M. 37, 60.

yam-á = pair, god of dead; Weber derives y from j. 209.

yamunā =name of a river: Διαμοῦνα: the representation of Indian y (j) by Δ in Greek shows that this was, more or less, a combination of d and š. 137; M. 26.

yám-yamāna = extended, int. pr. pt. √yam 'stretch'; the preservation of m before y shows that final m originally remained unchanged in saṃdhi before y. 334; M. 68.

yamé = twin sisters, nom. acc. du. fem. = yamā́ + ī. M. 12.

yaỳ-yam = int. √yam 'stretch' beside yaṃ-yam, yam-yam-; reduplicative m is treated on the analogy of that of sám, cp. saṃ-tanyate: san-ta- and taṃ-tanyate: tan-tan-. 343.
yaỳ-yamīti = cp. yaṃ-ya-. 197.
yayí = running, √yā 'go'; ī changes partly into iy and partly into y before the initial vowel of the case-terminations. 200.
yá-yo-s = gen. loc. du. of yá 'who'; cp. yós. 279.
yáva = corn; Gk. ζειαί, Av. yavō, Lith. javaĩ; for y = i̯ cp. √yaj. 207; M. 41.
yavanāla = a particular grass; in Buddhist Sanskrit yonāla; o = ava a Prakritism. 54.
yarvāṇas = yadvānas (wise ?), r for d is wrong. 212.
yáviṣṭhiya = cp. yáviṣṭhya. 289.
yáviṣṭhya = youngest; with accent on the first syllable; grammatically expected yaviṣṭhyà = -ṭhíà; the shift of accent may be due to the analogy of the vocative yáviṣṭhya, because excepting in RV. V. 26. 7 yáviṣṭhya occurs in vocative only. 289.
yaviṣṭhyà = cp. above. 289.
yaśas-kīrtím = yaśaḥ k-; often in external saṃdhi -as remains (and is not changed into jihvāmūlīya or upadhmānīya). 340.
yaśas-patāka = having the banner of fame; with -as before p in a compound; but cp. itáḥ-pradāna; cp. yaś-ás 'glorious'. 341.
yaśānsi = nom. acc. pl. neut. yaśas; (yá-) some of the inscriptions write n in place of anusvāra before s. 185.
yaṣ-ṭave = dat. inf. √yaj, but iṣ-ṭá; in place of the accented ya appears the low grade vowel i, when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; M. 16; the old palatal j is changed into ṣ before ṭ, while the new palatal j interchanges with guttural, cp. yuk-tá. 132; M. 31; old palatal j is recognized when there occur parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ and ṭh. 159.
yaṣṭáhe = 1 sg. mid. fut. √yaj; h probably stands here in place of s, cp. 1 sg. act. -tā́smi. 255.
yáṣ-ṭṛ́ = sacrificer, √yaj; cp. yáṣ-ṭave. 159.
-yas = comparative suffix, y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202; M. 40.
yá-s = who; Gk. ὅ-s; for y = i̯ cp. √yaj. 207; M. 41.
yas = boil; Gk. ζέω 'to boil', cp. √yaj (y = i̯). 207; the semi-vowel y when not derived from i before other vowels is based on voiced palatal spirant (i̯ = spiritus asper); it is probably due to this difference of origin that √yas 'boil' and √yam 'restrain' reduplicate with ya in the perfect but √yaj with i. M. 41.
yas = exert; cp. i-yas-ā́ and i-yasi-tá where the initial y (*yi-) has disappeared. 262.
yás te = (RV. I. 4. 4), cp. médhirās téṣām. M. 70.
yah-ú = ever young; for h representing the old palatal aspirate (= źh) cp. yahvá, yahvánt. 247; cp. √yakṣ, yakṣ-á, *yah. M. 51.
yahvá = ever young, besides yah-ú; Av. yazu-; h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh) because it appears here before v, which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51; h does not represent bh. 251.
yahvánt = ever young, swift; cp. yahvá. 247; M. 51.
yahv-í = young, swift; Av. yazivī 'older'; cp. pṛthví with pṛthiví. 58.
yā́ṁ ṛṇaṃcayé = (RV. V. 30. 14) in the Saṃhitā text of the RV., there survive, at the end of a verse, within a hemistich, from the period when such end was also accounted a pause, several instances of nasalized ā preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction, here ā appears as āṁ before ṛ. 302; M. 60.
-yāṃs = the strong form of stems in -yas, the anusvāra stands for n

before s, cp. -yān, the nom. sg. 258.
-yā́- = optative of non-thematic conjugation whose low grade is e = á+e̯ or ᵓa-ī of the thematic conjugation. 89.
yāc(i) = cp. yāc-ñā́, yāc-ñya. 153.
yāc-ñā́ = request; in nominal derivative a guttural is expected; palatal is due to the fact that no form of the root occurs with a guttural. 153.
yāc-ñyá = request; cp. above. 153; M. 31.
yāg-a = sacrifice; cp. yāj-á with the regular old palatal. 162.
yāj-á = sacrifice, √yaj; with old palatal, beside Classical Sanskrit yāg-a, with its guttural on the analogy of the new palatals. 162.
yāṭ = 2, 3 sg. s aor. √yaj; cp. á-bhrāṭ.; but cp. ni-spŕ̥k 'caressing' from ni-spŕ̥ś or ni-spŕ̥h 'desirous of.' ? M. 34.
yātayáj-jana = marshalling men; -t+j-, √yat 'array oneself'. M. 68.
yā-tú = goer, witchcraft; not from √yam but from √yā; cp. kóka-yātu. 15.
yātu-dhā́na = a demon, a sorcerer; cp. jātu-dhāna, dhāna 'practising' √dhā 'put'. 163.
yātŕ̥ = brother's wife; Gk. *ἐνάτηρ, Lat. ianitricēs; 'a female door-keeper'; √jan(i), ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; √yam (i), ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, remains without nasal; see also OSl. jętry, Lith. jenter. 15.
yā-tŕ̥ = revenger (ā = m̥̄): ya-tá (a = m̥); ā, a: m̥̄, m̥. 98.
yā́n = acc. pl. of masc. yá 'who'; metrically ā = äā. 49.
-yān = cp. *yāṃs. 258.
yāmala = a pair = yamala: yāvara in Jain Pkt; Pkt. r against Vedic l is rare; yam-á 'pair'. 216.
yāmātr̥ = son-in-law; cp. jā́mātr̥. 208.
yāmi = cp. jāmí with original j. 208.
yā́-vant = how great; a is lengthened before the initial v of the secondary suffix. 46; M. 10.
(a)yāsiṣam = 1 sg. siṣ aor. √yā 'go'; cp. yā-sis-ī-ṣṭhās. 233.
yāsisīṣṭhās = 2 sg. prec. √yā 'go' beside a-yā-siṣ-am; s remains unchanged in the second of the three successive syllables in which s-ṣ-ṣ would be expected. 233; M. 48.
yitlha = name of a person in Rājataraṅgiṇī; yi- is a wrong reading for pi-. 262.
y-idam = Pāli form for Vedic i-d-ám. 338.
yi-yaṃ-sati = desid. √yam 'stretch'; expected *i-yaṃ- (cp. i-yāj-a) but from the Brāhmaṇa period onward yi- is met instead of i-. 262.
yi-yak-ṣa = desid. √yaj with yi- (in place of i-) in Classical Sanskrit; cp. í-yak-ṣati, 262.
yi-yap-sate = desid. √yabh 'have sexual intercourse with'; expected *i-yap- like i-yāj-a, cp. yi-yaṃ-sati. 262.
yi-yavi-ṣu = desiring to cover, desid. √yu; cp. yi-yaṃ-sati. 262.
yi-yā-sati = desid. √yā 'go'; cp. above. 262.
yu = separate; cp. yu-yo-dhí. 252; yu = yoke, cp. yó-dhi. 252. yu = cover, cp. yi-yavi-ṣu. 262.
yuk-tá = ppt. √yuj 'yoke'; cp. uk-tá: u-vā́c-a; just as in uk-tá: u-vā́c-a, va is the basic form, similarly in yuk-tá: yu-yój-a, -yo- with guṇa is original. 62; cp. yuj-e with new palatal j; = Gk. ζευκτό-ς, Lat. iunctu-s, Lith. jùncta-s. 138; M. 26.
yuktá-aśva = having yoked horses; the evidence of metre shows that contracted vowels are often even in compounds to be read with hiatus, when the initial vowel of the second member is in a heavy syllable. M. 73.
yuǵ-á = yoke; Gk. ζυγόν; Vedic u represents IE. u. 20; cp. yuj-e where j=g. 138; M. 26; u represents low grade of o. M. 8.
yuǵ-mánt = even, √yuj; cp. yuj-e. 138.
yúǵ-van = yoking; cp. yuj-e. 138; M. 26; √yuj with a new palatal;

on its analogy is formed vi-mṝg-varī from √mṛj. 161.

yuṅk-ṣva = 2 sg. ipv. √yuj; unlike yuṅdhi (=yuṅg-dhi) k has been preserved here. 269.

***yuṅg-ate** = yuñj-ate, 3 pl. pr. √yuj; *yuṅgate phonetic, because -anti and some of the subjunctive verbal endings alone have a=IE. e, the palatal is, however, on the analogy of forms in -ĭ, e.g. á-yoj-i, yuñj-ī-tá- 148.

***yuṅge** = for yuñj-e. 1. sg. pr. √yuj; cp. *yuṅgate. 148.

yuṅg-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √yuj; cp. yuṅ-dhi. 269.

yuṅ-te = yokes; for yuṅk-te; cp. yuṅg-dhi. 185.

yuṅ-dhi =2 sg. ipv. √yuj; for yuṅg-dhi; ṅ appears before consonants other than gutturals when a following k or g has disappeared. 185; M. 37; g has disappeared between a nasal and a mute. 269; M. 56.

yuj = yoke; cp. yuj-e, yug-á, yóg-a, yuk-tá, yúg-van. 138; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29; cp. Gk. ζεύγνυμι; for y = i̯ cp. yá-s. 207; M. 41.

yuj-e = 1 sg. pr. mid. √yuj 'yoke'; the new palatal j derived from guttural (velar), is interchangeable, in most formations, with the guttural and is represented in cognate languages by the same sound which represented the original guttural. 138; M. 26.

yuj-yate = is yoked, ps. pr. √yuj; the palatal j (instead of the guttural) is phonetic before y; cp. *yuṅgate, *yuṅge, *yunagā(ni). 148.

yuñj = yoke; nasal is pronounced as consonant only before vowels and accordingly we should have here *yvaj from IE. *i̯uṇj. 74; weakened from yunaj. 258.

yuñjāthe apáḥ = (RV. I. 151. 4) 'ye two yoke to work'; under the influence of nom. du. -e, the verbal dual -e of the 2, 3 pr. and pt. mid. came to be uncontractable, but this e is not prosodically shortened; cp. pari-mamnā́thĕ asmā́n. 325; M. 66.

yuñj-ī-tá = 3 sg. opt. √yuj 'yoke'; palatal is phonetic before palatal ī, cp. *yuṅg-ate. 148.

yuñj-yā́-m=1 sg. opt. √yuj 'yoke'; cp. yuj-yate. 148.

-yu-ta = bound, ppt. √yū 'bind': yū-thá, ū: u. 93; at first shortening of vowels took place in second member of compounds (on account of the accent being shifted to the first member); later on forms with shortened vowels came to be used even independently. 95; ū: u. 98.

yu-tā́m = 3 du. ipv. √yū 'bind'; shortening of ū due to the shift of accent. 98.

yu-té = pres. 3 sg. √yū, cp. yu-tām. 99.

yudh = fight; Gk. ὑσμίνη 'a fight'; for y=i̯ cp. yá-s. 207; M. 41.

yudhāṃ - śrauṣṭi = √śruṣ, śru 'hear'; vṛddhi appears before the primary nominal suffix -ti, it appears where guṇa is expected; hence it is regarded as a lengthened variety of it. 66.

***yunágā(ni)** = yunájā-(ni) 1 sg. subj. √yuj: the guttural (which would be phonetic before ā not= e) is replaced by a palatal on the analogy of á-yoj-i, yuñj-ī-tá. 148; M. 29.

yunaj = yoke; cp. √yuñj the weak form. 258.

yunájā- = cp. *yunagā(ni). M. 29.

yunaj-mi = I yoke; with y before m in mss. 209.

yunay-mi = I yoke; cp. yunaj-mi. 209.

yuñj-e = I yoke; guttural alone is justified. M. 29.

yupi-tá=smoothed: yū́pa; in √yup is found ū in forms where other roots show guṇa. 92; M. 15.

yu-yuj-re = they have joined, pf. √yuj; for the irregular palatal before r cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

yu-yuj-vāṃs =pf. pt. √yuj 'yoke'; in Classical Sanskrit a palatal (instead of an expected guttural, cp. vi-vik-vā́n) appears before pf. pt. suffix. 153.

***yu-yóg-a** = for yu-yój-a; the palatal before a (not = e) is due to the analogy of á-yoj-i. 148.
yu-yój-a = has yoked, √yuj; guttural alone would be justified. M. 29.
yu-yo-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √yu 'separate'; in ipv. 2 sg. of graded roots -dhi (not -hi) regularly appears after a strong and therefore originally accented vowel. 252; M. 52.
yu-yóp-a = has infringed, √yup; cp. yū́pa. M. 15.
yúva(n) = youth; cp. yū́n. 91; M. 16; cp. yū́-ne; the ū (of yū) changes into uv before a, cp. Lat. iuven-i-s. 198.
yuv-ā́bhyām = dat. abl. dual of yúv-an: yu-ṣmá-bhyam 'to you all'; cp. yúv-an. 198.
yuva-śá = young, youthful; Lat. juven-cus; yúva- yúvan; a = n̥. 8.
yuvākú = belonging to both of you; Gk. σφωίτερος 'of you two', beside asmā́kam; u in ablaut with am. 21; change of a into u. 21.
yúvān = youth. M. 16.
yuṣmá = you: yūy-ám; ū : u. 98.
yu-ṣmábhyam = dat. pl. of yuṣmá; cp. yuv-ā́bhyām. 198.
yuṣmā́-ka = yours, cp. asmā́-ka. 152; M. 30.
yuṣmā́-nīta = led by you; n is not cerebralized owing to the intervening m. 188; M. 39, 74; cp. dīrghá-nītha. 190.
yuṣmé = you; cp. tvé, under the influence of which it becomes uncontractable. 326; M. 66.
yū-tí = joining, binding; √yū : yu-ta. 93.
yū-thá = herd; cp. yū-tí. 93; cp. ni-yú-t. M. 20; y is consonantal, cp. gáv-yūti, where av for o before y is analogical (y of yūti being consonantal). 203.
yū́-n- = acc. pl. of yúv-an 'youth'; may be an ablaut of the IE. *yēy- if the Greek αἰζηός goes to it. 91; = yú+un, ū is the low grade vowel of uva. M. 16.
yū-na = cord, string; √yū : yu-ta. 93.
yū́-ne = dat. sg. of yúv-an (where ū changes into uv). 198.
yū́pa = post: yu-yóp-a, √yup; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. 92; M. 15.
yūpa-vrask-á = cutter of the sacrificial post; cp. ava-vraśc-. 149.
yū-y-ám = we; for *yūr-ám (Av. yūž-em) on the analogy of vayám: yuṣmá; ū : u. 98; for *yūṣ-ám. M. 41; y on the analogy of vay-ám, where it is phonetic. 208; the medial y is irregular according to Bopp. = Av. yūš, yūšem, Go. yūs, Gk. ὑμεις 'you'. 208.
***yūr-ám** = cp. yū-y-ám. 208.
yū́-ṣ = broth; cp. yūṣ-án. 90.
yūṣ-án = broth; Gk. (ζύ-μη) ζω-μός, Lat. jūs 'broth'; Vedic ū in ablaut with ω in Greek. 90; cp. Gk. ζύ-μι; for y = i̯ cp. yáva. 207; M. 41.
y-eva = cp. éva. 338.
yéṣṭha = going most, √yā, *yā́-iṣṭha; é based on contraction is distracted into two syllables. 51.
yokṣe = 1 sg. fut. √yuj for *yokṣye, with the loss of y after ṣ. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.
yóg-a = yoking; cp. yug-á where o is reduced to u. 20; M. 8; cp. yuj-e with new palatal. 138; M. 26; cp. a-yuj-á. 149; cp. bhóga. M. 29.
yó-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √yu 'yoke'; for -dhi (instead of hi) cp. yu-yo-dhí. 252; cp. bo-dhí. M. 52.
***yo-yudh** = cp. -yudh in gav-yudh. 203.
yóṣ-ā = woman; Weber derives y from j, cp. yó-ni 'womb' √yu 'hold'. 209.
yoṣít = cp. yóṣā. 209.
yós = welfare; o is not = ava. 54.
yó-s = gen. loc. du. of yá 'who'; for *yáyos, initial ya dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.
yaú-mi = I unite, √yu; au is a lengthened variety of the guṇa o. 67; M. 15.
yau-ṣ-ṭam = 2 du. s aor. inj. √yu 'separate'; au is the strong grade of u. 106.

yáu-s = ward off, 2 sg. s aor. inj. √yu; vṛddhi appears in the act. s aor. of roots in -vowels 67; au is the lengthened variety of the guṇa o. M. 15.

raṃ-ram = int. √ram 'rejoice'; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant of the intensive reduplicative syllable, the final of which is treated like that of the prior member of a compound. 259.

raṃh = hasten; h represents palatalization (= IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. ragh-ú. 246.

raṃh-ati = speeds; cp. ragh-ú. 9; with the regular palatal before the a of the thematic verbal ending, cp. raṅgh-ate. 148, 151.

raṃh-ate = cp. raṃh-ati. 148; cp. ragh-ú: Gk. ἐλαφρός 'agile' where Vedic r = IE. l. 210; M. 42.

raṃh-áyati = accelerates, √raṃh; h represents here IE. guttural; the anusvāra ṃ consequently corresponds, in cognate languages, to n+guttural; cp. Av. reṇjayeiti. 258.

ráṃh-as = speed; cp. ragh-ú. 9; before the suffix -as the palatal is general, because in IE. only the nom. sg. neut. had -os while the rest of the cases had -es with an initial palatal; cp. raṃgh-as. 151; for h representing palatalization of gh cp. √raṃh. 246.

ráṃh-i = speed; for h representing palatalization cp. √raṃh. 246; M. 51.

rakṣ = injure; kṣ = ś+s and not k+s: Av. raš-; in Av. š stands for ś+s but khš for k+s. 134; M. 25; cp. rákṣ-as. 240.

rakṣ = protect; Gk. ἀλέξω 'to ward off'; Vedic initial r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. ri-rakṣā and *ri-rakṣiṣā. 279.

rákṣ-ati = protects; this is an exception to the rule, which negatives metrical lengthening of final vowels of verbals in —i. 311; M. 63.

rákṣ-as = injury, pain; kṣ = ś+s, cp. √rakṣ. 134; M. 25; cp. Gk. ἐρέχθω 'to rend'; Vedic kṣ = Gk. χθ. 240; Av. raš- rašaṅh-; kṣ goes back to k̑th with loss of aspiration. 240.

rakṣ-ás = demon, cp. rákṣ-as. 240.

rakṣo-háṇ = demon-slaying; for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇí. M. 74.

rakṣ-ya = a misspelling for rakṣ-a in inscriptions. 208.

ragh-ú = quick; cp. raṃh-ati; a = m. 9; r = IE. l: ἐλαχύ-ς. 210; M. 42. gh is palatalized into h, cp. ṛh-ánt. 245, 246; M. 50, 51.

raghu-drú = running quickly; √drū: dravi-tṛ́; ǎvi = ū; with short u instead of long. 94.

raghu-drúv-as = swift-runners, nom. pl. of -drū; preceded by a group of consonants the ū of a root changes into uv (not v). 198.

raghu-drū́ = cp. raghu-drúv-as, = raghuṣyád 'flying swiftly'. 198.

raghu-yā́ = rashly; u is not lengthened here before the suffixal y-, cp. sādhu-yā́. 45.

raṅgh = hasten (in Classical Sanskrit) √raṃh; cp. ragh-ú. 246.

raṅgh-ate = speeds; guttural before the a of the thematic verbal ending (where a palatal is phonetic) is due to the analogy of iṅgate, liṅgati which, in turn, are formed on the basis of the old 7th class pres. *inág-mi, *linag-mi. 148. cp. raṅgh-aṣ. 151.

raṅgh-as = speed, √raṅgh; guttural preserved before the suffix -as on the analogy of iṅgati, ā-liṅgati, cp. above. 151.

raj = colour, redden: árjuna 'bright-coloured'; through metathesis ra: ar. 214; M. 43; cp. lajjate. 220.

rájaḥsu ṣī́dan = sitting in atmosphere; the ṣ usually follows short words such as, u, tú, nú, sú, hí and occurs where there is a close syntactical connection of two words. 237; M. 50.

rajatá = silvery; Av. ərəzata. 12; Lat. argentum; base dissyllabic. 100; j is an old palatal. 161; M. 32; árjuna through metathesis. 214.

ráj-as = atmosphere; Gk. ἔρεβος, Go. riqiz-a; 'a place of nether darkness'; j is a new palatal. 159.

rajas-túr = traversing the air; final s remains, but cp. dúṣ-ṭara where preceded by u it becomes ṣ. M. 70.

rájas-su = loc. pl. of ráj-as; the writing of double ss in such cases is a Vedic innovation, cp. á-si (=ás-si), Av. ahi, Gk. εἶ and áṃha-su, Av. ązasu, which shows that in IE. one s was common in such cases. 111; M. 21.

rajā-śayā́ = sleeping in atmosphere, for *raja-śayā́ = rajaḥ-ś-; for elision of visarjanīya and lengthening of the preceding vowel cp. ayā-śayā́. 342; M. 71.

raj-í = row: ṛj-ú; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

ráj-iṣṭha = straightest: ṛj-ú; cp. above. 70; this j, an old palatal (cp. ṛj-ú), is the media of ś. 160; M. 32.

ráješitam = rájaḥ-iṣ- (RV. VIII. 46. 28), cp. sártavā́jáu. 316; M. 64.

ráj ju = rope; Lith. rezgù 'to knit'; Vedic jj = zg. 162; M. 29; Uṇ. and BR. derive it from √sṛj. 265.

raj-yate = becomes red; cp. lajjamānā and sajj-ate (for saj-yate). 163.

rañj = colour; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

raṇ = rejoice; ráṇya 'glorious'. 21.

***raṇanta** = cp. ran-ta with ṇa dropped by haplology. 279.

raṇayā ihá = (RV. VIII. 34. 11) Pp. raṇaya as ipv. with metrical lengthening; but could as well be raṇayāḥ, subj. 311; cp. jyā́ iyám. M. 64.

rá-tna = gift, √rā 'give'; a, in gradation with ā. 5; on the basis of rá-tna and pá-tnī Collitz limits the change of tn into kn to unaccented syllables. 136.

ratna-dhéyā = dat. sg. of ratnadhéya 'giving away or distribution of wealth' = *ratna-dhéyāya; final ya dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

ratni = elbow; cp. aratní with a; Lat. ulna. 101.

rá-tha = chariot, √ṛ 'go'; Av. ratha; Gk. ῥόθος 'a rushing noise', ἐπίρροθος 'hasting to the rescue, helper'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

ratha-vā́haṇa = chariot-horse; ṇ form is a transfer. 190.

ratha-vā́hana = cp. -ṇa which is due to the analogy of purīṣa-vā́haṇa. 190.

rathā-ṣā́h = overcoming chariot, able to draw the car; dental s is phonetic; cp. pṛtanā-ṣā́ham with unphonetic ṣ. 225; M. 46. for lengthening cp. ahī-śúvà. M. 75.

rathíàm = cp. rathyàm. 287; M. 81.

rathī́ = charioteer; cp. rathyàm, ráthya 'belonging to a car'. 287; M. 81.

rathyàm = acc. sg. of rathī́ 'charioteer = rathíàm; independent svarita called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' always follows a y or v, and is just as much due to a preceding udātta (lost by the change of ĭ and ŭ to y and v) as the dependent svarita is. 287; M. 81.

rád-ati = digs, Lat. radit; in the a —ablaut series √rad has a in the guṇa step, this a does not go back to the IE. e or o but to IE. a. 78.

ran = 3 pl. middle ending; according to Bopp it was originally -ram (like -dhvam) and became -ran through -ram̐. 303.

ran-ta = 3 pl. pr. inj. √ran 'rejoice'; cp. raṇanta. 279; 58.

ranta ityā́ = (RV. VII. 36. 3) occasionally ā́ remained uncontracted because the editors of the RV. regarded this as representing -aḥ i- or -āḥ i-. 314; M. 64.

randh = make subject; cp. raddhá; a = ṇ: radh-rá 'rich' √rādh. 8.

ran(d)dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √randh 'make subject' for *randh-dhi; in this consonant group both the second as well as the first are originally aspirate. 130; of the two mutes in juxtaposition only the second can be aspirated. M. 24.

rap = chatter; in RV. beside √lap in AV. 215, 219; M. 43.
rapś-át = exuberant; cp. rapś-áte. 157.
rapś-áte = is full; = rap(s)śáte, IE. *ra^{x}ps-k̑éte; in inchoative suffix —cha, ch corresponds to IE. sk̑ where after the s has been dropped between two consonants ś = IE. k̑ remains; and thus the Vedic ch comes both from sk̑h and sk̑. 157; M. 31.
rab-dhá = ppt. √rabh 'seize'; b represents bh. M. 36.
rabh = grasp: r̥bh-ú; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16; cp. Gk. λάφυρο 'booty'; initial Vedic r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. √labh. 215.
ram = to be delighted; cp. la-lāma with l = r. 220.
-ram = cp. -ran and -dhvam. 303.
ram-ṇā́-ti = stays, √ram(i); m is added to a. 15; cp. lāñchana with l = IE. r. 220.
ramb = hang down; Lat. lābi 'to glide'; initial Vedic r corresponds to IE. l. 210; M. 42.
ramb-ate = hangs, with b; cp. ā-rámbh-aṇa, an-ā-rambh-aṇá. 129; cp. Lat. lābī 'glide', Germ. lampen 'loosely hung'; one of the very few Vedic examples with the inherited IE. b. 181.
ray-í = wealth, from √rā 'give'; the low grade ī, which alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants, gives here e (ay, and not āy). 90; cp. práy-as 'enjoyment'. M. 19.
rayi-páti = lord of wealth; sometimes the final vowel is left unlengthened between two short syllables. M. 75.
rayi-sthāna = possessing wealth; ṣ in AV. but s in RV. 236; M. 49; cp. rayi-ṣṭhi-. 236.
rayy-ā = with wealth, instr. of ray-í; should not be pronounced as raiy-ā. 40.
rarā́ṭa = forehead; cerebral unexplained. 177; M. 35.
ra-rī-thās = 2 sg. inj. √rā 'give': rā́-sva; ī is the low grade vowel of āy (in rāy-ā́) and ā (in rā́-sva, rā́-m). 88; M. 19.
raśanā́ = girdle. √raś = las 'shine' 10.
raśmí=rope, ray, cord, √raś=√las 'shine'. 10.
rah = abandon; cp. rāh-ú and ráh-as. 247; h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh) because Av., the Satəm language, has a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. razaṅh 'solitude' 248; h does not represent dh. 251.
ráh-as = solitude; cp. √rah. 248.
raha-sū́ = giving birth in loneliness; for -ḥ sū with elision of visarjanīya cp. barhi-ṣád. 342.
rā = bark, Lat. latrare; initial Vedic r corresponds to the initial IE. l. 210; M. 42.
rā = give; cp. alātr̥ṇá with l. 221.
rāula = a proper name; hiatus in a word of foreign origin. 42.
rā-kā́ = the goddess of propagation, night; Gk. ληχᾶν; cp. √rā 'bark'. 210.
rākṣasa = a demon, √rakṣ 'injure'; cp. rakṣ-ás and laḫkasa. 261.
rā^{x}ịdh = cp. rādh. 105.
rā́j= king; Lat. rēx, Celt. rēg, √raj, r̥j 'direct'; ā: a ablaut. 79; M. 18; rā́j: Lat. rēg, Vedic media represents IE. media. 116; M. 22; cp. rā́ṭ. 173.
rāj = rule, shine; j is recognized as an old palatal by the parallel forms with ṣ before t, ṭh or by a cerebral which appears either as final or before mutes. 160; M. 31; cp. árjuna through metathesis (ăr: ră)=Lat. reg-ō. 214; M. 43.
rā́j-an = king; with sonant nasal. 6; Vedic ā = IE-ē, cp.. Lat. rēx; not so in kṣā́-man 'ground' where Vedic ā = o, cp. Gk. χθών. 80.
rā́jan-i = loc. sg. of rā́j-an; sonant nasal n̥ changed into an when followed by a vowel. 6.
rājaniya = royal (ŚB.), for rājanyà. 202.
rāja-putrá = son of a king: rāja = rā́jan; a = n̥. 8.
rā́ja-su = loc. pl. of rā́j-an; a = n̥. 6.

rā́jā = nom. sg. of rā́jān: rā́jan: rā́jñ-: rā́ja- (= rā́j-n̥-); rā́jā long grade; low grade in rā́j-an, rā́j-ñ-, rā́j-a. 80; M. 18; cp. rācā in Paiśācī with tenuis in place of the older media. 116; cp. lājā in Māgadhī Aś. inscriptions, where l has thoroughly supplanted r. 216; according to Bopp with apparent loss of the final n; but here ā = ān. 303.

rā́jān-am = acc. sg. of rā́jan with ā. 13.

rājū = Pāli form for Sanskrit rā́jan; change of ā into ū is phonetic in rājū-bhi on account of the labial bh. 21.

rā́jñ-as = abl. gen. sg. of rā́jan; sonant n̥ = n before a vowel. 6.

rā́j(a)ñā = instr. sg. of rā́jan; an = n̥n before a vowel. 11.

rā́ṭ = nom. sg. of rā́j 'ruler'; the cerebral stands for the old palatal; the guttural k would have been phonetic as the nom. sg. originally ended in -s and even the old palatals became k before s; the cerebral must therefore be due to the influence of forms with phonetic cerebral. 123; M. 34, 60.

rāṭ = 2, 3. aor. inj. √rāj 'shine', 'rule'; the cerebral appears in place of the radical palatal after the ending has been dropped. 174; M. 34.

rā́-trī = night; not from √ram, but from √rā. 15.

rā́try-as = nom. pl. of rā́-trī: Pāli rattiyo with -iyo for Vedic -yas. 201.

rā́try-ās = abl. gen. sg. of rā́-trī; cp. Pāli rattiā. 201.

rādh = succeed; with ā before a consonant instead of the expected ai, for Gk. ἔριθος 'labourer' points to an IE. *rīdh- which gives rāˣidh as strong form. 105.

rā-bhis = with wealths, from raí; Lat. re-bus. 105.

rā́-m = acc. sg. of raí 'wealth'; with ā before m instead of the expected ai (= āy) before vowels; cp. ra-rīthās. 104; M. 19; cp. Lat. re-m; Vedic r corresponds to the IE. r. 209.

rāy-ā́ = with wealth, from rái; cp. ra-rī-thā and rā́-m. 104; M. 19.

rāyā́ utá = cp. rāyótá. 316.

rāy-é = dat. sg. of rái 'wealth'; for ray- cp. br̥hád-raye. M. 20.

rāyótá = rāyé utá (Pp. rāyā́ u- RV. X. 93. 10), in fact it is rāyé u- and the contraction is irregular. 316; M. 64.

rāyò-vániḥ = royó ávániḥ. written as रायो ३ वनिः; cp. apsv àntár; this is called kampa, and vikampita by the phoneticians. 78.

rāvaṭ = r āvr̥t 'turning round', √vr̥t; cerebral in place of the dental may be due to the originally preceding r sound. 168.

***rāṣṭá** = dominion, for rāṣṭrá; cp. rāṣṭrānām. 271.

rāṣṭrá = dominion; in the conjunct -ṣṭr- the r seems not to have been pronounced, cp. úṣṭra. 166, 271; M. 33.

rāṣṭrám ihá = metre requires it to be read as rāṣṭréhá (cp. túbhya), m is to be dropped. 333; M. 65.

rāṣṭrā-nā́m = gen. pl. of rāṣṭrá; the dental n instead of the expected cerebral shows that in the combination -ṣṭr- the r sound was not pronounced. 167, 188; M. 33.

rāṣṭr-íya = belonging to dominion; -iya beside -ya. 199.

rāṣṭréhá = cp. rāṣṭrám ihá. 333; M. 65.

rāspirá = holding the sacrificial ladle, smoking; not from √psr̥ 'win' but from √ras or √rap ? 23.

rā́-sva = 2 sg. rot. aor. ipv. √rā 'give'; cp. ra-rī-thās. 88; M. 19. cp. rā́-svā. 312.

rā́-svā = metrically lengthened before the short syllable of a following word, otherwise rā́-sva. 312.

rāh-ú = demon of eclipse, √rah; h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh) because it appears here before u which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247, 248; M. 51.

rihpha = epithet of the twelfth astrological house, beside riṣpha

from Greek ῥιφή; h is used in Sanskrit rihpha to give expression to spirant ph. 261.

rikh = scratch; in RV., √likh in AV. and VS. 215; M. 43.

rikh-ati = scratches, sits; palatal is expected before the thematic a, cp. dahati (dāgh-a). 140; M. 26.

ric = leave; Gk. λείπω 'leave', Lat. linquo; initial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. initial l. 210; M. 42.

riṇák-ti = leaves, √ric; before ŭ, ṝ and consonants, (except y) the gutturals were not originally palatalized. 152; M. 30.

rip = smear; Gk. λίπος 'fat, rich'; cp. √ric. 210; M. 42.

riph = hurt; according to Grassmann ph = v √ribh 'sing'. 181.

ri-rakṣa- = desid. √rakṣ 'protect', *rirakṣiṣā; ṣi dropped by haplology. 279.

ri-rik-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. √ric 'leave'; cp. riṇák-ti. 152; M. 30.

ri-rikṣá = desire to injure; desid. √riṣ- 'injure'; kṣ = ṣ+ṣ. 137.

rí-rik-ṣati = desires to injure; kṣ = ṣ+ṣ. 137; M. 25.

ri-rik-ṣú = one who desires to injure, cp. above. M. 25.

ri-rik-ṣe = 2 sg. pf. mid. √ric 'leave'; cp. riṇák-ti. 152; M. 30.

ri-ric-ré = 3 pl. pf. mid. √ric 'leave'; in verbal inflection, the palatal which appears before a and diphthongs, always appears also before r. 152; M. 30.

ri-ric-é = he has left; cp. ri-ric-re. M. 30.

ri-ric-yā-t = pf. opt. √ric 'leave'; guttural was palatalized before y. M. 30.

rí-riḍ-ḍhi = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √rih 'lick'; the cerebral in place of the old palatal h is phonetic before -dhi. 175.

ri-rī-hí = lick, for *ri-rī-ḍhi, √rih, cp. mi-mī-hi. 44; (beside ri-riḍ-ḍhi) for *ri-riẓ-ḍhi; the cerebral ẓ, after cerebralizing the following dh is dropped, leaving a compensatory length. 175, 274; h represents ḍh, cp. bar-bṛ-hi, mi-mī-hi. 251; -hi appears after unaccented ī (-dhi after accented vowels). 252.

riś = tear, cp. √liś. 220; cp. á-reḍant with eḍ = eẓḍ. 275.

ríś-ya = an antelope; the base is different from that of ṛ́ś-ya. 33.

riśādas = destroying enemies; ri = ari according to Aufrecht. 77; cp. śā́das. 80.

ríṣ-ant: ríṣ-ant: ríṣ 'injury'. 93.

riṣpha = cp. riḥ-pha. 261.

rih = lick; Gk. λείχω, initial Vedic r corresponds to the initial IE. l. 210; M. 42; h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh), when as final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatals ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. réḍhi. 247; cp. ri-rī-hí *ri-rī-ḍhí from *ri-riẓ-ḍhí. 251; cp. √ruh from √rudh which gives rūḍhvā́, rūḍhi, á-rukṣat (= ruźh) on the analogy of √rih. 254; cp. rīḍhá with īḍh for iẓḍh = ih+t. 275.

rih-áti = licks, cp. réḍhi. M. 51.

rīḍhá = ppt. √rih 'lick'; *riẓḍhá, cp. mi-mī-hi. 44; M. 10; h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh). 247; M. 57; *riẓ-ḍhá for rih+tá; ź etymologically representing IIr. źh disappears after cerebralizing the following dh and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

rīdh = cp. rādh. 105.

rī́ṣ-ant = injuring (*rīṣ-ánt beside ríṣ-ant); ī is the low grade vowel of e, the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it. 93; M. 15; Benfey explains the long ī as due to the metrical requirements. 93.

ru = break; cp. ru-d-rá. 181.

ru = cp. √vṛ through metathesis. 206.

ruk-má = gold, √ruc 'shine'; cp. śag-má 'helpful' with g before m, owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 117; in nominal derivation the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.

ruġ-ṇá = broken, √ruj; for the guttural cp. ruk-má. 153; M. 30.

ruc = shine, cp. várc-as 'lustre'; ru—vṛ with an interchange of

sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. Lat. luceo, initial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. rúś-ant with ś in place of c. 228.

ruc-á = shining: rók-a 'light'; cp. arc-á : ark-á. 149; M. 29.

ruj = break; j a new palatal. 159; M. 29; Gk. *Ϝρηγνυμι*: 'break' (ru : r̥r), cp. √ruc. 207; cp. Gk. *γυγρός* 'misery'; initial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; cp. log-á. 218.

ruj-á = breaking: róg-a 'disease'; cp. arc-á : ark-á. 149; M. 29.

***rujāná-nās** = cp. rujā́nās through haplology. 279.

rujā́nās = having a broken nose, cp. above. 279; this explanation is improbable here. M. 59.

***ruźh** = cp. á-ruk-ṣat, rūḍhvā́, rūḍhi from √ruh = rudh. 254.

ruṇ = from √raṇ 'rejoice'; u from a, cp. ráṇya. 21.

ruṇad-dhi = 3 sg. pr. √rudh 'obstruct'; for the older *ruṇedh according to Bartholomae. 39.

ru-d-rá = name of a god, √ru 'break' with a Prakritic d (or from √rud ?). 181; cp. ud-rá where the initial r has been dropped. 263.

rudh = grow, later √ruh; cp. √vr̥dh with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; M. 42; cp. Gk. *ἐλευθ* 'to come'; initial Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 210; M. 42; Kuhn derives it from vi-srúh 'sprout', through the loss of initial s; cp. rájju : sr̥j : sráj. 265.

rudh = rise; the unaccented form is regularly √ruh(h=dh) while, when it is accented, ródhati appears beside róh-ati. 252; M. 52. cp. rūḍhi, rūḍhvā́, etc. which presume IIr. √ruźh. 254.

rudhikrā́ = name of an asura, √kram(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 15; =rudhi =rudhira, kra=kir; cp. rauhiṇá, where h represents dh. 250; M. 52.

rudhirá = red, cp. lodhra. 220; cp. rohít, róhita and lohitá where h represents dh. 250. M. 52; expected *ruhirá because dh is replaced by h between vowels if the first of the two be unaccented; for the irregular retention of an aspirate cp. r̥bh-ú. 252; M. 52; its derivation from √sru 'flow' (through the loss of the initial s) is doubtful. 266.

runat dasmāt = (TS. 2. 6. 8. 5) = runak d- with dental t in place of the guttural k. 328.

rundh = obstruct; cp. ruṇadh the strong form. 258.

rup = tear; cp. rūp-á 'form', with long ū. 98; cp. √lup. 219; M. 44.

ru-ruk-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. of √ruc 'shine'; before the pf. participial suffix, the guttural, as a rule, remains. 153; M. 30.

rú-ruk-ṣ = desid. of √ruh = rudh 'ascend'; the form presupposes *ruźh and is based on the analogy of √rih and √vah whose h stands for an old palatal źh. 255.

rú-ruk-ṣant = desid. pr. pt. √ruh, where h represents dh; cp. ródh-ati. 250; M. 53.

ruś-atí = angry, beside √ruṣ 'be angry'; change of ṣ into ś is probably due to rúś-ant 'shining'. 225; M. 46.

rúś-ant = shining, cp. ruś-atí. 225; M. 46; beside √ruc 'shine'; ś very rarely interchanges with k or c. 228; M. 46.

ruṣ = be vexed, cp. ruś-atí. 225.

ruh = grow; rudh : vr̥dh; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis 206; cp. √rudh. 210; M. 52; Vedic r represents IE. l. M. 42; h represents dh, cp. ródh-ati, vī-rúdh, -ródha, ródhas-, ródhasvant. 250; the unaccented form is regularly √ruh, while, when it is accented, it appears as ródh-ati. 252; in Classical Sanskrit h has ousted dh forms except in rodh-ana. 253; cp. vi-srúh. 265.

ruh = ascend, from √rudh; in some cases it is treated as if it were derived from IIr. ruźh on

the analogy of √rih and √vah. 254.

rúh = growth; h represents dh, cp. √ruh. 250.

rūkṣá = cp. lūkṣa with l in TS., TB. and TU. 216.

-rūḍha = ppt. √ruh from √rudh; the form presupposes *ruźh (old palatal giving a cerebral) and is formed on the analogy of √rih, √vah. 255; M. 53.

rūḍhi = ascending, conventional acceptation of words; √ruh from √rudh, cp. rūḍha. 255.

rūḍhvā́ = gd. of √ruh = rudh; cp. rūḍha. 255; M. 53.

rūp-á = form, √rup 'tear'; ū : u. 98; cp. várpas 'appearance'; ru : vr̥ an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

rūrá = hot: Old Slav. varŭ (ru: vr̥); cp. rūp-á. 206.

rūṣ = cover with dust; cp. a-rūkṣi-ta. 137.

rūṣi-ta = covered, besmeared; cp. saṃ-roṣayati. 84.

-re = pf. mid. 3 pl. ending; cp. —uḥ. 335.

rék-u = empty, √ric; gutturals followed by u are not palatalized. 152; M. 30.

rék-ṇ-as = property; distraction in the diphthong e is found here though it is not justified by etymology. 51; M. 13; according to Bartholomae e stands for ayi, hence the word is dissyllabic. 53; √ric, cp. vag-nú with g for k owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 117; M. 22; before ŭ, r̥̄ and consonants (except y) the gutturals were not palatalized. 152; M. 30.

rej = tremble; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś. 160. M. 31.

réḍ = trembling; √rej with a cerebral as final, cp. √rej. 160.

réḍhi = 3 sg. pr. √rih 'lick'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh), when, before t, it is replaced by a cerebral; ḍh=h+t (*ẓḍh, z disappears). 247; M. 51.

reṇúka-kāṭa = stirring dust: √kr̥t 'to cut'; cp. Lith. kertù 'cut'; cerebral ṭ appeares in place of t originally preceded by r. 167; re-ṇú √ri 'run': ré-tas. M. 33.

re-vā́n = rich: revánt—revát (=re-vn̥t=), long grade ā, low grade a. 80; M. 18.

reṣ-ant=injuring, √riṣ 'injure'; cp. ríṣ-ant. M. 15.

raí = wealth, cp. br̥hád-ri with short i instead of the long in low grade (=*rī). 94; cp. rā́-m, rāy-ā́; Lat. rē-s. 104.

raivat-yá=wealth, beside re-vánt; a = n̥. 8.

rók-a = light, √ruc 'shine'; on its analogy is the guttural preserved in lok-ate, where a palatal is otherwise expected. 148; cp. ruc-á, śuc-á. 149; M. 29; cp. roc-á 'shining'. 150.

rok-ṣyá-ti = 3 sg. fut. √ruh from √rudh which presupposes √ruźh: cp. rūḍha. 255.

róg-a = disease, √ruj; cp. ruj-á. 149 and bhóg-a. M. 29.

roc-á =shining, √ruc: rok-á 'light'; cp. arc-á : ark-á. 149; the agent nouns, being mostly oxytones show a preference for the palatal, which originally appeared in oxytones only. 150; M. 29.

róḍhum = acc. inf. √ruh from √rudh; cp. rūḍha. 255.

ródasīmé = these two worlds, i.e. heaven and earth = ródas-ī + i-; this is one of the exceptions to the rule which prescribes unchangeability for the dual -ī. 321; M. 65.

-ródha = growing, √rudh; cp. √ruh where h represents dh. 250; M. 51.

ródha = bank, √rudh; the unaccented form of the root is regularly -ruh, but when it is accented, forms such as ródhati appear beside róhati; in nominal derivatives dh predominates in accented radical syllables, the RV. having ródh-a but AV. róh-a. 252.

ródh-ati = grows; cp. √ruh with h = dh. 250; M. 51; cp. ródha. 252; M. 52.

ródh-ana = obstructing, √rudh; dh is found in Classical Sanskrit beside the more frequent √ruh; cp. avaródhana. 253.

ródh-as = bank; cp. ródh-a. 250; M. 51.

ródhas-vant = having high banks; cp. √ruh where h represents dh; 250.

rodh-ra = cp. lodh-ra with l = IE. r. 220.

rop-ayati = 3 sg. caus. √ruh 'to ascend'; according to Pott, Bopp and Benfey; but cp. √rup 'break'. 270.

róman = hair: vṛ 'cover' (vṛ—ru) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; beside lóman. 215.

róh-a = rising, √ruh—rudh; for the change of dh into h cp. ródh-a. 252.

róh-aṇa = means of ascending √ruh: rudh. 250; cp. róh-ati. M. 51.

róh-ati = rises, √ruh—rudh; the unaccented form of the root is regularly √ruh, but when the form is accented ródh-ati appears beside róh-ati (h here being analogical). 252; beside ródh-ati 'grows' with the derivatives vī-rúdh, -rodha-, ródhas from √rudh 'be red'. M. 51; 52.

róh-as = elevation; h = dh, cp. √ruh: ródh-ati. 250; M. 51.

rohíc chyāvā́ = (RV. I. 100. 16) for -t śy-; before ś final t becomes palatal. M. 68.

rohít = red; cp. lohitá with l. 219; h represents dh, cp. lodhá 'a red animal', rudhirá 'red', Gk. ἐρυθρός, Germ. rot. 250; M. 51; cp. róhita whose h replaces dh, on the analogy of rohít, where the accented vowel (does not precede dh but) follows. 252; M. 44.

rohitá = cp. lohitá. 215; 219; M. 44.

róhita = red; cp. rohít where h = dh. 250; M. 51; h replaces dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented; róhita is, however, formed on the analogy of rohít, where the accented vowel follows. 252; M. 52. its derivation from √sru 'flow' (through the loss of initial s) is doubtful. 266.

rauhiṇá = name of a demon, metronymic, son of Róhiṇī; h- dh, cp. rudhi-krā́. 'a demon' 250; M. 52; h appears for dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52.

lahkase = demon (Brāhmaṇa) = rākṣasaḥ with ḥk in place of Sanskrit kṣ. 261.

lakuṭa = cudgel; cp. laguḍa with ḍ instead of the older ṭ. 117; cp. lagula with l for ḍ. 222.

lakta-ka = cp. nakta-ka; where n stands for l. √lag (?); 196.

lakṣá = mark: Germ. lugen 'to tell a lie'; Vedic l corresponds to IE. l. 218.

lakṣ-aṇa = mark, √lakṣ; cp. lāñchana and lákṣman 'mark' and lakṣmaná. 158.

lakṣmaṇyà = name of a person: (—ía) Germ. lugen, cp. lakṣá. 218.

lakṣmiy-ā́ = instr. sg. of lakṣmí; in TS. -iy (instead of -y) prevails. 201; M. 40.

lakṣmí = mark, sign; cp. lakṣ-á. √lag (?) 218.

lag-ati = sticks; the guttural is preserved before the a of the thematic verbal ending on the analogy of lag-na, where the same is phonetic. 148.

laguḍa = cudgel: lakuṭa; in a few instances, media stands for the older tenuis. 117; cp. lagula. 222.

lagula = cp. laguḍa: lakuṭa; l appears in place of the phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

lagulin = name of a person, or one having a cudgel; cp. lagula. 222.

lag-na = ppt. √lag 'stick'; cp. lag-ati. 148.

lagh-ú = light; in Vedic the word occurs with only or preponderating r; in Classical Sanskrit l form alone is found, r form being treated as an archaism. 216; cp. Gk. ἐλαχύς, Lat. levis; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. √raṅgh. 218; M. 44.

laṅgh = spring, jump. cp. √raṅgh. 246.

laṅgh-ati = jumps; cp. raṅgh-ate. 148.

lajj = feel shy; Indian grammarians take the base as √lasj like √masj for √majj. 162; cp. rajyate. 163.

lajj-ate = feels shy (AB.), √raj 'redden'; Gk. ῥέζω 'to colour'; in later Saṃhitās and literature the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220.

lajjamānā = pr. pt. √lajj : raj 'being reddish' = rajyamānā, cp. rajyate, sajjati = sajya. 163.

laḍ = move to and fro; cp. √lal. 222.

laṇha = smooth, from lhaṇha, Pkt. form for Sanskritic ślakṣṇá with laṇ for lh = śl. 255.

latā = creeper; cp. uṭaja with a cerebral. 169.

lap = chatter, in AV.; cp. √rap in RV. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. λαχεῖν, Lat. loqui; Vedic l = IE. l. 219; M. 44.

lab-dhá = ppt. √labh 'obtained'; for l in a verbal form found in the latest parts of the RV. cp. lebhire, 217; M. 44; labh+tá. 131; M. 24; b stands for original bh. 181.

labh = take, seize, with l in the 10th book of the RV. against √rabh with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. λάφυρον 'booty'; in the later parts of the RV. there occur some verbal forms with l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the oldest parts no such verbals are found; cp. lebhire, lebhāná, lab-dhá. 217.

lamb = hang down; for l cp. lagh-ú. 216; cp. Lat. lābī 'to glide'; in later Saṃhitās this l = IE. l. 219.

lay-antām = 3 pl. ipv. √lī 'cling'; Lat. lino; for l cp. √labh. 217; M. 44.

***larṣa** = cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

lal = dally : laḍ 'to move to and fro'; perhaps ḍ is from l. 222.

lal-ati = dallies; Germ. lallen 'to stammer'; Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

lalā́ṭa = forehead, cp. rarā́ṭa. 177; M. 35; in Vedic rarāṭa is regular; in Classical Sanskrit lalāṭa has thoroughly supplanted the r form. 216.

la-lām-a = 3 sg. pf √lam = √ram 'to be delighted'; Gk. ἔραμαι 'to love, desire'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE, l. 220.

laḷita = cp. lalita. 256.

lalita = graceful; in South Indian Sanskrit mss. intervocal l is frequently replaced by cerebral ḷ. 256.

lavaṇá = salt; in Buddhist Sanskrit loṇāra; o for ava a Prakritism. 54; l seems to be of foreign origin. 223; M. 45.

lavaṇa-tṛṇa = a kind of grass; in Buddhist Sanskrit loṇa-tṛṇa, cp. lavaṇá. 54.

lav-ya = to be cut, √lū; the guṇa av (for ū) before -ya shows that y = iy. 203.

laṣ = desire; Gk. λιλαιόμαι 'to long'; in Classical Sanskrit this l may represent IE. l. 219; ṣ without the influence of the preceding i or u. 239.

laṣ-ati = desires; according to Fortunatov from lals-, cp. lālas; Gk. λιλαίομαι 'to long', but earlier form *lasati on the analogy of lāṣa- from *larṣa- IE. *lelso-. 238.

***lāñch-ati** = marks, cp. lāñch-ana. 15.

lāñch-ana = sign, *lāñch-ati; to the ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15; cp. lakṣ-aṇa 'mark'; according to Benfey ch : kṣ a Prakritism. 158; connected with Vedic ramṇāti 'fastens, stays', Lith. remiù 'stays, supports'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. l. 220.

lāñchita = marked, cp. lāñchana. 15.

lā-ti = takes; ā has no low grade ū beside it; cp. Gk. ληίς from *λᾱρίς 'booty', ἀπολαύω 'eaten', Lat. lūcum 'winning', cp. lotra 'booty' and lota, where o corresponds to

e of sé-nā etc. 91; in Classical Sanskrit this l may represent IE. l. 219.

lā-payati = caus. √lī 'cling': lī-na; ī as the final of roots alternates with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

lālasa = desiring; cp. laṣati with ṣ after a. 238.

lāv-aka = cutter, √lū; Gk. ληιον from λαϝιον 'sowing': lū-na; ū as the final of roots is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels. 91.

lāv-ya = to be cut, √lū; the vṛddhi āv for ū before y shows the syllabic value of y. 203.

lāṣ-a = desire, cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

likh = scratch, cp. √rikh. 215; M. 43.

lig = fasten; cp. ā-liṅg-ati and liṅg-a. 148.

liṅg-a = sign; cp. ā-liṅg-ati with guttural (instead of the phonetic palatal) before the a of the thematic verbal ending. 148.

***liṅg-más** = we stick; cp. ā-liṅg-ati. 148.

***lizḍā** = cp. līlā. 219.

***lizḍ** = cp. līlā, *līḍ. 222.

***linágmi** = I stick, cp. ā-liṅg-ati. 148.

lipi = writing, from Old Pers. dipi with l in place of d. 222.

lipi-kara = scribe; cp. libi-kara with media for tenuis. 117, 182.

libikara = scribe, cp. lipi-kara. 117, 182.

líbuja = creeper; l seems to be of foreign origin; √rabh ? 223; M. 45.

liś = tear, Av. riś, Gk. ἐρίχω 'to tear'; in the later Saṃhitās the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.

lih = lick; Pahlavi lištan, Kurd. listin, Pāmīr dialects lixam 'to lick', beside Vedic √rih with r: Av. riz. 217; cp. Gk. λειχω; in the later Saṃhitās this l corresponds to the IE. l. 218.

lī = cling; alternates with guṇa e and vṛddhi ai, cp. √nī, bhī, √krī. 84; ablaut ī: e + ā(y). 90; cp. ní-layate conjugated like √i + nir with l in place of r. 220.

lī = sway; cp. á-lelāy-at, le-lāy-a, leláyā. M. 45.

***līḍ** = cp. līlā. 222.

***līḍā** = cp. līlā. 219; cp. Lat. loidos; Bradke wrongly derives izḍ from idzd here. 275.

līḍhá = ppt. √lih 'lick', cp. rīḍhá. 44; from *liḍḍhá according to Bopp; he explains such forms through media. 45; later form of rīḍhá. 247; = lih + tá; h belonging to the old palatal series (= źh) disappears before dh, leaving the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel and the cerebralization of the following dh; thus līḍhá and iṣ-ṭá (√yaj) are connected exactly in the same way as are dag-dhá (√dah, h = jh palatalization of gh) and ak-tá √añj 'anoint'. 272.

-lī-na = ppt. √lī 'cling', cp. hī-na. 20; lī-na: lāy-ata, cp. lā-payati. 88.

līlā = play, from *līḍā, lizḍā, Lat. loidos, lūdus 'play'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. l. 219; Aufrecht connects it with √krīḍ. 222; cp. *līḍā where izḍ is from idzd according to Bradke. 275.

luñc = pluck; u has no guṇa-ablaut here. 72; luñc: vraśc 'cut', cp. vṛśc-ati; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

-luñc-á = tearing out, Lat. runcare 'to weed'; in the later Saṃhitās and Classical Sanskrit the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 44.

luñc-ati = tears, cp. -luñc-á-. 220.

luṭ(h) = roll, wallow, Lat. volvere; (lu: vol, vul: vṛ), cp. √luñc. 207.

luṇṭh = plunder; Lat. vellere ? (lu: vel: ru: vṛ), cp. luñc. 207.

lu-nā́-ti = 3 sg. pr. √lū 'cut': lū-ná 'cut'; ū is shortened before the present element. 97.

lup = tear; for l = IE. r cp. lopāśá, lopāka-lopāpaka (Jackal ?) 219.

lubh = crave; for: vṛ 'choose' (ru: vṛ) cp. √luñc. 206; cp. Lith. vìlbinti; lu: vil like ru: vṛ. 207; cp. √luh which is a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

lu-luv-atur = 3 du. pf. √lū 'cut'; radical ū changes into uv (not v) before the initial vowel of a personal suffix. 198.

luṣabha = lustful elephant; lu from ṛ, cp. ṛṣa-bhá. 22.

luh = desire; Ved. √lubh; Classical √luh is a loan from some folk-speech, because dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.

lū = cut, Lat. vello 'to pluck' (like ru: vṛ), cp. √luñc. 207; cp. Gk. λύω 'to lose'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

lūkṣa = dry, arid, in TS. TB. TU. against rūkṣá from RV. on in Classical Sanskrit. 216.

lū-ná = ppt. √lū 'cut': lāv-aka; ū as final of roots is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels. 91; cp. lu-nā́-ti with short u. 97.

léḍhi = licks; later form of réḍhi √rih. 247.

lebh-āná = pf. pt. √labh 'obtain'; for l cp. lebhire. 217; M. 44.

lebhire = 3 pl. pf. √labh; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l also in verbal forms; in the oldest parts thereof no such verbal occurs. 217; M. 44.

leláyā = adv., quiveringly; cp. leláyati, √lī 'sway'. 220; M. 45.

leláyati = staggers, vacillates; Goth. reiran 'to tremble'; in the later Saṃhitās the use of the l = IE. r extends further than in the RV. 220; M. 45.

***lelso** = cp. laṣ-ati. 238.

lok-á = world; cp. uloká, where u has not been satisfactorily explained, = uruloka? 58.

(u)loká = free space; Lat. lūcas 'a wood, grove'; in the oldest parts of the RV. there occur only a few nouns which preserve the IE. l. 217; M. 44.

lok-ate = looks; guttural, before the a of thematic verbal ending, is due to the analogy of rók-a. 148; cp. Gk. λεύσσω 'to look'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

lok-ayati = sees, cp. lok-ate. 148.

logá = clod, √ruj 'break'; Gk. λυγρός 'mournful'; Vedic l = IE. l. 218; M. 44.

loc-ayati = views, considers; cp. lok-ate. 219.

lota = a token, sign; cp. lotra from √lā with o corresponding to the e of sé-nā. 91.

lo-tra = booty, √lā; o corresponds to the e of sé-nā, cp. pe-rú, etc. 91.

lodhá = a red animal, beside rohít, rohitá, Lat. rōbīgo 'redness': Vedic l = IE. r. 219; M. 44; cp. rohít where h represents dh. 250; M. 52.

lodhra = name of a tree, beside rodhra, connected with the Saṃhitā rudhirá 'red', Lat. ruber 'red, ruddy'; Classical Sanskrit l = IE. r. 220.

lopāka = jackal; cp. lopāśá with ś in place of k. 228.

lopāśá = jackal, Lat. vulpes; lo: vul like lu: vṛ, cp. √luñc. 207; Saṃhitā √lup 'tear' beside Vedic and later √rup, Lat. rumpo; Vedic l (before labial o) = IE. r. 219; M. 44; ś stands for k. 228.

lobh-áyantī = desiring, caus. √lubh; cp. Lat. lubet; in the latest parts of the RV. there occur some varbal formations which contain l corresponding to the IE. l in cognate languages; in the oldest parts thereof no such verbals occur. 217; cp. alipsata. M. 44.

lóman = hair; cp. róman: vṛ. 206; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against róman with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43; cp. róman. 215.

lohara = name of a town; Indian h pronounced as a breathing is represented by h in Chinese, cp. lohulo. 243.

lohitá = red; with l in the 10th book of the RV. against rohitá with r in the first nine books. 215; M. 43, 44; cp. (nīla)lohitá. 219; cp. rohitá where h = dh. 250; M. 52.

(nīla)-lohitá = red, beside rohít, rohitá; Lat. rōbigo 'redness',

Vedic l (before labial o) = IE. r. 219.

***lhēkṛt** = cp. yákṛt where l has been lost before j = y. 264.

***lhaṇha** = cp. laṇha, ślakṣṇá. 255.

lhas = fall down; Pkt. form for Sanskritic √sraṃs, with lh for sr; cp. Pāli usselheti: ucchal: *ut-sal. 255.

lhasiya = Pkt. name of a barbarian folk, with initial lh. 245.

lhasuṇa = garlic; a Pkt. word with lh as initial. 245.

lhikka = disappeared, cp. lhasuṇa. 245.

lhikkai = disappears, cp. above. 245.

vaḥ = 2 sg. root aor. √vṛ 'cover'; for var; on its analogy was formed vám for vár-am; cp. a-cchinam, a-kra-mīm- 306; M. 61.

váṃsu ṣīdati = 3 sg. pr. √sad 'sit'; the change of s into ṣ is due to the preceding u. 237; M. 50.

vaṅśa = lineage; in inscriptions the anusvāra is replaced by ṅ before ś. 185.

vaṃśa = reed; medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. 317; M. 54.

va = like = iva; initial i disappeared before v. 60; M. 11; cp. svádhitīva 337; M. 70; the -eva which occurs several times (cp. sudúgheva RV. I. 186. 4) and looks like a contraction of the dual -e with iva, in reality probably stands for the dual -e with iva -e +va, the by-form of iva M. 66; cp. urv ìva (RV. IX. 96. 15 Pp. urú-i-) and urū va. M. 70.

va = down = áva, Lat. ab; for the loss of a cp. s-ánt; ás-ti. 76, 77.

vák-tave = to speak, √vac, but uktá; cp. ṛbh-ú, ṛj-ú. 69.

vák-ṣat = 3 sg. aor. subj. √vah 'carry'; cp. váuṣaṭ formed from it with a cerebral on the analogy of rāṭ, vāṭ. 172; cp. Av. važaṭ; Indian kṣ goes back here to IIr. źh+s. 239.

vák-ṣi = desirest, √vaś: Av. vaši √vaś; in Indian kṣ = ś+s (old palatal+s) and k+s (new palatal +s); in Iranian š = kṣ (= ś+s) and khš for k+s. 134, M. 25; on its analogy is based dvek-ṣi (= dveṣ-ṣi) where kṣ (for ṣ+s) is not phonetic. 137; M. 25.

vak-ṣyāmi = 1 sg. fut. of √vac 'speak' (= vak-s-); Av. vakhsyā; cp. vák-ṣi 134; M. 25.

vag-nú = sound, √vac, Lat. vāgire; a instead of ā due to accent shift. 6; beside rék-ṇas 'wealth'; the media appears instead of k before n owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 117; M. 22.

vag-vaná = talkative, √vac; cp. Lat. vāgire and Ved. vag-nú. 6.

vag-vanú = speech, √vac.; cp. vag-vaná. 6.

vac = speak, cp. u-vāc-a with saṃprasāraṇa. 69; M. 16.

vacaknu = eloquent; Bugge takes it for *vacatnu with the change of dental into guttural; cp. ásiknī, pálikni, harikṇikā. 136.

vac-aná = speaking (-aná = -enó); before the suffixes beginning with a the final of a root is generally palatal. 115: M. 29.

vaccha = child: vatsá; ch for ts a Prakritism. 158.

vacchala = tender: vatsala; cp. vatsá. 158.

vac-mi = I speak; against the Vedic vā-vak-mi with a phonetic guttural; in vac-mi the palatal follows that rule according to which in verbal inflection the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs appears also before m, cp. añj-mas. 153.

vac-yate = ps. √vañc 'go crookedly'; with phonetic palatal before y against the phonetic guttural k in vā-vak-re. 153; M. 30.

váj-ra = thunderbolt, Av. vazra; j is recognized as an old palatal through the following r, which does not palatalize a guttural. 160; M. 32.

vajriñ-chnathihi = (RV. I. 63. 5) pierce o thunderer: = vajrin śn-; final n becomes ñ before palatals 331; M. 69; = vajriñc śn- for vajrint śn-; a transitional t is inserted between n and ś (on the

analogy of cases where t is organic), cp. tā́nt sám. 332; M. 69.

váñc-ati = moves crookedly; for the phonetic palatal cp. pác-ati, pác-asi. 153; M. 30; ñ is found before c. M. 37.

vát = TS. reading for vā́ṭ. 172; M. 34.

vaṭa = cord, rope; Lith. wáltis 'yarn, thread'; the cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding l. 170.

vaḍabá = stallion, cp. vaḍavā́, —bā́ 177, 184.

vaḍabā́ = mare; cerebral unexplained 177; origin of b is obscure. 184.

vaḍabhī = cp. valabhī with l in place of the phonetic ḍ. 222.

vaṇíj = merchant, from *vṛṇíj; Germ. Waare; ṇ appears in place of n in words whose correspondents in cognate languages have a r. 192; ṇ of Prakritic origin. M. 39.

vat-sá = calf; tenuis before s is not pronounced as an aspirate tenuis, because both t and s are pronounced with the same organ of speech; but in kṣīrá the change takes place because the organs of speech of k and ṣ are different. 132; cp. vaccha. 158.

vatsará = year: parut (para+ut = vat) va: u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.

vatsala = tender, cp. vacchala. 158.

vát-sya-ti = will shine = vás sya-; the dental sibilant as final of roots becomes t before the s of verbal suffixes. 178; cp. a-vāt-sīt. M. 35.

vad = speak; for the saṃprasāraṇa cp. ṛbh-ú, ṛj-ú. 69; M. 16.

vád-ati = speaks, √vad(i) seṭ: a-vādi-ṣur, udi-tá; the low grade vowel i (ə = iṭ) disappears before the vowel terminations. 81.

vádhar = weapon, thunderbolt; r original. 339; M. 72.

vadhū́ = bride; cp. √vah where h does not represent dh. 251; expected vahū́, because dh is replaced by h between vowels if the first of the two is unaccented; the irregular retention of dh may be explained partly as an archaism and partly due to borrowing from a dialect in which the aspirates did not become h. 252; M. 52.

vadhūṭī = young wife: strí, cerebral = dental+r; etymology uncertain. 171.

vadhra = strap, thong (in Classical Sanskrit); Saṃhitā vádhra; the semi-vowel r seems to have been lost before dh itself followed by r. cp. a-vadhrá. 270.

van = win, cp. vallabha, √van. 223.

vána = wood, cp. vánar-, vánas- and ánar-viś. 339; M. 70.

van-áti = wins; an = nn when followed by a vowel. 11.

***van-anta** = cp. vanta, √van. 279.

vanar-ṣád = sitting in the wood; in compounds final r remains before sibilants (otherwise it appears in its pause form as visarjanīya, cp. púnaḥ sám). 335; M. 73.

vánar = wood, cp. vánas-, vána and ánas-viś which owes its -ar to vánar- 339; r original. 339; M. 70, 72.

vanar-sád = cp. vanar-ṣád. 335; M. 73.

vánas = wood; cp. vánar. 339; M. 70.

vánas-páti = lord of the wood √pā; cp. √spā from which Bartholomae derives √pā. 265.

van-ta = 3 pl. pr. inj. mid. √van 'win'; cp. *van-anta: na dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

vand = praise, cp. vallabha = vad +labha √vand. 223.

vap = strew; for va: u saṃprasāraṇa cp. ṛj-ú, ṛbh-ú etc. 69; M. 16.

vápur-bhis = instr. pl. of vápuṣ 'wonder'; r appears in place of phonetic ḍ (ẓ=IIr. ž) as final of stems in -us before endings, which begin with bh; this substitution is due to the influence of saṃdhi where -us would become -ur. 212; M. 43.

váp-uṣ = marvel, wonder; low grade a of the long grade ā in vāpuṣ-á. 79; M. 18.

vám = 1 sg. root aor. √vṛ 'cover' for *vár-am; formed on the analogy of vaḥ from var (2 sg. √vṛ); cp. acchinam (=a-cchi-nadam) and akramīm (beside a-kramiṣ-am). 306; M. 61.

vam(i) = vomit; in forms with ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15; cp. u-vām-a, vān-tá; m̥ gives in the guṇa stage ăm before vowels, y, and t, but ămi before consonants. 84.

vam-rá = ant, cp. valmīka (IE. *morui- is inferred from Av. maoiri-, Old Slav. mravija-, Old Ir. moirb) a case of transposition of consonants. 277; M. 58.

vamra-ká = little ant, cp. vam-rá and valmīka. 277; M. 58.

vamr-ī=ant, cp. vam-rá, vamra-ká. 277; M. 58.

v-áy-ati = weaves, √vā; a in gradation with ā. 5; cp. ó-tum, ó-tavái. 94.

v-áyati=blows √vā, cp. ū-ta. 94.

vay-ám = we; on this is based yūyám for yūr-ám (Av. yūž-em). 98, 208.

v-ayiṣyán = fut. pt. √vā 'weave'; v = u (not ū), cp. ó-tum. 94.

var-á = suitor: Lat. velle; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

vár-ate=covers √vṛ; cp. val-á with l=IE r. 220.

vár-am = cp. vám and vaḥ. 306; M. 61.

varāhá = boar; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh) because Av., the Satəm language has a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. varāza-. 248; M. 51.

var-iṇā = instr. sg. of var-i-mán 'expanse'=var-imṇ-ā for -ṇā= -mnā cp. prathinā. 270; M. 57.

várivas = width, relief; cp. ur-ú; va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

variṣa = year, for varṣa, a Prakritism, according to which rṣ becomes riṣ. 57.

vár-iṣṭha = broadest: ur-ú, cp. várivas. 70; M. 16.

var-īta = 3 sg. root aor. opt. √vṛ 'choose' with ar, but cp. ur-āṇá with ur. 23.

vár-īyas = broader; cp. ur-ú. 24; 70; M. 16.

vár-uṇa = name of a god, Gk. οὐρανό-ς 'heaven' √vṛ 'cover, encompass'; u from IE. ə. 21; -ruṇ= -raṇ. 21.

varūtṝ = shelter-giver √vṛ, from a weak perfect *u̯ĕu̯ṛ (ru=vṛ) with an inter-change of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

vár-ūtha = shelter; for rū: vṛ cp. varŭtṝ. 207.

vareyáti = asks in marriage; √vareya. 36.

várk = 2, 3 sg. root aor. √vṛj 'twist, bend'; k, when it is followed by r and belongs to the root, is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; M. 61.

-varg-á = division √vṛj 'twist'; cp. sárg-a which owes its guttural to varg-á. 161.

várc-as = lustre: ulkā; va: u saṃprasāraṇa. 70; cp. ulkā where we should expect vṛ instead of ul which comes before vowels only. 74; cp. √ruc 'shine'; ru: vṛ with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. Lat. volcanus, Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

vár-ṇa = colour, √vṛ; n is changed into ṇ owing to the preceding r. 186; M. 38.

várdhamānaṃ své = (RV. I. 1. 9) before s final m becomes anusvāra. M. 68.

várdhās = 2 sg. pr. subj. √vṛdh 'grow'; metrically ā=ää 49.

várdhāya = to further √vṛdh; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent. M. 14.

várdhra = strap or thong; cp. Classical vadhra. 270.

várp-as = appearance; cp. rūpá, with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

varṣ-á = rain; preceded by r medial s changes into ṣ. 232; M. 48.

varṣá-nirṇij = clothed with rain; n is not cerebralized. M. 75.

varṣābhū = frog: Ved. varṣāhū; Classical Sanskrit bh for Vedic h is a hyper-Sanskritism. 254.

varṣābhv-as = nom. pl. of varṣābhū 'frog'; for change of ū to uv cp. pari-bhúv-as. 198.

varṣāhū = frog; cp. varṣābhū. 254.

varṣāhv-ā́m = gen. pl. of varṣāhū with v. 201.

val-á = cave; from vár-ate 'covers' √vr, Germ. Wehr 'defence'; Vedic l (in the neighbourhood of v) stands for IE. r. 220; M. 44.

valabhī = pinnacle: vaḍabhī; l occasionally appears in place of phonetic ḍ between vowels. 222.

valk-á = the bark of a tree; cp. valg-ati. 141.

valg-ati = hops, skips; the change of a guttural into a new palatal depends on the following palatal vowels and y; it has nothing to do with the preceding sound except that after l a guttural does not change into a palatal. 141.

válg-ate = springs; the guttural is perhaps due to the preceding l as neither -lj- nor -lc- is ever found to occur. M. 29.

valgū-yáti = treats kindly: valgú (lovely, gracefully moving) u is lengthened before the initial y of the denominative. 45; M. 10.

valmīká = ant-hill; cp. vamrá, vamra-ká, vamr-í, where m appears transposed. 277; M. 58.

vallabha = dear; according to Bartholomae with ll for dl (=vad +labha) from √vand 'praise'; possible also is from √van 'win'. 223.

-valśa = twig, cp. balśa 183.; M. 36.

valh = to emulate, 'to be good or pre-eminent'; cp. upabalihāmahe with i between l and h. 58; connected with √hvar -hval 'be crooked', the line of development being hval -*vhal- = valh according to which pra-helikā 'riddle' is a by-form of pravalhikā. 245; Ascoli derives it from bāḍhá 'strong' with lh from ḍh. 255; in upa-valhi 'to propound a riddle', valh is a transposition of √hval, valhate being easier to pronounce than vhalate. 276.

va-vakṣ-é = 3 sg. pf. √vakṣ 'grow'; cp. úkṣ-ant; va : u samprasārana. 70; M. 16.

va-vákṣ-a = has grown; cp. vavakṣ-é. M. 16.

va-vand-iré = 3 pl. pf. √vand 'praise'; for -ire=-re cp. nu-nudré; i assumes the function of a connecting vowel. 23; M. 7.

va-van-má = 1 pl. pf. √van 'win'; a=ṇ is accompanied by n before m. 11.

***va-vṛk-tam** = pf. ipv. √vraśc 'cut'; with k before t against vraṣ-ṭum, where √vraśc is treated as if it has a ś as its final like √dṛś (cp. draṣ-ṭum). 138; s is lost before a consonant followed by another consonant. 270; M. 57.

va-vṛ-máhe = 1 pl. pf. √vṛ 'choose'; Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33.

va-vri-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. √vṛ 'choose'; the i here is=iṭ; but the i of kriyāma, jā-gri-yāma etc. is due to the following y. 33.

vaś = be eager; for samprasāraṇa cp. várcas: ulkā́. 69; M. 16; cp. vaṣ-ṭi, vak-ṣi. 137.

váśam ánu = cp. váśām̐ á-. 333.

váśām̐ ánu = váśān á-; Roth takes it = váśam-á-. 333.

vaśéyā́3m ávaśéti = is she a cow or not a cow? = vaśā́ iyā́3m avaśā́3 íti; generally a protracted vowel does not undergo euphonic combination, this AV. instance is an exception. 300.

vaś śivátamaḥ = vas ś-, before a simple sibilant final s is (either) assimilated (or becomes visarjanīya) this being its original saṃdhi form. 342.

váṣaṭ = sacrificial call, a ritual exclamation; cp. váuṣaṭ. 41; for vákṣat (3 sg. aor. subj. √vah) seems to owe its cerebral to the

influence of the sacrificial call. vā́ṭ (VS.) and váṭ (TS.) 3 sg. aor. √vah with phonetic cerebral. 172; M. 34, 60; instead of vákṣat formed on the analogy of śráuṣaṭ. 239; M. 60; cp. váuṣaṭ. 300.

váṣaṭ t svā́hā = váṣaṭ s-; between a final ṭ and the following initial s a t is inserted. 329.

váṣ-ṭi = desires, but uś-mási, cp. várcas : ulká. 69; M. 16; cp. vakṣi √vaś. 137; the voiceless cerebral ṭ takes the place of t after ṣ (= ś). 166; M. 33; cp. ánuv aṣṭi. 321.

vas = (pron. acc. dat. gen. pl.) you, invariably enclitic. M. 81.

vas = dwell; cp. váṣ-ṭi : uś-mási. 69; M. 16; cp. a-vākṣam : a-vāt-sam. 135; low grade of vā́s-tu. 'abode'. M. 18.

vas = 'shine', cp. vy-àvāt (AV.) and vy-ávāṭ (MS.). 172; M. 34; saṃprasāraṇa. M. 16.

vas = wear; cp. uṣ-āṇá. 231; low-grade of vā́s-as 'garment'. M. 18.

vasav-íà = cp. vasav-yà and ok-yà = ok-íà. 288; M. 81.

vasav-yà = wealthy, vás-u 'wealth' √vas 'shine'; for independent svarita also called jātya 'genuine' or nitya 'invariable' cp. ok-yà. 288; M. 81.

váśu-t-ti = gift of wealth = vásu + √dā + ti, cp. bhága-t-ti and maghá-t-ti. 82; M. 18.

vásu-dhiti = bestowal of wealth, √dhē, cp. vásu-t-ti from √dā. 82; M. 18.

vásū = nom. acc. pl. neut. of vás-u 'good'; ū = u + i. 103; M. 12.

vásū-nām = of good, cp. nṛ-ṇā́m, where n is changed into ṇ because there it is preceded by ṛ. 186.

vásta usrā́s = at the break of dawn = vástau u-; v is dropped before ŭ; in other situations it is retained, cp. gáviṣṭi. 323.

vah = carry; in vóḍhum, etc. o is due to the preceding v according to Whitney. 39; for saṃprasāraṇa cp. váṣ-ṭi — uś-mási. 69; M. 16; cp. úṣṭra (= ū́ḍhra); 131; M. 24; cp. vā́ṭ, váṭ, váuṣaṭ. 172; M. 60; cp. vy-ávāṭ : vy-àvāt. 172; M. 34; Av. vaz. 175; cp. váṣaṭ = vákṣat. 239; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh), when as final or before t it is replaced by a cerebral (like the old palatal ś and j = IIr. ź), cp. á-vāṭ, voḍhā́m, ūḍhá. 247; M. 61; h does not represent dh inspite of vadhū́, Av. vādayeiti. 251; has no connection with vāgh-át 'institutor of a sacrifice'. 254; M. 53; its relation with gó-ny-oghas is not certain. 254; cp. √ruh (-rudh) which gives á-ruk-ṣat, rūḍhvā́, rūḍhi etc. (ruźh) on the analogy of √vah and √rih, whose h represents an old palatal. 255; cp. ūḍhá with ūḍh for uzdh-uh + tá. 275; cp. prauḍha. 318; low grade of vā́h-as 'offering' √vah = uh 'convey'. M. 18.

váh-ati = carries, cp. vóḍhum. M. 57.

-vahi = 1 du. mid. ending with h representing dh. 250; M. 52.

-vahe = 1 du. mid. ending with h = dh. 250; M 52.

váhethe = 2 du. mid. pr. √vah 'carry'; -e is pragṛhya. 325; cp. ā́ś-āthe. M. 66.

-vahai = 1 du. ending with h = dh. 250; M. 52.

-vā́ṃs = pf. participial suffix: -uṣ-, saṃprasāraṇa. 71; in the strong forms of -vas stems the anusvārá stands for n before s, cp. -vān nom. sg. 258.

vā́ḥpa = tear; ṣ written as upadh-mānīya before p in South Indian inscriptions. 261.

vā = or; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

vā́k = speech, váuk; is formed on the analogy of váuṣaṭ. 41.

***vā́k'ā** = cp. vāśitā́. 226.

vā́g ápi = vā́k á-; final k is assimilated in quality with the following initial voiced a. 327.

vā́g madhurā́ = sweet speech; cp. vā́g ápi. 327.

vā́g yamyate = vā́k y-; cp. above. 327.

vāg-vín = eloquent, beside tak-vá 'swift'; media g before v owing to the influence of saṃdhi. 117; M. 22.

vāgh-át = a priest, praying, institution of a sacrifice, from IE. -nt-pres. pt. √vāgh; the guttural before the a = IE. n̥ is phonetic; a palatal found in such a situation may be explained as due to the analogy of finite verbal forms. 151; M. 30; no connection with √vah. 254; M. 53.

vā́c = voice, Lat. vōx: vac—uc-; the vṛddhi corresponding to the a (which represents the guṇa stage) is ā, it appears in primary nominal derivatives. 79; M. 18.

vācaknaví = relating to eloquent; cp. vacaknu: vacatnu. 136.

vā́c-am = acc. sg. of vā́c-; am- = -m̥, the m is not phonetic in such cases, but is due to the analogy of those cases where it is phonetic. 12, 13; cp. Lat. vōcem. Vedic ā corresponds to ō in cognate European languages. 14.

vā́j-a = spirit quickness, conflict, booty, √vaj 'be strong'; metrically ā = ää. 49; not connected with ug-rá. 70; cp. Av. vāza-vāzišta-, j is an old palatal. 161; M. 32.

vājáyann ihá = -yan i-; for the doubling cp. áhann áhim. 330.

vāñch-ati = wishes √van(i), after ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 15, 16.

vāñch-antu = let them desire; ñ appears before ch. M. 37.

-vā́ṭ = conducting, nom. sg. of vā́h; cerebral represents the old palatal h; the guttural would have been phonetic, as the nom. sg. ended in -s, and even the old palatals became k before s; the cerebral must, therefore, be due to the influence of forms in which it was phonetic. 173; M. 34.

vāṭ = 3 sg. s. aor. √vah 'carry'; with a phonetic cerebral as final; due to its influence seems to have been formed vaúṣaṭ and śráuṣaṭ. 172.

vā́ṭ = sacrificial call, cp. vāṭ. M. 34.

vāṭa = enclosure: vṛti; cerebral ṭ due to the originally preceding r. 168.

vāṭī = cp. vāṭa. 168.

vāṭyá = belonging to a garden, a plant; cp. bāṭyá. 183.

vāṇá = music, cp. bāṇá. 183.

vāṇá = arrow, cp. bāṇá. 183; M. 36.

vā́ṇá = reed: Goth. Valnus 'staff': cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r = l. 194.

vāṇá = udder, origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

vā́ṇī = music: Zechoslovak. valati 'call'; cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l. 194: origin of ṇ is obscure. 195: M. 40.

vā́ṇī = reed, cp. vāṇa. 194.

vā́ṇīcī = a musical instrument: origin of ṇ is unknown. 195; M. 40.

vāta = won, ppt. √van(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal 14.

vā́-ta = wind; metrically ā = ää. 49; cp. vā́y-ati; vī-ta (√vā 'blow'); the low grade ī, when final of roots, is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants; cp. gī-yámāna. 87; cp. Lat. ventus. 109.

vā́ta-pramī = wind-surpassing, a swift antelope; ī changes into iy before vowels of case-terminations and has the syllabic value against grāmaṇy-àu etc. 200.

vā́-ti = blow; Gk. ἄημι, but Lat. ventus, Germ. wehen; Greek a is peculiar. 79.

vādhrī-ṇasa = a rhinoceros (in Classical Sanskrit): vārdhrīṇasá (Vedic); the semi-vowel r seems to have been lost before dh itself followed by another r. 270.

-vā́n = cp. -vā́ṃs. 258.

vānara = ape: Mod. Hindī bandar; for d cp. sundara. 181.

vāpuṣ-á = marvellous: vápuṣ 'wonder'; long grade ā: low grade a. 79; M. 18.

vāpy-aśva = a horse in a lake; according to Śākalya (on P. 6. 1. 127) ǐ, ǔ are replaced by y, v in a compound only, elsewhere they

remain unchanged; the long ī, ū becoming short. 321

vām = (pron. acc. dat. gen. du.) ye two; metrically ā = ää. 49; invariably enclitic. M. 81.

-vāya = weaving, √vā; cp. ó.-tum, ó-tave, ó-tavái which presuppose u- to which goes the pr. v-áyati fut. pt. v-ayiṣyán, -vāya- etc. are later formations. 94.

vā́ya ukthébhir = (RV. I. 2. 2) cp. vā́yav ā́ yāhi M. 66; cp. vā́yav ā́. M. 67.

vā́y-ate = blows √vā √vai: a-vā-sīt, vī-ta; the low grade ī, when final of roots, is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 87.

vā́yav ā́ yāhi = (RV. I. 2. 1), while ay regularly drops the y, av on the other hand generally retains v, dropping it before ŭ. M. 66. Pp. treats it as pragṛhya writing as vā́yo īti. M. 67.

vāy-ú = wind; in its inflection (in TS.) u changes into uv. 201; M. 40.

vā́yo táva = (RV. I. 2. 3) vā́yo is treated as pragṛhya with an appended íti. M. 67.

vā́r = water; metrically ā = ää. 49; r is original M. 72; vā́r 'protector' also with original r. M. 72.

vāra = change: Lat. sem-el. 212.

vāra = treasure; cp. śévāra and śéva-vāra. 279.

vā́ra = hair; beside the more frequent vāla (even in Vedic). 216.

vā́rāṇasī = Benares: Gk. ἐρέννεσις; Sanskrit ā corresponds to e in Greek. 3.

vār-kāryá = to be performed with water, producing water; in compounds r remains before k. (kh, p, ph) cp. pū́r-pati. 335. M. 72; final r in the first member is preserved in the RV. before voiceless sounds. 73.

vā́r ṇā́ma = cp. asthūrí ṇau. M. 39.

vārdhrāṇasá = (TS.) rhinoceros; cp. vādhrīṇasá and -nasá. 270; M. 75.

vārdhrīnasá = (VS.) 'having streaks on the nose'; cp. vādhrīṇasá where r is lost before dh which is followed by another r. 270; M. 75.

vā́vá = verily, indeed; has a double accent. 287; Weber's explanation from vaí evá is wrong. 317.

vā-vak-re = 3 pl. pf. mid. √vañc 'go crookedly'; with the phonetic guttural preserved; the general rule, however, is that in verbal inflection the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before r; cp. ri-ric-ré. 153; M. 30.

vā-vaś = pf. and intens. of √vāś 'bellow'; a for ā due to accent-shift. 6.

vāśitā́ = a bull-desiring cow; cp. vāsitā́ with s for ś. 226.

vā́śī = an axe, cp. vā́sī (AV.) with s for ś. 226; M. 46.

vā́s-as = garment √vas-: uṣ-, ā long grade: a low grade. 79; M. 18.

vāsitā́ = a bull-desiring cow (in AV.), cp. vāśitā́. 226.

vā́sī = an axe (in AV.): cp. vā́śī. 226; M. 46.

vā́sán = vai asán (RV. V. 17. 3); cp. sártavā́jáu. 316; M. 64.

vā́s-tu = abode; √vas-: uṣ(i)- cp. vā́s-as. 79; M. 18.

-vā́h = carrying, cp. vā́ṭ. 173.

vāh = oppress: Vedic √bādh; Classical Sanskrit √vāh is borrowed from some folk-speech, because dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.

vā́h-as = offering: √vah: √uh, cp. vā́s-as. 79; M. 18.

viṃśatí = twenty; Gk. Fίχατι, Lat. viginti; a = ṇ. 9; vi = dvi, initial d has been dropped. 264; M. 55.

ví = bird, Gk. οἰωνός, Lat. avis; a dropped in Vedic ví. 79; M. 11.

ví = between = dví through the loss of initial d. 264.

ví-ānaṭ = cp. vy-ānaṭ with kṣaipra svarita. 292.

vi-iṅk = to toss to and fro (MW. -kh): √iṅg 'move'; tenuis in place of the older media. 116.

ví-kaṭa = monstrous: kṛtá; cerebral in place of dental due to the originally preceding ṛ. 167; M. 7, 33.

ví-kṛta = deformed; cp. ví-kaṭa, a Prakritism. M. 7.
vik-ṣú = in settlements; víś, against víṭ in nom. sg.; before s the guttural k is phonetic. 175; M. 35; ś = s. 231; M. 48.
vig-rá = wise √vij 'tremble'; (cp. víp-ra) j is a new palatal; on its analogy are formed ní-mṛg-ra and apāmārgá. √mṛj. 161.
vic = separate; cp. √vij with media. 116.
vici = wave: vīci, ī: i. 98.
vij = shake, beside √vic: Old Norwegian víkja, Germ. weichen beside Gk. *Fείχω*. 116; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.
vi-jā́man = related; cp. jāmí, where it is uncertain whether j represents an old palatal or a new palatal. 161; M. 32.
vi-jéhamānaḥ = pr. pt. √jih 'stretching forward'; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.
víṭ = nom. sg. of víś 'settlement'; cerebral stands for an old palatal k̂; a guttural k would have been phonetic in this case, because the nom. sg. ended in -s, and even the old palatals became k before s; the cerebral must, therefore, be due to the influence of forms in which the same was phonetic. 173; M. 34, 35; the cerebral appears as final of the first member in a compound. 174; cp. vik-ṣú with a phonetic k before ṣ. 175.
viṭ-pati = lord of settlement, of the house; in epic and Classical Sanskrit with ś replaced by ṭ; but cp. Vedic viś-páti with original ś preserved. 327; M. 73.
viṭ-su = loc. pl. of víś 'settlement'; in Classical Sanskrit with ṭ in place of the phonetic k before s, cp. vik-ṣú. 175.
viḍ-aujas = cp. víś-aujas, viś-páti, viṭ-pati. 327.
viḍ-bhís = instr. pl. of víś 'settlement'; cp. paḍ-bhís. M. 35.
vi-taṣṭhiré = 3 pl. pf. √sthā 'stand'; when a reduplicative syllable containing ā̆ intervenes between a preposition in -i and an initial radical s, the latter is changed into ṣ in the later Saṁhitās (but not in RV.) owing to ví tiṣṭhate. 235; M. 49.
ví taṣṭhe = 3 sg. pf. √sthā 'has extended'; ṣ is due to the analogy of ví tiṣṭhate. 235; M. 49.
ví tiṣṭhate = extends; cp. vítaṣṭhire. 235; M. 49.
vith-urá = wavering, √vyath; ya: i samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.
vithuryáti = wavers √vyath; cp. vith-urá. 70; M. 16.
vid-átha = feast, divine worship, √vidh 'worship'; the final aspiration is lost before the aspirate th, though it belongs to a suffix. 128; M. 23.
vidátheṣv añján = (RV. I. 92. 5) = -ṣu a-; v has the syllabic value of u. M. 65.
vid-dha = ppt. √vyadh 'pierce' *vidh+ta. 131; M. 24.
vid-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √vid 'know' (= dhi = hi): Gk. ἴσθι; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178.
vid-má = we know: Gk. *Fίδμεν*; i represents low grade of e, cp. véd-a: φοιδα. 17; M. 7; d does not change into n before m of the verbal endings. 196; cp. ud-nā́. M. 37.
vidyún-mant = having lightning; n = t before m of the secondary suffix. 196; M. 37.
vidyút = lightning; cp. above. 196.
vidh = cp. √vyadh. 69; vid-átha. 128; M. 23.
vi-dhakṣán = fut. pt. √dah 'burn' for -kṣyán, with the loss of y after ṣ. 271; may be due to the scribal error. M. 57.
vidh-áti = does homage; expected *viháti, because dh is replaced by h between vowels if the first of them be unaccented; for the irregular retention of dh cp. ṛbhú. 252; M. 52.
vidhávā = widow; expected *vihávā, cp. vidh-áti. 252; M. 52.
vidhú = solitary; for dh cp. vidh-áti. 252; M. 52.

vi-níkṣe = dat. inf. √nikṣ 'pierce': níkṣaṇa 'ladle'. ī : i. 98.

vindatīʒm = vindati; final in pausa, ī is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

vindatī́ti vindatī3 = vindatī3 íti vindatī3 (RV. Krama); according to P. 6. 1. 129 a prolated vowel undergoes euphonic combination in the Pada and Krama texts. 300.

vip = tremble: OHG. weibôn 'to waver'; a by-form with initial sibilant has survived is Old Norw. svifa 'to hover', Germ. schweben 'to be pending'. 266; M. 56.

vipanyā̆m̐ ṛtásya = (RV. IV. 1. 12) for vipanyā́ ṛ- with ā shortened before ṛ and nasalized in order to avoid euphonic combination. 302; M. 60; when ā is followed by ṛ it is (either shortened or) nasalized and the reading according to mss. is -nyām̐ ṛ- (and not -ám̐ as M. Müller has). 64.

vipanyā́ ṛtásya = cp. above. 302, 314.

vipaścít = wise, inspired; vipas 'inspiration,' cp. vipo-dhā 'bestowing inspiration' (quadrisyllabic); Benfey compares it with Av. kas-ə-thwām. 56.

vípāṭ = the river Beās, nom. sg. of Vípāś; for ṭ in place of ś cp. víṭ. 173; M. 34, 61.

vípāṭ chutudrí = (RV. III. 33. 1) for -ṭ ś-, modern Beās and Satlej; initial ś changes into ch after the final ṭ. 329; M. 73.

vípāś = cp. vípāṭ. 173; M. 61.

vipula = great; ul without ir or ur beside it. 30; cp. Gk. πολύς. (cp. pulu) Classical Sanskrit l may represent IE. l. 219.

vi-prúṭ = drop, sprinkling., nom. sg. of vi-prúṣ; for the cerebral ṭ in place of the cerebral sibilant ṣ cp. edhamāna-dvíṭ. 176; M. 60; from forms like vi-prúḍ-bhis the cerebral spread to the nom. sg. M. 34.

viprúḍ-bhis = with drops (vi-prúṣ); the phonetic representative of ṣ before bh is ḍ, parallel to d for IE. z as in madg-ú 'diver'. M. 57; from here the cerebral ṭ spread to the nom. sg., cp. vi-prúṭ, edhamāna-dvíṭ. 176; M. 34; before voiced mutes, other than dentals, ẓ becomes ḍ (like z becoming d). 273.

viprúḍ-bhyas = cp. above. 176.

vi-prúṣ = cp. above. 273; M. 60.

vipraihi = go o vipra! = vipra + ihi; ai on the analogy of upaitu (= upa + etu). 319.

vi-bhī́ta(ka) = a tree with a stupefying fruit: vi-bhídaka (ví + √-bhid ?) tenuis stands for the older media; derivation from vi-bhīta 'frightened' is based on popular etymology. 116.

vi-bhída-ka = nut used as a die for gambling (ví-bhid ?) cp. above. 116.

vi-bhī́ṣ-aṇa = terrifying; (cp. √bhī, bhīṣ + ví) cp. bī-bhiṣathās with short i. 96; M. 21.

vi-bhú = mighty, √bhū; cp. á-prabhu and bháv-ati. 94; M. 20.

vibhú-bhis = with the Vibhus; there is no loss of aspiration in the root if an aspirate follows which belongs to a suffix or second member of a compound. 128; M. 23.

vi-bhuv-arī = night, √bhū; with uv beside ví-bhv-an with v, but cp. vi-bhā́-varī 'brilliant' for-van 202.

vi-bhū́ = pervading; ū changes into v and not into uv as in pari-bhū́. 200.

ví-bhṛ-tra = to be carried here and there, √bhṛ; according to Benfey r is redundant. 212; M. 43.

ví-bhv-an = pervading, pr. pt. of bhū + ví with v instead of the expected uv. 202.

vi-bhv-án = cp. ví-bhv-an 'far-reaching' 202.

víbhvām̐ ṛbhúr = (RV. IV. 33. 3); when ā is followed by ṛ- it is (either shortened or) nasalized. M. 64.

vibhvā-sā́h = overcoming the mighty; dental s is phonetic; cp. pṛtanā-ṣáham. 225; M. 46; for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sáh. M. 75.

vi-mṛ́g-varī = cleansing √mṛj 'wipe'; cp. vi-mṛjya, vag-vanú

'noise', apāmārgá, yug-ván; (for √mṛj cp. ἀμέλγω : L. mulgeō : E. milk) 161; M. 32.

ví-mrada = soft √mrad 'to make soft', 'to rub'; initial mr is not rare, cp. √brū = mrū. 182.

virāṭa = name of a king; = vi-rāj; cerebral ṭ is due to the analogy of vi-rā́ṭ. 176.

vi-rā́ṭ = nom. sg. of vi-rā́j 'ruling,' name of a divine being identified with Púruṣa. 176.

virā-ṣā́ṭ = nom. sg. of virā-ṣā́h 'overcoming men'; for metrical requirements the quantity of ī and a has been reversed. 47; M. 10; cerebral ṣ by assimilation with the cerebral ṭ. 224.

vil = √vṛ ?, cp. bhil. 30.

ví-vak-mi = I speak, III pr. √vac; with phonetic guttural before m; the general rule is that in verbal inflection, the palatal appearing before a and diphthongs always appears also before m and r. 153; M. 30.

vi-vat-sati = desid. √vas 'dwell', 'wear'; the dental sibilant as final of roots becomes t before the s of the verbal suffixes. 178.

ví-vā-sati = desid. √van(i) 'win'; ā is regular from Vedic onwards, insertion of n is later. 16.

vi-vik-vā́ṃs=pf. pt. √vic 'divide'; before the pf. pt. suffix a guttural as a rule remains (√vyañc) but cp. vívic-i 'appropriating' 153.

vi-viḍ-ḍhí = 2 sg. ipv. √viṣ 'be active'; the voiced cerebral ḍh takes the place of the dental dh after ẓ (= ṣ); this ẓ, instead of disappearing, changes into ḍ here, cp. di-diḍ-ḍhí. 166; M. 33, 34; ḍ represents ṣ before dh, phonetic form would be -īḍhí, cp. tā-ḍhi. 176; M. 35.

ví-vek-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. √viṣ 'be active'; kṣ = ṣ + ṣ. 137; M. 25.

vi-veśāʒm̐ = vi-veś-a; final ā̆ in pausa is nasalized when prolated. 302; M. 59.

víś = community, settlement; cp. śvāviṭ and śvāvít. 172; cp. víṭ., Av. vis-, Goth. weihs. L. vīcus, E. War-wick, Green-wich etc. 173.

víś-aujas = Indra (VS.) = viśā + ojas; some compounds preserve survivals of an earlier phase of saṃdhi; cp. Vedic viś-páti; but in Classical Sanskrit ś is regularly replaced by ṭ or ḍ, cp. viḍ-aujas. 327.

viś-páti = lord of settlement; Lith. vieš-patis (not viṭ-páti), cp. víś-aujas. 327; M. 67; old phonetic combination retained in a compound. M. 73.

viśpátīva = viśpátī+iva (dual of viś-páti); one of the exceptions to the rule prescribing unchangeability for the dual -ī. 321; M. 65.

viś-pátnī = mistress of the house; cp. viś-páti. 327; M. 73.

viś-pálā = name of a woman; cp. viś-páti. 327; M. 67.

viśvá-dha = always, cp. viśvá-ha, viśváhā with h=dh. 250; M. 52.

viśva-sāhva = name of a person; cp. -sahva-, sahvan, prasabham. 181.

viśva-sṛ́j = creator of the universe; (j an old palatal) both k and ṭ are final in nom. sg. 173.

viśvasṛ́j jīvádhanya = (TB. 2. 8. 1. 4) = -sṛ́t j-, with the final t assimilated in quality with the following palatal j. 329.

viśva-sṛ́ṭ = cp. viśva-sṛ́j. 173.

viśvá-ha = always; h represents dh in the adverbial suffix -ha. 250; M. 52; h replaced dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented; in viśvá-ha the change is due to the analogy of viśvā́hā from áhan 'day'. 252; M. 52.

víśvā = all; the vowel ā is originally long. M. 75.

víśvā ví = (RV. I. 3. 12) for -vās; cp. sutā́ imé; M. 70.

viśvā-ṣā́ṭ = overcoming all √sah; cerebral ṣ is due to the cerebral ṭ. 224; M. 45.

viśvā́hā = all days; cp. viśváha whose h=dh on the analogy of viśvā́hā. 252.

víśve devā́so aptúraḥ=(RV. I. 3. 8); aptúr 'active'; here the a is both written and pronounced, but in sūnávé'gne it must be restored. (for the saṃdhi cp. L. degō from

*dē-agō, cōgō from *co-agō) M. 66.

viṣ = 'be active', cp. vi-viḍ-ḍhí. 166; cp. vīḍú and vīḍ-áyati. 275.

viṣ = excrement; cp. śvāviṭ and śvāvit 172.

vi ṣa-ṣvāṇa = pf. pt. √svan 'make sound'; s changes into ṣ owing to the preceding i. 235.

víṣuv-am = acc. of víṣū, víṣu 'on both sides'; for viṣv-am (cp. Pat. on P. 6. 4. 77) with uv for v. 201.

ví-ṣṭhita = stood, set out, √sthā; cp. vi-ta-ṣṭhiré. 235; M. 49.

víṣṇo-s = able. gen. sg. of víṣṇu, = víṣṇo + as; through the loss of a even after the accented vowel. 77. M. 17.

víṣṇv-anu-sthita = accompanied by Víṣṇu (with ṣ in MS.) s does not change into ṣ. 234.

vi-ṣpáś = inspector; cp. Classical vi-spaṣṭa with s. 234.

vi-ṣpul-iṅgaká = a flying spark: sphurati; in Vedic itself there was an interchange of tenuis with tenuis aspirate. 130.

vi-sphuliṅga = a spark; ul beside ur, cp. sphur-áti. 30; cp. vi-spuliṅga-ká. 130.

vi-sphul-iṅgaká = a spark; ul beside ur in sphur-áti. 30; option between ṣ and s. 236.

víṣvañc = going on different sides: Av. vīžvaṇc-, striking is Ind. ṣ: Av. ž excepting in combination with k. 239.

vi-ṣvan = make sound in eating; in this sense the s changes into ṣ but in the sense 'to wool' s remains unchanged. 234.

viṣv-am = cp. vīṣuv-am. 201.

vi-sarg-á = release √sṛj; s does not change into ṣ owing to the analogy of forms like ví sṛja. 233; s remains unchanged when followed by r (even when intervened by a). M. 48.

vi-sárj-ana = extension √sṛj; cp. vi-sarg-á. M. 48.

vi-sar-mán = dissolving √sṛ; cp. vi-sárj-ana. M. 48.

ví sa-sr-e = 3 sg. pf. √sṛ 'flow'; s does not change into ṣ on account of the following sr. 233; M. 48.

vi-sār-á = extension √sṛ; s does not change into ṣ on the analogy of forms like ví sa-sr-e. 233; M. 48.

ví sṛja = leave √sṛj; s remains unchanged when it is followed by r. 233; M. 48.

ví-sṛṣṭi = creation √sṛj; cp. ví sṛja. M. 48.

vi-skhalita = faltering, √skhal; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

ví stṛ-ṇī-tām = 3 sg. ipv. √stṛ 'extend'; s remains unchanged when followed by ṛ. 233; M. 48.

vi-spand = to throb, struggle; s does not change into ṣ. 234.

vi-spaṣṭa = apparent √spaś 'see'; s does not become ṣ owing to a dislike for a succession of ṣ sounds. 234.

vi-sphuliṅga-ká = scattering sparks; cp. vi-ṣphuliṅga. 236; M. 24.

vi-srúh = sprout; Kuhn derives it from √rudh, ruh through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.

vi-svan = to howl; cp. vi-ṣvaṇ. 234.

vihálha = (meaning ? is it vi-valda like galda read as galha in AV. for valda cp. L. valdē 'strongly', validus 'strong'? combination of lh is rare in Vedic. 244; M. 50.

ví-hā (yas) = air √hā; according to Benfey h=kh. 253.

vi-hí = search: vīhí (√i+vi) vihí formed on the analogy of ihí: é-tu. 98.

viheṭhaka = hurting, damaging, √hiṃs 'hurt'. 166.

vī = enjoy; for the ablaut ī: e cp. √nī. 84; M. 15.

vī = strive after; cp. vy-ánti, vy-ántu, vy-ánt, vy-āná. 201.

vīcí = wave √ac + ví: vici. ī: i. 98.

vīj-ati = fans √vīj, cp. vyajana; it is uncertain whether j represents here an old palatal or a new palatal. 161.

vīḍ = be strong; ī does not alternate with e. 85; īḍ = iẓḍ (vi +

√*sed) cp. √pīḍ (api + √*sed). 275.

vīḍ-ú=quick, strong, ī=iẓ cp. √pīḍ. 44; M. 10 cp. Av. vōiżd- 'to swing', Gk. ἀίσσω 'to move with a quick shooting motion' from IE. u̯ik̂- (= *viẓ-d), the old voiced palatal spirant (ż) disappears after cerebralizing the following d (dh) and lengthening the preceding vowel. 274; M. 57; √viṣ 'work', for ṣ becoming ẓ when preceded by a vowel other than ă cp. √pīḍ. 275.

vīḍ-áyati = strengthens; cp. vīḍ-ú. 275.

vīḍu-pátman = quickly flying; cp. vīḍ-ú. 274.

vīḍv-àṅga= firm-limbed; to be pronounced as vīḷú-aṅga and analysed thus by the Pada; ḍ does not change into ḷ (in RV.) in saṃdhi if followed by a semivowel; this shows that the present Saṃhitā text does not correspond to its original pronunciation. 255; M. 53.

vī́ṇā = lute; origin of ṇ obscure. 195.

vītá = departed √vai: vā́y-ati: a-vā-sī-t; the low grade ī as final of roots is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants, cp. gī-yámāna; also from √vī 'enjoy'. 87.

vìdám=ví idám; contraction. M. 63.

vìndra = (RV. X. 32. 2) to be read as ví in-; after monosyllables hiatus is regular. M. 63.

vī-barhá = scattering; ví √barh; for lengthening cp. nī-víd. M. 75.

vī-rá = hero, Av. vīra, Lat. vir, OI. fer, Goth. wair, Lith. výra 'man' not from √vṛ but √vī 'enjoy'. 25; metrically ī = iī. 49.

vīrā-ṣā́ṭ = overcoming heroes; cp. ṣā́ṭ. M. 45.

vīrí-a = cp. vīryà and vī́rya. 289; M, 81.

vī-rúdh=that which grows, creeper; cp. √ruh with h = dh. 250; M. 51.

vīryà = heroism; metrically ī = iī 49; = vīríà, in P it changes into vī́rya, the tendency towards changing a final svarita into a final udātta is already visible in the RV., cp. aryā and aryá; in vī́rya the change is effected along with the change in position. 289; M. 81.

vī́rya = cp. vīryà. 289: M. 81.

vīlū́ utá = vīlú u- (RV. 1. 39. 2) u is lengthened into ū and not contracted. 315.

vī-vaś =redupl. aor. √vāś 'bellow'; a in place of ā is due to accent-shift. 6.

vīśat(i) = twenty; compensatory lengthening of i for the loss of the nasal. 45.

vīhí = cp. vihi. 98.

v-uccati = Pāli form for Vedic ucyate; cp. i-dám: y-idam. 338.

vur-ī-ta = 3 sg. root aor. opt. mid. √vṝ 'choose'; generally v is lost before ŭr (from ṝ), but vur-ī-ta seems an exception. 262; M. 55.

vṛ = choose, Lat. velle, Germ. wollen; Vedic ṛ goes back to l sound 33; cp. √lubh with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206.

vṛ = cover; cp. róman, lóman with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; vṛ—ru. 206; cp. vám, vaḥ. 306; cp. āvar with original r. M. 72.

vṛ́k-a=wolf *wl̥qʷos; cp. Gk. λύκο-ς, Lat. lupu-s *luqʷos, Arm. gail, Goth. vulfs, Lith. vilka-s; Vedic ṛ goes back to l. 33; cp. Av. vehraka-, Lith. vilk̂a-s, pre-Germanic wulfa-; the interchange of guṇa and simple vowel is generally accompanied by a shift of accent; guṇa appears in the syllable which bears the accent but is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is transferred to the following syllable, vṛ́k-a seems to be an exception. 64; M. 14; cp. vṛk-í with guttural instead of a new palatal. 142; cp. Gk. λύκο-ς with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

vr̥ká-tāt = destruction ; cp. vr̥ká-ti 280 ; M. 59.
vr̥ká-tāti=destruction ; cp. vr̥ká-ti. 280.
vr̥ká-ti = destruction, beside -tāt and -tāti ; āt dropped by haplology. 280 ; M. 59.
***vŕ̥kans** = cp. vŕ̥kān. 330 ; M. 69.
vŕ̥kān = acc. pl. of vŕ̥k-a ; for *vŕ̥kans cp. Goth. vulfans, cp. sárgāṁ iva with-āṁ for -āns. 330 ; M. 68-69.
vr̥k-ī́=she-wolf ; cp. plā́yog-i. 142 ; M. 27.
vr̥k-ká = kidney : Av. vərəδka-, Pāmīr. velk ; doubling of k due to assimilation of two consonants of the two different classes. 111 ; M. 21, 25.
vr̥kkáu = kidneys : vr̥t-káu : Av. vərəδka = vərət-ka ; in a few instances k=t. 135 ; M. 25 ; cp. vr̥kyáu with y after k. 208.
vr̥k-ṇá = ppt. √vraśc 'cut'; ś is lost before a consonant followed by another consonant, cp. va-vr̥k-tam. 270 ; M. 57.
vr̥k-tvī́ = having lopped, √vrasc ; cp. vraṣ-ṭum where √vraśc is treated as if it has ś as final like √dr̥ś (=draṣ-ṭum). 138 ; cp. vr̥k-ṇá. 270 ; M. 57.
vr̥kyé = kidneys ; cp. vr̥kkáu. 135.
vr̥kyā́u = kidneys (in TS. with y); vr̥kkáu, y redundant. 208.
vr̥k-ṣá = tree √vr̥k ; simpler form of √vraśc 'cut, fell'; Av. rurvākhš 'to grow', Goth. gavrisquan 'to bear fruit'; Vedic vr̥ : Av. ur : Goth. vri. 72 ; kṣ=k+s and not ś+s. 135 ; M. 25 ; cp. Aś. lukṣa ; Pāli, Pkt. rukkha with an interchange of sonant and consonantal pronunciation coupled with metathesis ; for -sa cp. út -sa 'spring' ghraṃ-sá 'heat'. 206.
vr̥k-ṣi = 2 sg. s aor. inj. √vraśc 'cut'; for the loss of s cp. vr̥k-ṣá. 270 ; M. 57.
vr̥j = twist, turn ; j is a new palatal. 159 ; M. 29 ; cp. vark with rk as final. 304.
vr̥j-iná = crooked √vr̥j : Gk. λύγος 'any pliant twig' (vr̥=lu) with interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis ; cp. vr̥jána vŕ̥j-ona 'enclosure, crooked, strong' (√*varj giving us ūrj, ū́rjay-) 207.
***vr̥ṇíj** = cp. vaṇij. 192.
vr̥-ṇó-ti=chooses √vr̥ ; cp. ūr-ṇó-ti. 25.
vr̥t = turn, cp. ā́-vart, where rt is allowed to remain as final. 304.
vr̥-tá = chosen √vr̥ 'chose,' : Lat. volo ; dental has not changed into cerebral though it is preceded by r sound. 171.
vr̥-tá = willed, liked, cp. vŕ̥thā *vr̥ta-thā. 279 ; M. 58.
***vr̥ta-thā** = cp. vŕ̥-thā. 279.
vr̥-tí = enclosure √vr̥ 'cover'; cp. vāta, vāṭī. 168.
vr̥t-tá = turned √vr̥t, Lat. vorsus ; Vedic r̥ : Lat. or ; this shows that the original pronunciation of r̥ was different from what it is at present. 32.
vr̥tra-ghn-é = dat. sg. of vr̥tra-hán 'slayer of vr̥trá'; preceded by r, the n is not cerebralized if it is directly preceded by a stop, m or h. 187 ; beside vr̥tra-haṇám ; in a nominal compound n is less frequently cerebralized 190 ; M. 38, 39.
vr̥tra-háṇ =vr̥tra-slaying ; for ṇ cp. grāma-ṇí. M. 74.
vr̥tra-háṇam=acc. sg. of vr̥tra-hán ; cp. vr̥tra-ghn-é. 190 ; M. 38.
vŕ̥-thā =in vain, Lith. veltui : Vedic r̥ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33 ; r̥ from are according to Bühler. 34.
vŕ̥thā = at will, according to liking, for *vr̥ta-thā from vr̥-tá 'liked'; medial tá dropped by haplology. 279 ; M. 58.
vr̥thā-ṣā́ṭ = one who easily overcomes √sah ; cp. ṣā́ṭ. 224 ; M. 45.
vr̥d-ḍhá=grown, ppt. √vr̥dh 'grow', Av. verezda- ; when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first into a sibilant. 178.
vr̥dh = grow : rudh with interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206 ; 207.

vṛdh-a = increase, cp. śé-vṛdha. 279.

vṛdhā́ya = to further; guṇa is replaced by the simple vowel when the accent is shifted on to the following syllable. M. 14.

vṛśc-áti = cuts √vrasc; ś stands for s: cp. -vrask-á. 227; M. 46.

vṛśc-ánti = they cut; ś coming from s does not change into ṣ. 231.

vṛśc-yate = ps. pr. √vraśc, cp. vraṣṭum, where the root √vraśc is treated as if it has a ś as final like draṣ-ṭum from √dṛś. 138; ś stands for s. 227.

vṛṣaṇ-aśvá = having stallions as steeds; the final of the first member has syllabic value. 322; IE. *vṛsn̥n-eq̑uo-, in other cases IE. n̥ has been reduced to a and the saṃdhi is as if the word is in —a. 309; final ṇ preceded by a short vowel is doubled; vṛ- is an exception. 330; M. 68.

vṛ́ṣaṇ-as = abl. gen. sg. of vṛ́ṣan; an = n̥n before a vowel. 11.

vṛṣ(a)ṇ-as = cp. vṛ́ṣaṇ-as. 11.

vṛ́ṣaṇ-vat = having stallion; cp. vṛ́ṣaṇ-aśvá. 309.

vṛ́ṣaṇ-vasu = good like a stallion; we should expect vṛ́ṣa-v-, cp. vṛ́ṣaṇ-aśvá. 309.

vṛ́ṣa-nābhi = having a mighty nave; cerebralization absent without any preventing cause. 189; 190; 38; M. 39; 75.

vṛ́ṣa-pra-yāvaṇ = going with stallions, cp. prātar-yā́vaṇ-. M. 74.

vṛṣabhā = RV. VIII. 45. 38; voc. metrically lengthened; an exception to the rule according to which a vocative is excluded from the sphere of metrical lengthening. 311; M. 63.

vṛṣabhéva = RV. VI. 46. 4 Pp. -bhā́ i-; should be read as -bháḥ i-; metre requires an additional syllable. 316; M. 65.

vṛ́ṣa-maṇas = manly-spirited, with ṇ, but cp. ṛ́ṣi-manas. 190; M. 75. for contrast in meaning cp. vṛṣa-yú, vṛṣas-ya- and vṛṣā-ya-.

vṛ́ṣa-maṇyu = vigorous-minded; cp. vṛ́ṣa-maṇas. M. 75.

vṛṣa-lá = little man; in the latest parts of the RV. l represents IE. l in words with the suffix la (diminutive). 218; M. 44.

vṛṣ-ṭí = rain = vṛṣ+tí cp. varṣas 'rain' Hom. ἐέρση from *ἐϜέρση; the voiceless cerebral ṭ replaces t after ṣ (=s, ś or j). 166; M. 33; cp. vṛṣṭy-ā́ and vṛṣ-ṇí 'virile'. 198.

vṛṣṭy-ā́ = with rain; i of ti changes into y. 198.

vṛṣṭyā́dhipatī = (AV. V. 24. 5 Pp.) vṛṣṭyā́ a-; more probable is -yā́ḥ +a- with irregular contraction. 317.

***vṛsn̥n eq̑uo** = cp. vṛṣaṇ-aśvá. 309.

vṛh = tear, cp. ā-vṛh: ā-bṛh. 183; M. 36.

vṛh = be great: Gk. Ϝέργον; according to Schulze media aspirate of √vṛh = bṛh is reduced to media in Greek owing to the following nasal. 249.

vṛhád-ri = possessing much wealth; secondary shortening of ai into i is due to the shift of accent; but cp. arí, (niggardly) sū-rí 'patron'. M. 20.

vṝ = choose: Lat. velle; for r=IE. l cp. var-á. 211; cp. úr-aṇa, úr-ā, úr-as, and ur-āṇá, where v is lost before ŭr. 261.

vṝ = cover, cp. ū́rj, ū́rṇā, ūr-ṇó-ti where v is lost before ūr. 261.

vég-a = speed, cp. ve-vij-á. 149; cp. bhóg-a. M. 29.

veṇī = braid of hair: Lat. villus; cerebral ṇ may be due to the originally preceding r = l sound. 194.

veṇú = reed: Lat. vallus 'stake, pile', cp. veṇī. 194; origin of ṇ is obscure. 195; M. 40.

véṇu = cp. veṇú. 194.

vé-ti = 3 sg. pr. √vī 'enjoy'; from IE. *u̯éi̯ti for *u̯éiəti; after IE. éi̯ the low grade vowel ə disappears. 82.

vét-tha = 2 sg. pr. √vid 'know': Gk. Ϝοῖσθα, ᾔσθα; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; Av. voistā, Gk. οἶσθα, Old Pers. dauštā; as a rule Vedic kh, th, ph are represented in the Avestan by k, t, p after s. 121; = véd+tha,

if a mute is directly followed by another mute both of them become either voiceless or voiced by assimilation. 130; M. 24; in this consonant group the second (th) is aspirate and the first (t) is a tenuis. 130; cp. Av. voistā: when two IE. dentals met there seems to have been a tendency to change the first to a sibilant. 178: M. 35.

vet-syati = 3 sg. fut. of √vyadh 'pierce'; √vyadh alternates with vidh: vedh. 69.

vet-syate = ps. fut. √vid 'know'; Gk. εἴσεται, IE. *veit-syetai beside véd-a: Gk. Ϝοῖδα, IE. *voida where the guṇa vowel e goes back to IE. vowel-combination ei and oi and not to ai as in ched: chid, Goth. skaidan. 63.

véd-a = I know √vid, cp. vid-má. 17; for e going back to IE. vowel combination cp. vet-syate. 63.

védā íti = MS. I. 4. 12: 60. 14; with a lengthened and not contracted. 315.

védy asyā́m = RV. II. 3. 4, at this altar; exception to the rule prescribing unchangeability for loc. sg. -ī. 321; M. 65.

ved-dhum = to pierce, √vyadh which alternates with vidh as well as with vedh. 69.

vedha(ka) = one who pierces; √vyadh, cp. ved-dhum. 69.

vedh-ás = adorer: Av. vazdazh-vazdvare 'might'; e = az. 37; M. 9; it is not certain whether dh represents here IE. *zdh or *dzdh. 274.

ve-vij-á = swift, √vij: vég-a; in RV. palatal appears before accented -á only while the guttural both before accented -á as well as unaccented, cp. arc-á: ark-á. 149; M. 29.

ve-vidh-yate = 3 sg. int. √vyadh; e the guṇa form is secondary and i = ya is primary. 62.

vé-s = abl. gen. sg. of ví 'bird' distraction is found in the diphthong of words in which it is not etymologically justified. 51; M. 13.

vái = indeed, Av. vā: ā for ai. 107.

vaijayika = relating to victory, vijayá √ji; its Pāli form vaijaika shows that ai was not an adequate denotation for ăi; cp. Aś. thaira: sthavira-. 40.

vaiyaśva = patronymic of the Vedic ṛṣi Viśvá-manas; ai was pronounced as ăi diphthong, not as āi, as shown by pronunciation and spelling ai, ay, ayi, aiy for ai, cp. vaiyaśva for vayyaśva, abhaiṣma for a-bhay-iṣma. 40.

vaiśvānará = cp. vaiśvāndara with a Prakritic d. 181.

vaiśvāndara = name of a person; for -ndara cp. sundara. 181.

voḍhám = 2 du. root aor. ipv. √vah 'carry' with oḍh = azḍh = ah + t. 275; M. 58.

voḍhā̆m = 2, 3 du. root aor. ipv. √vah; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh; ḍh = h + t. 247.

vó-ḍhum = to carry √vah; o = aẓ before dh which it cerebralizes. 38; M. 9; = vah-tum, ḍh from IIr. ẓdh, IE. ĝdh from IE. ĝht; in ḍh the first consonant is aspirate and the second tenuis. 131; beside váh-ati, h represents the old palatal aspirate (źh) when before t it is replaced by a cerebral. M. 51.

v-osāna = cp. avasāna, uc-yate and i-dám. 338.

váuk = speech; for the usual vā́k formed on the analogy of váuṣaṭ. 41.

váuṣaṭ = a sacrificial call, beside the more usual vā́ṣaṭ formed on the analogy of śraúṣaṭ. 41, 300, 303.

váuȝṣaṭ = sacrificial call; with au protracted as auȝ and āȝu for which cp. ágnāȝi. 299.

vyáth-ate = wavers, cp. vith-úra M. 16; cp. Av. vīth which shows that Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

vyac = extend, cp. vi-vyāc-a with saṃprasāraṇa. 69.

vyadh = pierce; alternates with vidh and vedh. 69; samprasāraṇa in vi-vyādh-a. 69; M. 16.
vy-ánt = striving after; pr. pt. √vī with y instead of the Classical iy. 201.
vy-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √vī 'strive after'; in RV. with y. 201.
vy-ántu = let them strive; cp. vy-ánti. 201.
vy-apā- = vi + apa-, the final of apa is lengthened before √nud. 310.
vy-áyati = 3 sg. √vyā 'envelope'; in the RV. are found vī-, vy-; vyā is formed in the Brāhmaṇa period from vy-ắyati. 85.
vy-avasita = bound, ppt. √sā 'bind'; cp. vy-avasta where i has disappeared. 60.
vy-avasta = bound; cp. vy-avasita. 60.
vy-ávāṭ = has shone (MS.) for vy-àvāt (3 sg. s aor. √vas 'shine') of the AV.; is due to the analogy of á-vāṭ (√vah) with a phonetic ṭ as final. 172; M. 34.
vy-àvāt = 3 sg. aor. √vas 'shine'; cp. vy-ávāṭ with analogical ṭ. 172; M. 34; the dental sibilant as the final of roots is changed to t before the t of the 3 sg. of the past tense; this is probably due to the influence of the 3rd sg. of other preterites with -t; *á-vās-t has thus instead of *á-vās, become á-vāt. 179; M. 36.
vy-àṣahanta = 3 pl. ipf. mid. √sah; preceded by a preposition ending in -i the initials of a verb changes into ṣ though there is intervention of a. 235; M. 49.
vy àstabh-nās = 2 sg. ipf. √sta(m)-bh 'prop'; s does not change into ṣ. 235.
vy-ásthāt = 3 sg. root aor. √sthā 'stand'; cp. vy-àstabh-nā-t. 235.
vy-á-sthi-ran = 3 pl. root aor. mid. √sthā, cp. above. 235.
vyā = envelope (in Gaṇa-pāṭha as √vye) cp. vy-áyati. 85.
vyācákṣvā íti = (MS. 1. 4. 12: 60. 15) -ṣva í- with a lengthened and not contracted. 315.
vy-āná = striving after; pr. pt. mid. √vī with y instead of iy; cp. vyānaśí 'pervading' from pf. ā-n-aś. 201.
vyằnaṭ = 2, 3 sg. root aor. naś 'attain' = ví ā-; the independent svarita called kṣaipra (quick) arises when an acute í or ú is converted into y or v before a dissimilar vowel of grave tone. 292.
vyā-pāra = business √pṛ; Lat. peritus, expertus; cp. ni-puṇa with a prakritic ṇ. 192.
vyā-pṛ-ta = engaged, cp. ni-pu-ṇa. 192.
vyāmá = fathom = vi+āmá; not vi+yāmá with loss of i before y. 60.
vy-ù-ta = woven: ū-tá 'woven', J. Schmidt takes ū as base deriving u therefrom. 94.
vy-ùnoti = pushes on, incites; Pp. ví-u-noti; Whitney ví-yunoti with the loss of i before y. 60.
vy ùṣā́ḥ = RV. I. 92. 4; ví u-; y has the syllabic value of i. M. 65.
v(i)y-ūrṇv-atī = opening (fem.) pr. pt. of ūrṇu √ṛ with -nv- after ūr (= ṝ) but -ṇuv- after ar, cp. aparṇuvantas. 204.
vy-ūrṇv-ánt = uncovering, pr. pt. √vṝ 'cover' with v in TS. beside aporṇuv-ánt with uv in AV. 201.
vy ū́rṇuv-antu = let them uncover, 3 pl. ipv. √vṝ 'cover' in AV. beside prórṇv-āthām with v in TS.. 202.
vy ṛṣaṇ vā = the final n is treated like medial and is cerebralized owing to the preceding ṣ. 191.
vye = envelop, cp. √vyā. 85.
vrak-ṣyánt = fut. pt. √vraśc 'cut'; s is lost before k which is followed by another consonant. 270.
vraj = wander; this j, an old palatal, is the media of ś, it is recognised through the parallel forms with ṣ before ṭ, ṭh or by a cerebral that appears either as final or before mutes. 160; M. 31.
vraj-á = pen, fold, enclosure; not from √vṛj with metathesis, i.e. rǎ : ǎr. 213; M. 43.
vra-ṇa = wound: lū 'cut'; interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 207.

vra-tá = will, ordinance √vṛ 'choose'; not a case of metathesis, i.e. rā̆ : ā̆r. 213; M. 43.
vrādh = rise, stir up, cp. ūrdhvá (*u̯r̥dhu̯ó) where v is lost before ū̆r derived from r̥̄. 262.
vraśc = hew; samprasāraṇa. 69; M. 16; cp. vraṣ-ṭum vr̥k-tví and va-vr̥k-tam. 138; cp. √bhrasj (for √bhrajj) which well corresponds to √vraśc. 162; cp. √luñc with an interchange of sonant and consonant along with metathesis. 206; cp. va-vr̥k-tam, vr̥k-ṇá, vr̥k-ṣi, vrak-ṣyánt where s is lost before k. 270.
vraṣ-ṭum = to cut √vraśc, like draṣ-ṭum from √dr̥ś; similar treatment of ś (of dr̥ś) and śc (of √vraśc) shows that the first part of a palatal was very close to the cerebral and that both ś and śc gave the same ṣ before ṭ. 138.
-vrask-á = lopping, cutting √vraśc; agent noun with a guttural instead of the expected new palatal. 150; cp. vr̥śc-áti where ś stands for ṣ 227; M. 46.
vrīḍ = be embarrassed, IE. *u̯ləzd- according to Johansson. 45; this ī does not alternate with e. 85; cp. Goth. vlits 'countenance'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; the origin of īḍ is obscure. 275.
-vlīna = crushed, cp. -blīna, prá-blīna. 183; M. 36.
vhal-ate = cp. valh-ate from √hval 'go deviously'. 276.
śaṃ-yú = beneficent; the nasal is reduced to anusvāra before any consonant which is the initial of a secondary suffix. 259; M. 54.
śák-an = dung, excrement, beside śák-r̥t; the k is found in the stem śák-an but only in weak forms before n or a (=n̥): śak-nā́, śak-nás, śáka-bhis where the guttural is phonetic. 151; M. 30.
***śakan-andhu** = cp. śak-andhu. 318.
śak-andhu = well of the Śakas? śaka+andhu, with elision of the first a according to Kāt. on P. 6. 1. 94.; cp. above. 318.
śák-a-bhis = instr. pl. of śák-an, cp. śák-an. 151.
śákala = part, portion: Lith. szakalỹs 'splinter, chip'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 218.
śak-as = 2 sg. root aor. subj. √śak 'be able'; before the ā̆ of the thematic verbal endings the final of the roots regularly appears as a palatal; gutturals are rare at the end of roots appearing in √śak, √sagh and √dagh. 147; M. 29.
śak = help, ś stands for s; cp. Av. hakhma, Gk. ὄπις 'help'. 225.
śakuná = bird, un from an. 21.
śák-r̥t = cp. śák-an. 151; M. 30; cp. Gk. σχώρ, Vedic ś for s; but change of s into ś is due to the influence of allied words. 225. M. 46. according to Bloomfield the ś (for s) is due to the influence of the neighbouring k. 226.
śak-tam =2 du. root aor. ipv. √śak, cp. śag-dhí =, *az-dhí and ás-ti. 271.
śak-n-ás = abl., gen. sg. of śák-an 'excrement'; a guttural is phonetic before n; cp. śákan. 151.
śak-n-ā́ = instr. sg. of śak-an, cp. above. 151.
śak-nu = pres. base of √śak; on its analogy is formed śak-as where a palatal is expected before the a of thematic verbal ending. 148, 153; cp. śak-nó-ti. M. 29.
śak-nu-más = 1 pl. pr. √śak; u is not dropped before m by analogy, as before v in kur-vás, because here u is preceded by two consonants. 59.
śak-nu-vás = 1 du. pr. √śak; for the retention of u cp. śak-nu-más. 59.
śak-nó-mi =1 sg. pr. √śak; guttural regularly remains before -nu- spreading thence to other forms. M. 30.
śak-yā́m = 1 sg. root aor. opt. √śak; the guttural k, instead of the new palatal c, before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142; M. 27.
śag-dhí =2 sg. root aor. ipv. √śak, (=śak-dhí); if a mute is directly

followed by another mute both of them become either voiced or voiceless by assimilation. 130; M. 24; of two mutes in juxtaposition the second only can be aspirated; it represents an original aspirate. 130; M. 24; as śag-dhí is connected with śak-tam similarly *az-dhí (=e-dhí) is connected with ás-ti. 271.

śag-má = helpful, mighty, √śak; (cp. L. segmentum from *sec-me-) beside ruk-má 'gold' and śák-man 'power'; media g stands for k owing to the influence of saṃdhi; against this cp. L. somnus from *swep-nos = svápnas. 117; M. 22; ś stands for s: cp. √śak. 225.

śaṅk-ate = doubts; guttural before the a of thematic varbal ending is due to the analogy of iṅg-ati, ā-liṅg-ati etc. which are based on the old 7th class present *inág-mi, *linág-mi. 148.

śaṅkā = doubt; denominative śaṅk-ate with its guttural preserved. 148.

śaṅkhá = shell: Gk. χόγκη; Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; M. 22.

śaṭ = break: √śṝ, cerebralization due to the IE. r sound. 169.

śaṭ-ati = breaks: √śṝ 'crush'; cp. √śaṭ. 168.

śáṇa = hemp; origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

śaṇu=hemp; ṇ unexplained. M. 40.

śatám = hundred, Gk. έ-χατό-ν, Lat. centum, Germ. hundert; a = a + nasal. 9, 10; M. 7; Vedic ś corresponds to Av. s in satəm and Gk. χ in έ-χατόν. 227; IE. *k̑ṇtóm: *tk̑ṇtóm or k̑m-? (from *dék̑m̥) through the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group for which cp. stána = Pers. pistān. 263; M. 55; ś = k̑. M. 46.

śatá-kratuḥ tsárat = (RV. VIII. 1. 11) 'the Śatákratu sneaking'; before mutes immediately followed by a s or ṣ, final s always becomes visarjanīya. 341; M. 71.

śata-dā-y-á = giving a hundred; unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.

śat-árcasam = acc. sg. of śat-árcas 'praising hundredfold', RV. VII. 100. 3 Pp. = śata-árcasam with elision of a before the following a; more plausible is -tá + ṛc-. 318.

śatā-magha = having a hundred gifts; for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sáh. M. 75.

śát-ru = enemy, Gk. χότος; for -ru cp. Uṇ. 4. 103; from *śad + tru, cp. satyám. 113.

śat-syati = fut. √śad, fall, perish; AV. śat-syati shows gradation with Lat. cēdit. 5.

śáṃ-tāti = blessing, beside śán-tā-, for anusvāra cp. śaṃ-yú. 259; M. 54.

śaphá = hoof; cp. śepha, śephas instead of the older Vedic śépa, śépas, possibly on the analogy of śaphá. 122.

śabála = brindled; origin of b obscure. 184; M. 37; b is not from v 184; M. 36; origin of ś obscure, cp. Classical karba(ra) 'variegated'. 228.

śam = toil, cp. pra-śān. 196.

śam(i) = be quiet; in forms with ā which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added in Post-Vedic Sanskrit. 15.

śami-tṝ = slaughterer √śam(i); cp. śíma. 18.

śámī = diligence; cp. śímī. 18.

śamba = happy; śambha-, with an aspirate bh (= śam √bhā ?); cp. nāmba. 129.

śámba = a weapon of Indra; origin of b obscure; is it śam-ra from √śam(i) ? 184; M. 37; b is not from v. 184; M. 36.

śámbara = name of a foe of Indra; origin of b obscure; the word may be of foreign origin. 184; M. 36.

śambha = cp śamba-. 129.

śáy-e = 3 sg. pr. √śī lie; for ay instead of the expected āy before vowels cp. práy-as. M. 19.

-śay-ya = lying, absolutive √śī; guṇa ay (for e) before -ya shows

the original syllabic value of y. 203.

śar-aṇá = protection, umbrella, Germ. Helm; Sanskrit medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; origin of ś is uncertain; cp. also śar-áṇi 'injury'. 228.

śarád = autumn; the introduction of a before d is unmotived. 57.

śarāṭi = cp. śarāli. 222.

śarāri = a bird; with r for l by assimilation. 221; cp. śarāli. 222.

śarāli = cp. śarāri. 221; cp. śarāri, śarāṭi, śarāti; l occasionally appears in place of ḍ between vowels. 222.

śárī-tos = being shattered; abl. gen. inf. √śṝ, cp. śa-śir-e where ir is in ablaut with ări. 22.

śari-ṣyate = he will crush √śṝ; cp. śárī-tos. 22.

śár-u = arrow, √śṝ; cp. sáru (AV) =śa-, śárī. 226; M. 46.

śárkara = gravel, pebble = tsáru 'creeping'? origin of ś obscure, cp. karkara, karkarí, karkaśa 'hard'. 228; Vedic r=IE. l. M. 42.

śárkarā = gravel: Gk. χροχάλη 'gravel'; Vedic r = IE l. 211; M. 42.

śarkoṭá = a kind of serpent; ś stands for k, cp. Classical karkoṭa 'a serpent demon.' 228.

śár-man = protection, shelter; Lith. szátma-s 'helmet', OG. Helm 'helmet', Germ. hold; Vedic medial r = IE. l. 211; M. 42; cp. śalmalí: Germ. Helm. 218.

śárvarī = star-spangled night; cp. śarvara occurring in api-śarvará 'early morning' (a term śarvan does not occur) and śabála 'variegated', b: v. 184.

śál íti = probably for ṣáṭ í-. cp. phál íti. 222; M. 45.

śalma-lí = a particular tree; according to Grassmann *śarma-ri (-śár-man) cp. Germ. Helm; thus with an IE. l. 218.

śalla-ka = porcupine; for śalyaka with Prakritic ll = ly. 223.

śalya-ka = śalyá=arrow. 223.

śáv-as = strength, power √śū 'swell'; cp. śvayati: śū-ṣáṇi, śū́-ra, śavasín, śáviṣṭha. 86.

śávī-ra = strong √śū, cp. śáv-as. 86.

śaśá = hare; IE. *k̑asó, medial s is assimilated to the initial ś, cp. Germ. Hase, Eng. hare. 225; M. 46.

śa-śā́k-a = 3 sg. pf. √śak be able; pres. śak-nó-, the roots having guttural in the thematic present would, of course, retain the guttural in perfect; palatal found in such a situation is analogical; cp. *yu-yóg-a *yuṅg-ate. 149.

śa-śā-dhí = 2 sg. pf. ipv. √śās 'order', *śa-śāz-dhí for śa-śās-dhí; z disappears before a voiced dental leaving no trace behind. 273; M. 57.

śa-śir-e = 3 pl. pf. √śṝ 'crush'; ir in ablaut with ări: cp. śárī-tos. 22.

śa-śrám-a = 1 sg. pf. √śram 'be weary': beside śa-śrā́m-a, śrām-yati; m̥ gives in the guṇa stage ăm before vowels but āmi before consonants. 84.

śá-śram-ur = 3 pl. pf. √śram; on this is based śrāntá for *śrātá. 16.

śa-śrā́m-a = cp. śa-śrám-a. 84.

śa-śr-é = 3 pl. pf. √śṝ 'crush'; the form is wrong in AV. edition. 22.

śáś-vant = ever repeating itself, many; -vat adv. 'forever' for sá + śvant orig. pt. of √śū 'swell', Gk. ἄ-παντ; ś from s by assimilation. 224; cp. śvaśúra. M. 45.

śáṣpa = young grass; ṣ after ă is uncommon; the word may be non-Aryan. 239; M. 48; cp. śaṣ-píñjara, sas-pí- and sasá. 279.

śaṣ-píñjara = tawny like young grass; cp. sas-pí- with s. 226; for *śaṣpa-pí-, pa dropped by haplology. 279; M. 59.

***śasvar** = cp. sasvár. 224.

śāṃśapá = of the śiṃśápā tree; the ā (vr̥ddhi) is not for ai here. 105.

śā = sharpen: śi-śī-tám ipv. √śā; ī = ə; i forms are common 20; cp. śi-śā-dhi and śi-śī-hí. 252.

śāk-á = strong √śak; cp. śāk-ín and śākī (RV. I. 51. 8) 'strong' with k before i. 143.

śāk-ín = strong, from śāk-á, √śak; frequently a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before the suffix -in. 142; M. 27.

śā́khā = branch: Arm. cax 'branch' from IE. *k̂hā́khā with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125; M. 23; the representation of k̂h by ś in the Veda shows that the rule for dropping the initial aspiration when the same was followed by another aspiration began to be applied early in the Vedic grammar. 128; the initial ś probably stands for ch owing to the law by which two aspirates in the same syllable are avoided. 157, 228; M. 31.

śā-tá = sharp, cp. śāntá. 16.

***śā-tá** = fallen √śī 'fall'; cp. śātá-yati denominative with the gradation ī: āy + ā. M. 19.

śā-tana = cutting, cp. ghāta. 15.

śā-táyati = cuts, or śātá-yati from *śā-tá? cp. ghāta. 15; √śī 'fall': śí-yate, ī as the final of roots alternates with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; M. 19.

-śā́das = one who distinguishes himself: śad: Gk. Χαδ-; in riśā́das (= ari + √śad; loss of a due to the shift of accent; Nir. 6. 14 riśa + ad) ā is the lengthened variety of a. 80.

śā́-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √śās 'order' = *śāz-dhi for *śās-dhí; the voiced form z of dental s has disappeared before dh without leaving any trace. 272.

śāntá = quiet √śam (i); ān, instead of the regular ā in order to distinguish it from śātá 'sharp'. 16; cp. śvāntá with an added v. 223.

śā́rkoṭa = pertaining to śarkoṭá; cp. Class. karkoṭa 'a nāga' or 'a poisonous fruit'. 228.

śā́lā = hut; origin of ś is obscure; cp. kū́la. 228.

śās = order; cp. án-āśīr-dā, āśīr-dā́, ā-śīr-dāyá and śā́s-us 'command'. M. 74.

śā́s-ati = they order; cp. śiṣ-at. 17.

śā-śad = pf. √śad 'prevail', Gk. κεκάσμεθα; unaccented a stands for ā. 6.

śā́śadānāṁ éṣi = RV. I. 123. 10; -ā é-, cp. aminantam évaiḥ. RV. I. 79. 2. M. 64.

śās-ti = orders, cp. śiṣ-at. 17.

śiṃśápā = a particular tree (śīśam in Hindī); cp. śāṃśapá. 105.

śík-van = wood-cutter, also śík-vas; cp. OSl. sěku 'cutter' √śā; but śík-van, 'able, strong' from √śak. IE. *k̂eg-. 17, 18.

śikṣā = instruction, cp. śīkṣā where lengthening is due to the analogy of desideratives. √śak; cp. śikṣú 'generous'. 43.

śík-vas = wood-cutter, IE. *k̂eq; cp. śak-mán. 17.

śiṅgh = smell: śr̥ṅkh; i from r̥ is a Prakritism. 19.

śiṅghāṇa = mucus: śr̥ṅkhāṇa; ṇ of śiṅghāṇa is of Prakritic origin; it is due to the originally preceding r̥. 192.

śiṅghāṇikā = cp. śr̥ṅkhāṇikā with original aspirate tenuis. 123; for cerebral ṇ cp. śiṅghāṇa. 192.

śiñj = sound; the final is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

śiti = white: śvit 'be white', cp. śvity-áñc, Av. sphiti; v as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. 268; M. 56.

śithirá = loose √śrath 'become loose'; i from r̥ is a Prakritism, cp. Pāli sidhila where dh denotes original r̥ in the first syllable. 19; M. 7; cp. Gk. χαθαρός, Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek. 19.

śithilá = loose, cp. śithirá. 19; beside śr̥nth-ati and śrath-nā-ti; ra: r̥ samprasāraṇa. 71; in Vedic śithirá is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the l form has ousted the r form. 216.

śípa = tail: Pkt. cheppa 'tail'; Sanskrit ś: Pkt. ch corresponds to IE. k̂: sk̂. 157.

śiphā = root, root of a water-lily, a particular river (√śī ?) : Av. sij 'to bore, to drill'; Vedic ph is original, it represents IE. ph. 120; cp. śepha, śephas for the older śépa, śépas with p; possibly connected with śiphā 'root'. 122.

śíma = one who dresses, in TS., synonym of śamitṛ́ 'slaughterer'; ablaut i (= ə) : a (= e, o). 18.

śímī = diligence √śā; with ā, ni, sam means 'to set on fire'; becoming a synonym of śámā, it made śíma a synonym of śamitṛ́ and also the root śim of śam. 18; beside śámī; ablaut i (= ə): a (= ə, o). 18.

śímī-vant = active, diligent; i for a: cp. above. 18.

śim-yanti = they dress, cp. śim-yantu. 18.

śim-yantu = let them dress, TS. √śim for VS. √śam; ablaut i (=ə): a (=e, o). 18.

-śir = break; in nom. -śīḥ. 22.

śír-as = head, cp. ā-śir. 22; only ir and not ur. 29; cp. śīr-ṣ-á(n) where -ṣ- = -as through the loss of a. 77; M. 17.

śiriṇā = night, cp. śárvarī √śṝ ?; Bechtel compares iri with Gk. αρυ, αλα. 30.

śirorti = headache = śiras + ārti with o + ā = o, cp. manorti. 323.

śilam-mūca = releasing the ear of the corn; cp. śiliñca a by-form 60.

śiliñca = loosening the ear of the corn; = śilam-muca according to Jacobi. 60.

śilhaṇa = a Kāśmīrian name, cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

śi-śā-dhi = 2 sg. ipv. √śā 'sharpen' beside śi-śī-hí; in ipv. 2 sg. of graded roots, -dhi (not -hi) regularly appears after a strong and therefore originally accented vowel. 252; M. 52.

śí-śi-ra = coolness, Av. sareta 'cold'; ir without any ablaut form beside it. 24; the origin of ir is not clear, its Avestan equivalent has ar. 29; cp. śī-tá, secondary shortening of ī into i based on accentual shift. 96; M. 21; cp. Lith. száltas 'cold'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

śi-śī-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √śā 'sharpen'; on its basis is formed di-dī-hí from dī-di-hí. 47; cp. śi-śā-dhi. 252; M. 52.

śi-śū-la = little child, (śíśu) √śū 'swell'; cp. Gk. κυέω 'to be pregnant', cp. vṛṣa-lá. 218; M. 44.

śi-śrāy-a = 1 sg. pf. √śri 'resort'; vṛddhi form corresponds to the short i vowel. M. 15.

śí-śriy-e = 3 sg. pf. √śrā 'boil': śrā-tá; as the final of roots ī is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 87.

śi-ślik-ṣa-te = desid. √śliṣ 'embrace'; kṣ = ṣ + ṣ. 137; M. 25.

śi-ślik-ṣu = desiring to embrace. 137; M. 25.

śiṣat = 3 sg. a aor. inj. √śās 'order'; i as low grade of ā in śās-ti. 17.

śi-ṣánt = ordering, pt. of √śās; i as low grade of ā. 17; M. 7.

śiṣ-ṭá = ordered, √śās, cp. above. 17; M. 7.

śī = lie; ī alternates with e guṇa, cp. √nī. 84; M. 15; cp. saha-śéyyāya, -śay-ya. 203.

śī = be congealed: śyai, with the ablaut yā : ī. 85.

śīkara = drizzling rain; cp. śīkāyáti. 19.

śīkāyáti = bears impatiently, is angry; cp. śīkara, Gk. χηχίω 'to bubble forth'; ī is not in ablaut with ā. 19, 89.

śīkṣā = instruction, beside śikṣā; lengthening on the analogy of desiderative where very often ī is found before kṣ. 43.

śī-tá = cold √śyai with the loss of y before ī cp. √śyai. 87; cp. śí-śi-ra with short i. 96; M. 21.

śī-ná = frozen, congealed, ppt. √śyai; cp. √śyai and śī-tá. 87.

-śī-ma = in su-śīma 'cold, frigid': a-śāy-atam; ī, as the final of roots alternates with ai that gives āy before vowels but ā before consonants; cp. śī-tá, śí-śi-ra. 88.

śī-yáti = is being congealed, ps. √śyai; with the loss of y before ī; cp. √śyai. 87.

śī-yate = falls down √śī 'fall': śā-táyati. (or śātá-yati a denominative from *śā-tá 'fallen'. M. 19) 'cuts', cp. śí-ma. 88.

śī-rá = a large snake √śī: śīr-tá: śū-ra. 27.

śīr-ṇá = broken √śṝ; īr in ablaut with ări, cp. śárī-tos. 24, 228.

śīr-tá = crushed; ppt. √śṝ; īr in ablaut with ări, cp. śīr-ṇá. 24, 27.

śīr-tá = eager, quick √śṝ. 27.

-śír-ya = gd. √śṝ 'crush', cp. śīr-tá. 24.

śīr-yáte = is being crushed, ps. √śṝ; cp. śárī-tos. 24.

śīrṣa-ktí = headache = *śīrṣa-sak-, sa dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

śīr-ṣ-án = head, cp. IE. *k̂ara-s; īr in ablaut with ări, cp. śárī-tos. 24; cp. śír-as, -ṣ- = -as- through the loss of a as in s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17.

śīrṣaṇyà = belonging to head; occurs in RV. X. 163. 1 which is a later addition to RV.; here -yà is not to be pronounced as -ìà as is usual in the RV. 288.

***śīrṣa-saktí** = cp. śīrṣaktí. 280.

śī-van = lying; ī is graded with ī which appears as āy in a-śāy-ata. M. 19.

śu = quick, for āśú; initial ā dropped; cp. pi-hi-ta. 61.

***śúān** = cp. śvā́n, *śvàn. 289; M. 80.

śukti = oyster-shell √śuc 'shine'; cp. śóc-a-ti with the new palatal c. 138.

śuk-rá = bright √śuc 'shine', cp. śóc-ati. 138; M. 26; in nominal derivatives the guttural as a rule remains. 153; M. 30.

śúkr-iya = containing sap, beside -pítr-ya; -iya beside -ya. 199.

śuk-lá = brilliant, cp. śuk-rá. 138; M. 26. 153; M. 30; in Vedic śuk-rá (with r) is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the l form has thoroughly supplanted the r form. 216.

śúk-van = shining, cp. ā-śuśukṣ-áṇi 'gleaming forth' √śuc, cp. śóc-a-ti. 138; M. 26.

śuc-á = bright; cp. arc-á: ark-á. 149; M. 29.

śucā́ . . . . ṛtá = affected by heat; cp. sukhā-rta. 319.

śuci-p-é = dat. sg. of śuci-pā́, 'drinking pure'; -pā: -pī. 94.

śudh = purify; the ś of √śubh is due to √śudh. 225.

śún = dog: śvā́n: śva-; samprasāraṇa appears in the stems of some nouns. 72; M. 16.

śún-as = abl. gen. sg. of śvā́n 'dog' IE. *k̂únes; nasal is pronounced as a consonant if it is followed by a vowel but as a sonant if it be followed by a consonant, cp. śvá-bhis. 74; IE. *k̂únos, expected śun-ás, but cp. śún-e 289; cp. svā́n for śvàn. M. 81.

śu-ná = thriving, welfare √śū 'swell': śū-ra 'hero' and śū-na 'want, empty' with secondary meaning; secondary shortening of ū into u. 98.

śu-nám = luck: cp. śu-ná. 98.

***śun-ás** = cp. śún-as. M. 81.

śún-e = dat. sg. of śvā́n 'dog' from *k̂unái: for the consonantal n cp. śún-as. 74; the shift of accent may be explained on the analogy of śvā́n, which was at one time śuàn = śúān. 289.

śundhyúv-as = nom. pl. able. gen. sg. of śundhyú 'desirous of purification'; u changes into uv and not into v. 200.

śunya = empty: sū́nyá, ū: u. 98.

śúpti = shoulder, AV. supti-; a by-form with an initial s has survived in Germ. Schuft 'shoulder blade'. 266.

śubh = adorn, ś stands for s, cp. Germ. sauber 'neat'; the change is due to √śudh. 225; M. 46.

śubhás-páti = lord of brilliance, with double accent; cp. bṛ́has-páti. 287.

śubhra-yāvan = going in a radiant chariot; cp. puro-yā́van and prātar-yā́vaṇ-. M. 74.

śúbh-van = shining; ś stands for s: cp. √śubh. 225.

śurúdh = strong, strong drink, √śardh; the introduction of u before dh is unmotived. 57.

śulká = fee; for the guttural cp. valgati, valká. 141.
śuvás = tomorrow; in ŚB. for śvás with uv. 202.
śuvā́n-au = nom. acc. dual of svā́n 'dog'; probably it was at one time *śuvā̀nau = śúā-. 289.
śu-śūr-e = 2 sg. pf. √śr̥̄ 'crush'; ūr in place of the short ur before a vowel. M. 27.
śu-śrā́v-a = 1 sg. pf. √śru 'hear'; vr̥ddhi form corresponds to the short u vowel. M. 15.
śu-śrū-yā́tam=2 du. pf. opt. √śru 'hear'; redical u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45.
śu-śrū-yā́s = 2 sg. pf. opt. √śru 'hear'; cp. above. 45.
śú-śrū-ṣa = desid. √śru 'hear'; just as long ū is in correspondence with short u similarly īr, ūr (=r̥̄) are in correspondence with short r̥ (in ci-kīr-ṣati). 27.
śuṣ = breathe, blow, snort, dry; according to Osthoff and Brugmann ś for s is a case of partial assimilation. 226; cp. śvas. 226; M. 46.
śuṣ-ánt = breathing, blowing; pr. pt. √śvas; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.
śuṣ-āṇá = breathing; pr. pt. mid. √śvas, va : u. 70.
śuṣ-e = 3 sg. pr. mid. √śvas with -e ending; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.
śúṣka = dry; for *suṣ-ka, Av. huška, Old Pers. uška, Lith. sausas; Vedic ś=s. 225; M. 46.
śúṣ-ma = vehemence √śvas 'blow, snort'; va : u saṃprasāraṇa. 70.
***śuṣma-mayá** = cp. śuṣ-mayá. 279.
śuṣ-mayá = ardent = śuṣma + mayá; according to Bloomfield ma, the final syllable of the first member is dropped by haplology. 229; M. 59.
śúṣ-yati = dries; ś = s, cp. śúṣka. 225; M. 46.
śū́ = swell, from which are derived śūṣá and śūṣyà. 48; cp. śv-áyati where ū changes into v 199, 205.
-śū = swelling; ū always changes into v and never into uv 200; cp. itthā́-dhiy. M. 40.
śū́-nya = empty; √śū 'swell': cp. śunya; ū : u. 98.
śū́-ra = hero, Av. sūra 'strong', Gk. ἄ-κυρο-ς 'in-valid': śūr-tá. 27; metrically ū=ūū. 49; ū an original IE. vowel. M. 8.
śū́r-aṇa = high-spirited; cp. śū́-ra. 27.
śūr-tá = shattered, ppt. √śr̥̄; ūr in ablaut with ǎri, cp. śárī-tos. 24; cp. Av. asareta, r̥̄ = ūr in Vedic but ar in Avestan. 28.
śū́rpa = winnowing basket; ūr without characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr appears and not īr. 28.
śūrpa-ṇakhā = name of Rāvaṇa's sister; in Classical Sanskrit the initial and medial n of the second member of a compound is regularly cerebralized after the first member having r̥, r or ṣ. 190.
śū-śuv-úr = 3 pl. pf. √śū 'swell'; as a rule v is lost before ūr (=r̥̄) but this elision does not take place here. 262.
śū-ṣá = inspiring, strong (√śvas 'breathe' Mac.) not from √śvas whose weak form is √śuṣ, but from √śū 'swell'. 48; cp. śu-ná 'thriving'; ū : u. 98.
śū-ṣáṇ-i = to swell, loc. inf. formed from stem in -san: śvayati; the ablaut operating here is not vā : ū but ǎvi : ū, cp. śáv-as : śávī-ra. 86.
śū-ṣyà = loud-sounding; not from √śvas whose weak form is śuṣ- but from √śū 'swell'. 48.
śr̥̄ = crush, cp. án-āśīr-dā, ā-śīr-dā, ā-śīr-dāyá. 24; with √śās. M. 74.
śr̥ṅkhāṇa = mucus; cp. siṃhāṇa-(ka), a loan from some dialect. 253; cp. śiṅghāṇa with a Prakritic ṇ. 192.
śr̥ṅkhāṇikā = mucus, in Vedic; śiṅghāṇikā in Middle Indian with interchange of aspirate tenuis with aspirate media. 123, 192.

śṝṅga = horn (śiram + ga ?) cp. śṛṅgín with a guttural before -in. 143.

śṝṅgavṛṣo ṇapāt = in SV., in RV. na-; initial n is cerebralized in a following word after ṛ, r, ṣ in the preceding one 191; M. 39.

ṣṛṅgavera = ginger: Gk. ζιγγίβερι; Greek e: Sanskrit e. 35.

śṛṅg-ín = horned: śṝṅga, cp. plā́yogi. 143; M. 27.

śṛ-ṇā́-ti = scatters √śṝ; ś stands for k, cp. kṛ-ṇā-ti. 228.

śṛ-ṇu-dhí = 2 sg. ipv. √śru 'hear', expected -hí; for -dhí cp. śru-dhí. 252; M. 52.

śṛ-ṇu-dhí = cp. śṛṇuhí of the SV. and e-dhí 'be'. 253; M. 52.

śṛṇu-yā́ma = 1 pl. opt. √śru 'hear' beside śṛ-ṇó-ti; no lengthening takes place in the present optative of verbs of the 5th or 8th class before the initial y of a suffix. 45; M. 10.

śṛ-ṇu-hí = 2 sg. ipv. √śru 'hear'; where the RV. fluctuates between h and dh and bh h appears throughout in later Saṃhitās; thus always -hi after vowels in imperatives except e-dhí 'be'; in Classical Sanskrit -hi has completely ousted -dhi forms. 253; M. 52.

śṛ-ṇó-ti = hears √śru; according to Osthoff radical ru changes into ṛ by dissimilation with the following u. 33; cp. Gk. χλύω, Vedic ṛ goes back to the IE. l sound. 33; according to Sassure = *kl̥-né-u-ti. 34; cp. śṛ-ṇu-yáma. 45.

***śṛ́d** = cp. hṛ́d. 248.

śṛnth-ati = loosens: śrath-nā-ti; ra: ṛ samprasāraṇa. 71.

śṛthi-ta = loose; ṛ is the low grade vowel of ra. M. 16.

śṝ = break; in ablaut with ări 22; both īr and ūr appear, cp. śīr-ṇá, śūr-tá. 28; cp. śaṭati with cerebral for dental. 168; ś stands for k cp. DhP. kṛ-ṇā-ti, kīr-ṇa. 228.

śṝ = mix, only ir appears and not ur, cp. śa-śir-e. 29; ṛ changes into īr and not in ūr: śīr-ṣ-án. 28.

śeka = 2 pl. pf. √śak 'be able'; cp. śa-śā́k-a. 149.

śépa = penis, tail, in Saṃhitā; but śepha in Classical Sanskrit. 122. cp. páruc-chepa. 157; cp. Lat. cippus, Pkt. chepa, Gk. σχοῖπος; from Pkt. chepa Johansson infers a by-form of śépa with an initial sibilant. 266; M. 56.

śépas = penis; in Classical Sanskrit śephas with tenuis aspirate for the older tenuis. 122.

śepha = penis, cp. śépa. 122.

śephas = penis, for the older Vedic śépas; possibly on the analogy of śaphá 'hoof' or it may be connected with śiphā 'root'. 122.

śéva=dear, cp. śévāra and śévṛdha. 279.

śévāra=treasury: śéva-vāra; śéva 'dear', vāra 'treasure' with va dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.

śévṛdha = dear, for śéva + vṛdha, cp. śévāra. 279; M. 58.

śé-ṣe = 2 sg. pr. √śī 'lie': Gk. χεῖσαι; in some roots whose final ī alternates with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants we find e instead of ā; this is old in those cases where it is vouched by equations in cognate languages. 90; M. 19.

śók-a = heat, cp. śóc-ati with a new palatal. 138; M. 26; = 'flame', cp. śuc-á. 149; M. 29; analogous to it is mūrkhá from mūrchati. 154; M. 31.

śok-as = flaming √śuc; guttural has prevailed here before the suffix -as though there was such a verb as √śuc with a palatal which could have made the palatal a norm for śok-as as well; cp. sahásra-śokas. 151; M. 29.

śóc-a-ti=shines √śuc: śók-a-, śúk-van, śuk-rá, śuk-ti; the new palatal c is derived from guttural (velar) and interchanges in most of the roots and formations with guttural k, and is in most of the cognate languages, represented by guttural or a representative thereof. 138; M. 26; cp. śók-a. 154.

śóṇa = red; the origin of ṇ is obscure. 195.

śoṣ-ayati = makes dry, caus. √śuṣ; Vedic ś = s: cp. śúṣ-ka. 225.

śauva = relating to a dog: śvā̆n; the vr̥ddhi au for v shows the syllabic value of v. 203.

śauvāpada = relating to a beast (śvāpada); cp. śauva. 203.

ścandra = bright, puru-ścandrá; cp. hári-ścandra where the sibilant is preserved after the final vowel i in the compound. 264; M. 74.

ścut = drip, cp. ścot-ati. 145; the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel u is due to the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o (=IE. ĕu̯). 152; M. 30; Benfey wrongly derives it from √ścyut by the rule prescribing loss of y as the last element of the initial consonant group. 268; cp. stoká *skotá. 277.

ścot-a-ti = drips; the new palatal instead of the guttural appears because here forms with u requiring a guttural were rare. 145; M. 28.

ścot-a-te = cp. ścyotate with an added y after the palatal. 208.

ścyut = drip; cp. √cyu which Lassen connects with √ścyut. 265; cp. ścut which Benfey wrongly derives from √ścyut. 268.

ścyot-ati = drops: ścot-ati; occasionally a y is added after the palatal. 208.

śnath = pierce: Av. snath 'kill'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22. cp. śmáśru. 139.

śnáptrá = corner of the mouth; cp. śnyáptra. M. 41.

śnáptre = cp. śnyáptre with a redundant y. 208.

śnyáptre = dat. sg.; 'mouth-corner', in TS. for śnáptre in VS. with a redundant y. 208.

śnyáptra = corner of the mouth, cp. śnáptra; y appears (very rarely) after palatals in the later Saṃhitās. M. 41.

śmañc = open, beside √śvañc; m standing for v. 197.

śmaśāru = beard; ś comes from s by assimilation, cp. śmáśru. 224; M. 45.

śmáśru = beard; just as ś is capable of retaining its character before m similarly old palatal j retains itself before m while the new palatal j interchanges with g before m. 138; ś comes from s by assimilation; cp. Lith. smakrà, Old Ir. smech 'chin'. 224; M. 45.

ś-mási = for uś-mási 'we desire' √vaś; initial u is dropped. 60; cp. śu. M. 11.

śyā̆y-ati = freezes: śī-tá through the loss of y before ī; cp. gī-yámāna. 87.

śyetī = śyetá 'white'; often -ī remains unchanged before a vowel. cp. śyā̆vī. 321.

śyená = eagle: Av. saēna, Gk. ἰχτῖνός where an i apparently prothetic appears for which cp. ἴσθι, Av. zdī; cp. hyáḥ: Gk. χθές, θ = y. 240.

śyai = be congealed, freeze: śī, ablaut yā: ī. 85; śī with the loss of y before ī; cp. gī-yámāna. 87.

śrath-nāti = loosens: śr̥nth-ati, ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

śrad-dhā́ = faith (śrád 'heart' only with dhā 'put faith in, believe in' (dat.) cp. Lat. cord-, Gk. καρδ-ίη 'heart'; cp. śraddhi-vá. 17.

śraddhi-vá = faithful = śrat-dhā́; i as low grade of ā. 17.

śrān-tá = exhausted, for *śrā-tá, m being added on the analogy of śramiṣma, śa-śramúr; cp. śráma, śramayú, a-śramaṇa. 16.

śram = be wearied, ś stands for k, cp. √klam. 228.

śrami-ṣma = 1 pl. is aor. inj. √śram; on this, is based śrān-tá for *śrā-tá. 16; cp. śrām-yati; m̥ gives in the guṇa stage ā̆m before y and vowels but ā̆mi before consonants. 84.

śrambh = trust: ni-śr̥mbhá 'stepping firmly'; ra: r̥ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; cp. DhP. √sraṃh a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

śrayiṇīṣu = in the rows; śrayiṇī for śréṇi shows that e here stands for aya according to Grassmann. 54.

śráv-as = stream, beside sráv-as; s has changed into ś under the influence of allied words, cp. √śru. 226; M. 46.

śráv-aṇa = lame, beside śroṇá, where o = ava is a Prakritism. 54; cp. ślavaṇa. 193.

śrā = boil, cook; cp, arus-srāṇa with s in place of ś. 226.

śrā-tá = cooked, cp. śrān-tá. 16; cp. śrī-tá and gī-yámāna. 87.

śrān-tá = exhausted √śram(i); expected form *śrā-tá; after ā, which goes back to a syllable with nasal, a nasal is added. 16; M. 7; ān instead of the expected ā is meant to distinguish it from śrā-tá 'cooked'. 16; n regularly appears for m before a dental. 195; M. 37.

śrām-yati = is wearied √śram(i); after ā a nasal is added. 15; cp. śramiṣma. 84.

śrā́y-ati = boils, cp. śrī-tá. M. 19.

śri = lean; Gk. χλινω; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

śriyedam = śriyaḥ id-; Pat. on P. 6. 3. 109 for irregular contraction. 317.

śrī-ṇā́-ti = boils: śrā-tá; cp. gī-yámāna. 87; M. 19.

śrī-tá = boiled: śrā-tá; cp. śrī-ṇā́-ti. 87; M. 19.

śrī́-maṇas = (TS.) well-disposed; for fluctuation in ṇ and n cp. below. M. 75.

śrī́-manas = (VS.) cp. above. M. 75.

śru = hear: Gk. χλύω, śrūtás, κλυτός, inclutus; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE medial l. 211; M. 42; cp. Av. suru. 227; ś stands for k in kár-ṇa. 228; M. 46; cp. śráuṣaṭ formed on the analogy of vā́ṭ. M. 60.

śru = flow, ś stands for s, cp. √sru. 225; cp. sráv-as, srav-átha 'flowing', Gk. ῥέω, ἔρρεον, E. stream. M. 46.

śru-dhí = κλῦθι 2 sg. root aor. ipv. √śru 'hear': expected *śru-hí, cp. adhás. 252; M. 52.

śrudhī hávam = (RV. 1. 25. 19) listen to my call; the short vowel regularly remains unchanged at the end of a verse even within a hemistich; here lengthening is due to the analogy of those cases, where śrudhí hávam stands at the beginning of a verse. 310, 311; M. 63.

śrū-yā́s = 2 sg. root aor. prec. √śru 'hear'; radical u is lengthened before the initial suffixal y. 45; M. 9.

śré-ṇi = row, distraction in the diphthong e. 51; M. 13; for *śráyiṇi: e = ay a Prakritism 53; e stands for ayi hence dissyllabic. 53.

śréyaḥ-keta = striving after superiority; final s becomes visarjanīya or jihvāmūlīya before a guttural, cp. sadyaḥ-krí 'bought on the same day'. 341; M. 71.

śré-ṣṭha = the best √śrī; from *śráy-iṣṭha; e based on contraction is distracted. 51; according to Osthoff was spoken in early period as *śríy-iṣṭha, the form and pronunciation śré-ṣṭha are younger. 52; cp. Av. sraēšta which shows that Vedic śré-ṣṭha also is tri-syllabic. 53; bisyllabic (śráy-iṣṭha). 53.

śroṇá = lame, beside ślo-ṇá (AV.) śravaṇa, o = ava a Prakritism. 54; cp. śloṇá. 193.

śroṇā́ = lame, cp. śroṇá. 54.

śróṇi = hip: Lat. clūnis; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42.

śro-ṣ-at = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √śru 'hear'; ostensibly connected with śrauṣaṭ with a cerebral due to the influence of vā́ṭ, váṭ. 172; cp. śráuṣaṭ. 300.

***śrā́ȝuṣaṭ** = cp. śráuṣaṭ. 300.

śráuṣaṭ = a sacrificial call; on its analogy is formed váuṣaṭ beside the more usual váṣaṭ. 41; cp. váṣaṭ which is formed on śráuṣaṭ. 239; from *śro-ṣ-at; P. 8. 2. 91 prescribes protraction of au (= āȝu)

when the word is used in ritual. 300; owes its cerebral to the influence of the sacrificial call vā̃ṭ, váṭ. 172, 303; M. 34, 60.

śrau-trá = relating to the ear (śró-tra); au is the lengthened variety of the guṇa o. M. 15.

śráuṣ-ṭi = obedience, √śruṣ 'hear'; is extension of √śru; vṛddhi appears before primary nominal suffix -ti, it appears where guṇa is expected, hence is regarded as the lengthened variety of it dating back to the IE. period. 66; M. 15.

śreṇi-śas = in rows; cp. śréṇi in which e is distracted. 51.

ślakṣṇá = smooth, cp. laṇha *lhaṇha and Pāli usselheti; Classical ucchal *ut+sal. 255.

ślath = to be loose; in the Veda √śrath is regular; in Classical Sanskrit the l form has supplanted it thoroughly. 216.

ślavaṇa = lame, beside śloṇá; ava: o a Prakritism. 54; = śrávaṇa: śroṇá; l stands for r with the consequent cerebralization of n. 193.

ślāgh-ate = flatters, boasts; cp. ślāgh-iṣṭha with a guttural instead of a new palatal before -iṣṭha. 143; guttural preserved before the a of the thematic verbal ending (=e) on the analogy of -ślāghā where it is phonetic. 148.

ślāgh-iṣṭha = to be praised most; very often a guttural instead of a new palatal appears before the suffix -iṣṭha. 143.

śliṣ = embrace; cp. śi-ślik-ṣa-te, śi-ślik-ṣu. 137; cp. Gk. χλίνω 'to lend'; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l. 219.

śló-ka = call √śru, Gk. χλύω; in the oldest parts of the RV. there occur only a few nouns which have preserved the IE. l, śló-ka is one of them. 217; M. 44.

śloṇá = lame, beside ślavaṇa; o =ava a Prakritism 54; from śroṇá with l for r with the consequent cerebralization of n preserved. 193.

ślóṇya = lame, beside ślavaṇa, o = ava. 54.

śvaḥkati = goes (Nighaṇṭu) śvaṣkati in Vararuci; the spelling śvaḥk- is purely theoretic. 261.

śvá- = dog, cp. śun. M. 16.

śva-kiṣkín = name of foreigners or demons; a guttural appears instead of a new palatal, cp. kimīdín. 143; M. 27.

śvañc = extend, cp. śmañc. 197.

śván = dog, ś represents an old palatal. M. 46.

śvá-bhis = instr. pl. of śván 'dog', IE. *k̑u̥m̥bhís; the nasal is spoken as a vowel; for reverse cp. śún-e. 74; for metrical requirements sometimes spoken as *śuvá-bhis IE. k̑uu̥m̥-bhis. 74.

śváyati = swells: √śū, śvā 'swell'; śū-ṣáṇ-i, śū́-ra, the ablaut operating here is not vā: ū but ā̆vi: ū, cp. śáv-as, śávī-ra. 86; ū changes into v and not into uv. 199, 205.

śvá-śru = voc. of śva-śrū́; in voc. ū is shortened owing to the shift of accent. 96; M. 20.

śva-śrū́ = mother-in-law; OSl. svekry, svekrŭve, Lat. socrus: śváśura 'father-in-law', Gk. εχυρός, śva-śrū́: śváśura show metathesis of sonant and consonant. 206; ś comes from s by assimilation, cp. Av. hvasura. 224; M. 45; u is the low grade of vā. M. 17.

śváśura = father-in-law; assimilation of s is liable to occur initially when ś appears at the beginning of the next syllable. M. 45; cp. śvaśrū́ with metathesis of u. 206; ś comes from s by assimilation; Av. khvasura, Lat. sacer 224.

śvaśr-vā́m = loc. sg. of śvaśrū́ = śvaśr-vā́-am: śvaśrū́ḥ the long syllable vā alternates with ū the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17; cp. śváśru. 96; ū changes into v and not into uv. 198.

śvaśr-vā́s = gen. sg. of śvaśrū́ = -vā́-as, cp. śvaśr-vā́m. 86; M. 17.

śvaśr-vái = dat. sg. of śvaśrū́, for -vā́ + e cp. above. 86; M. 17.

śvask-ati = goes, cp. śvaḥkati. 261.

śvás = tomorrow; just as ś is capable of preserving itself before v similarly old palatal j preserves itself before v while the new palatal j reverts in such a situation to guttural, cp. yúg-van. 139.

śvas = breathe, blow; ś stands for s, cp. Gk. σβέννυμι 'to extinguish'. 226; M. 46.

śvas-átha = hissing, √śvas; th in -atha is original, cp. Av. vas-atha 'freer will'. 120; M. 22.

śvas-i-ti = breathes, cp. śuṣ-ánt. M. 16.

śvásī-vant = snorting; ī : i. M. 10.

śvasī-vā́ṃs = snorting; ī : i before v-. 46.

śvá-su = loc. pl. of śván 'dog'; for metrical reasons śvá-su is at places spoken as *śúva-su IE. *k̑uu̯m̥-su. 74; for the nasal being spoken as a vowel cp. śvá-bhis. 74.

śvā́ = nom. sg. of śván 'dog': śvā́n-am; the final n disappears in the pause like the r in mātá. 108; M. 19; cp. Av. spād; Gk. χύων. 227.

śvā́tra = dainty, agreeable √svăd Gk. ἡδύς, L. suavis 'taste', cp. śvā̆ntă: χοναρός 16; ś is due to the influence of allied words. 226; M. 46.

śvā́trya = dainty, cp. śvātra. 226; M. 46.

śvā-trá = increasing, powerful √śvi 'swell', cp. śváyati: śū-ṣáṇ-i. 86.

śvā́n = dog: śún- saṃprasāraṇa. 72; M. 16; probably it was at one time svā̀n = śúàn (Gk. κύων) which would explain the abnormal accentuation in śún-as instead of the regular śun-ás prevailing in mono-syllabic stems. 289; cp. aryá for aryà = aría and dyáus for dyàus. M. 80.

śvā́n-am = acc. sg. of śvā́n; cp. śvā́ with the final n dropped. 108.

śvān-tá = wearied ?, quiet, calm; meaning and etymology uncertain. 86; cp. Gk. χοναρός 'well-fed' beside śvā-trá 'agreeable'; to the ā which goes back to a sonant nasal a nasal is added. 16; = śāntá with an added v. 223.

śvā́pada = beast of prey; to be read as śuvā́p- from śuva-p-, IE. *k̑uu̯ m̥pedo. 74.

śvāvít = porcupine, for śvāvít from √vidh = vyadh 'pierce'; the cerebral ṭ is due to the analogy of víṭ nom. sg. of víś 'community' and viṣ 'excrement'. 172.

śvāvít=porcupine, cp. śvāvít. 172.

śvit = be bright, cp. śiti- where v. as the last element of the initial consonant group has disappeared. (√śi = śā ?). 268; M. 56.

śvity-áñc = brilliant, whitish; śviti akin to śvetá, Goth. hweits, Eng. white; cp. śiti. 268; M. 56.

śvitrá = white; cp. śvaitárīm where the unoriginal svara-bhakti vowel is actually written. 58; M. 13; cp. śiti. M. 56.

śvítr-ya = white, cp. śiti. 268; M. 56.

śvetá = white; Av. spaēta shows that e stands for ayi. 53.

śveta-vā́s = nom. sg. of śveta-vā́h- 'carrying with white' for *śveta-vā́h-s with the penultimate h dropped before s. 305.

śvaitárīm = white, beside śvit-rá; 'white' with svara-bhakti vowel actually written. 58; M. 13.

ṣáṭ = six, IE. *svék̑s-; guttural k would have been phonetic; cerebral is due to forms containing ṣáṣ as ṣaṣ-ṭí, ṣaṣ-ṭhá 174; M. 34; cerebral ṣ which is very rare as final appears as ṭ. M. 60.

ṣaḍ-akṣá = six-eyed; cp. ṣaḍ-dhā́ and ṣaḍ-ḍhā́ which are formed on ṣaḍ-akṣá. 343.

ṣaḍ-ja = the first note of the scale: khaḍgá 'rhinoceros'; Weber takes ṣ to be in place of kh. 136.

ṣaḍ-ḍhā́ = sixfold = ṣaṣ + dhā́; the cerebral ḍh takes the place of the dental dh after ẓ = ṣ which instead of disappearing changes into ḍ. 166; IE *svek̑s-dhā́ beside ṣaḍ-dhā́ and ṣo-ḍhā́. 175; according to rule the cerebral ẓ after cerebralizing the following dh should disappear leaving a

compensatory lengthening and we should accordingly have ṣoḍhā́; ṣaḍ-ḍhā́ is formed on the analogy of compounds having ṣáṣ as first member. 176, 272, 343.

ṣáḍ-ḍhotṛ = having six sacrificers = ṣáḍ + hotṛ; after a final voiced mute initial h is changed into the aspirate of that mute. 329.

ṣaḍ-dhā́ = cp. ṣaḍ-ḍhā́. 166; cp. ṣo-ḍhā́. 175, 176; beside ṣaḍ-ḍhā́ (Ved. ṣo-ḍhā́) formed on the analogy of ṣaḍ-akṣá; before some of the suffixes of derivation the final of a stem is treated in the same manner as that of the first member before the second in a compound; cp. ṣaḍ-akṣá. 343.

ṣaḍ-bhís = with six; for the cerebral cp. paḍ-bhís. 175; M. 35.

ṣáṇ-ṇavati = 96; the n is cerebralized owing to the preceding ṣ. 188; = ṣáṭ na-. 328; M. 67.

ṣaṇ-ṇā́m = of six; = ṣaṣ + nā́m, with ḍ assimilated to ṇ-; the treatment of the finals of stems before case-endings is in general the same as in the combination of words. 328, 343; M. 76; from ṣáṇ-navati the saṃdhi has penetrated into internal saṃdhi. M. 67.

ṣaṇ ṇir anumita = (JUB.) the n of nir is cerebralized after ṇ = ṭ irregularly. 191.

ṣáṣ = six, *s(w)éks, ṣ = s, cp. Lat. sex, Germ. sechs, Goth. saihs, Lith. šeši, Av. xšvaš; assimilation of s is liable to occur initially when s appears at the end of the same syllable. 224; M. 45; cp. Av. hšvaš: loss of v seems to have taken place in Vedic ṣáṣ. 268; M. 55, 56; final ṣ appears as ṭ. M. 60.

ṣaṣ-ṭí = sixty; cp. o before ḍ in ṣó-ḍaśa. 38; on its analogy is based the cerebral ṭ of ṣáṭ. 174; M. 34; initial ṣ (= s) is due to assimilation. 224; M. 45; cp. Av. khšvašti, ṣ stands in place of ś. 230.

ṣaṣ-ṭhá = sixth = ṣaṣ + thá; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22; ṭh = th 120; cp. ṣáṭ. 174; M. 34; ṣ stands for ś. 230; cp. Gk. ἕκτος: OHG. sehto, Old Norw. sētte; here the final s (*saks-thá) has been dropped (as in Gk. ἕκτος) while retained in Latin sex-tus; also in ṣaṣ-ṭí, the remaining ś combining with the following th as usual to ṣṭh; Osthoff holds on the basis of OHG. seh-to and Old Norw. sētte the elision of medials to be IE. 269; M. 47; cp. ṣo-ḍhā́ = *saẓ-ḍhā́ for *sas-dhā́. 271.

ṣā́ṭ = nom. sg. of sā́h 'overcoming' √sah; cerebral represents the old palatal h, guttural k would have been phonetic in this case, because the nom. sg. ended in -s and even the old palatals became k before s, the cerebral must therefore be due to the influence of forms in which it was phonetic. 173; M. 34; ṣ for s by assimilation with ṭ. 224; M. 45.

ṣú ūtíbhir = sú ū- RV. I. 112. 1-25; u is not contracted with the following ū. 315.

ṣú ūrdhvá(s) = sú ū- RV. VI. 24. 9; cp. above. 315.

ṣú ṇāsatyā = initial n is cerebralized after a word with ṣ. 191.

ṣó-ḍaśa = sixteen, beside ṣaṣ-ṭí; o = aẓ before d(h) which it cerebralizes. 38, 39; M. 9; ṣ = ẓ stands in place of ś. 230; cp. ṣaṣ-ṭhá. M. 47.

ṣo-ḍhā́ = sixfold; o represents aẓ before dh which it cerebralizes. 38; M. 9; = ṣaṣ+dhā́ beside ṣaḍ-ḍhā́, ṣaḍ-dhā́. 166; from IE. *svéks for ṣaṣ-dhā́: aṣ, like as, becoming o before a voiced mute. 175; M. 35; *ṣaẓ-dhā́, initial ṣ from s is due to assimilation. 224; M. 45; ṣ = ẓ stands in place of ś. 230; M. 47; for *ṣas-dhā́; medial s, voiced z, when preceded by a vowel disappears before the following voiced dental; but if the preceding vowel be other than ā the z was cerebralized and disappeared after cerebralizing the following

dental and lengthening the preceding vowel. 271; M. 57; *ṣaẓ+ḍhā = *s(u̯)eḱs-d-, here ẓ stands for IE. ḱs before media because after ḱ the sibilant disappears; the old voiced palatal spirant (=IIr. ź) disappears after cerebralizing the following dh. 274; cp. ṣaḍ-akṣá. 343.

ṣóṇa = red; ṇ unexplained. M. 40.

(ṣ)kan-nám = ppt. √skand 'leap'; cp. yájuḥ ṣkannám with n. 188.

ṣṭubh = cp. tri-ṣṭúg-bhis and anuṣṭúg-bhyas; beside triṣṭúb-bhis and anuṣṭúb-bhyas, with a guttural in place of the labial. 328.

ṣṭhā = cp. √sthā. 236.

ṣṭhīv=spit; according to J. Schmidt i is lengthened before v; but because the root nowhere occurs with a short i its ī may well be original. 43; here the s has been thoroughly replaced by ṣ on the analogy of forms like praty-áṣṭhīv-am. 236; Schulze connects ū forms (ṣṭhyū-ta) of this root with the ablaut ū : avi. 91; cp. Gk. πτύω, Lat. spus; Grassmann derives in this case ṭh from labial p; according to Bartholomae √ṣṭhīv [with st(h)] is a by-form beside the one with sp. 165.

ṣṭhīv-ati = spits: ṣṭhyū-ta (ppt.); roots in -īv exhibit īv before vowels and y, but yū before consonants cp. dīv-é. 91; from *sthiv: Gk. ἐπιφθύσθω from sphi̯ū- beside πτύω from spi̯ū-. 120; Vedic tenuis is original. M. 22.

ṣṭhīv-ana = spitting; ī does not alternate with e here; cp. √nī, bhī. 91.

ṣṭhīv-yati = spits; for J. Schmidt's view cp. √ṣṭhīv. 43.

ṣṭhu-tvā = spitting √ṣṭhīv; with u instead of the expected yū. 91.

ṣṭhyū-ta = ppt. √ṣṭhīv 'spit'; cp. ṣṭhīv-ati and dīv-é. 91; the change of s into ṣ is analogical; cp. praty-á-ṣṭhīv-am, ava-ṣṭhyūta. 236.

ṣvakṣ = go; change of initial s into ṣ is on the analogy of forms where the verb is preceded by a preposition ending in —i. 236.

***sṃk̑u̯ṇt** = cp. śáśv-ant with its initial ś from s by assimilation. 224.

***sṃdṃ** = cp. sádam and sádā. 309.

saṃ-rājantam = later form of saṃ-dhi, but cp. sam-rāṭ (-rāj) which preserves earlier stage. M. 73.

sáṃyudhí = RV. I. 8. 3; before y final m is assimilated as nasalized ỹ; but the printed texts regularly use anusvāra. M. 68.

saṃ-roṣayati = covers, besmears: rūṣita 'made dusty'; the ablaut ū : o seems irregular. 84.

saṃ-vacchara=year: saṃ-vatsara; ch for ts a Prakritism. 158.

saṃ-vatsará=year; cp. -vacchara. 158.

saṃvatsare-saṃvatsare = every year; s does not change into ṣ because āmreḍita requires repetition of the word in the same form. 236.

saṃ-vráśc-am = acc. inf. √vraśc 'cut'; nouns formed without suffix including infinitives and gerunds have the palatal of the corresponding verb. 151.

saṃ-sūd-á = palate: svād; the long syllable vā alternates with ū the low grade vowel. 86; M. 17.

saṃ-sṝd-bhis = instr. pl. of saṃ-sṝp 'a liturgical expression'; the dental d in place of the labial b is due to the analogy of ad-bhís. 180.

saṃ-sṝp = a liturgical expression; cp. saṃ-sṝd-bhis. 180.

sáṃ-s-kṛta = perfected, refined, dedicated; for s cp. pári-ṣ-kṛtá. M. 56.

sá(ḥ) = he; sá, sā́, tád = ὁ, ἡ, τό; s changes into ṣ when the word is preceded by one ending in -i or -u. 237; Vedic dental sibilant represents IE. dental sibilant: cp. Goth. sa. 241; M. 47; beside tám (acc. sg.); is s from t ?. 242.

sáṃ-sraṣṭṛ = one who engages in battle √sṛj 'release'; cp. dráṣ-ṭum. M. 43.

sa = with = sám, cp. sa-garbhya 'full brother' Gk. ἀδελφος from *ἀ-δελφος; a = m̥. 9.

sá íd = in RV. X. 117. 3 and TS. sá íd remains uncontracted before consonants but it becomes contracted before vowels. 315.

sa-kŕ̥̥t = once, Lat. simplex, a = m̥ 9. cp. Av. hakərəṭ; Vedic r̥: Av. ərə shows that the correct IIr. pronunciation of r̥ was not what it is at present. 32.

sakr̥t-sū́ = giving birth once; cp. sakr̥t-sv-àm. 198.

sakr̥t-sv-àm = acc. sg. of —sū́; when the consonant group arises from joining of the final consonant of the first member with the root the following radical ū changes into v and not into uv as in raghudrúv-as. 198.

sak-ta = ppt. √sañj 'embrace'; a = n̥; but cp. sakṣ-áṇi 'overcoming' a = a. 8.

sákhā = nom. sg. of sákh-i 'friend' (= sákhāi); ā appears instead of the expected ai as in tásmai where the last element is preserved. 67; M. 15; ā which is a lengthened variety of the guṇa M. 15; had a stress accent like agnā́ (loc. sg. of ag-ní) against tásmai with slurred accent; the difference between ā and ai is perhaps due to the difference in the nature of accent. 106; ā = IE. ō from ōi̯. 107; Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. M. 22.

sákhāy-am = acc. sg. of sákh-i 'companion'; the acc. in -im, -um beside gā́m, dyā́m (of gó, dív) have the consonantal nasal as final while sákhāyam and the absolutive in -āya (*—āˣi̯-m̥) have the sonant (m̥) as final. 74; cp. sákhā with ā as final. 106; cp. sahāya (with h for kh) a loan from folk-speech, because h does not replace a tenuis aspirate. 253.

sákh-i = companion, comrade, nom. sg. sákhā: Av. haši, nom. hakha; the Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; before i kh appears while other gutturals are replaced by palatals. 140; M. 26.

sákhi-bhyas = dat. abl. pl. of sákhi; cp. sákhi and sákhy-e. 140.

sakhiyám = friendship in TS. for sakhyám elsewhere. 202.

sakhyā́ = for friendship, dat. sg. of sakh-yá; final ya dropped by haplology. 280; M. 59.

***sakhyā́ya** = cp. sakhyā́. 280.

sákhy-e = dat. sg. of sákhi; before y the kh is expected to change into a palatal, cp. Av. haše (dat. sg.) from IIr. sachi dat. sg. sachi̯ai. 140; M. 26.

sá-g-dhi = eating together = sá-gh(a)s + ti; cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17; cp. jag-dhá. 131.

sá-g-dhi-ti = eating together; with the double suffix -ti. 76.

sagh = be equal to; no connection with √sah. 254; M. 53.

sagh-at = 3 sg. root aor. subj. √sagh 'be equal to'; for the guttural cp. śak-as, dágh-at. 147; M. 29.

sagh-nu = pres. √sagh 'be equal to'; on its analogy is formed sagh-at where a palatal would be phonetic. 148; M. 29; with a phonetic guttural before n. 153.

sagh-nó-ti = cp. √sagh-nu-. 254.

sagh-yā́sam = 1 sg. prec. √sagh 'be equal to'; guttural before y is due to the frequency of guttural forms from this root. 142; cp. dagh-yā́s. M. 27.

saṃ-gir-á = praise; hymn; sam √gr̥ 'sing', 'praise'; ir stands for r̥ and not for r̥̄. 94.

saṃ-gir-á = devouring; cp. tuvi-gr-á. M. 20.

saṃ-ghaṭ = join, √ghaṭ = gra(n)th; cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 168.

saṃ-ghāṭa = union: saṃ-ghaṭ, √ghaṭṭ. 168.

saṃ-ghāta = union, (sam √han) beside -ṭa, with cerebralization on the analogy of saṃ-ghaṭ; cp. saṃ-hāta 'one of the 21 hells'. 168.

sac = accompany, cp. √saśc- (weak grade of √sac) with reduplication. 271.

sác-ante = they accompany, cp. sa-śc-iré. M. 17.

sácām̐ udyán = sácā u- : in the Saṃhitā text of the RV. there survive at the end of a verse within a hemistich from the period when such end was also accounted as a pause several instances of nasalized ā preserved to avoid hiatus and contraction. 302; M. 60.

saj-ati=hangs, sticks, beside √sañj; a=n̥. 8; before the ă of the thematic verbal endings the final of the roots regularly appears as a palatal, which though phonetic only in about the same degree as the guttural, has prevailed. 147.

sajū́r = together (√juṣ); ūr in place of ur is irregular because lengthening takes place only in those cases where ūr comes from r̥̄ as in pūr-ṣú. 42; r is not radical and the formation is analogical. M. 10.

sajj = to furnish with a string, make ready; from sajya = sa+jyā; jj=jy. 163.

sajj-ati = fastens, cp. sajya. 163.

sajj-ate = cp. √sajj. 162, 163.

sajj-ana = fastening, preparing, cp. √sajj. 163.

sajj-ayati = caus. √sajj. 163.

sajya = cp. √sajj. 163.

sajyáte = cp. sajj-ate. 163.

***saza** = cp. sed, *sa-sd-. 271.

***sazdire** = cp. sed-ire; *sazdire; must have changed into sedire long before the original RV. text was composed; because on the analogy of sedire (not on *sazdire) are based on forms like bhej-iré which originally have no sibilant. 272.

sañj = hang on, attach; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

s-át = being; pr. pt. √as 'be'; sonant nasal n̥ reduced to a even when accented. 7.

sáta = cup: Lat. matula, a = n̥. 10.

sat-ás = ablative gen. sg. of sát 'being'; cp. s-tha. M. 49.

sat-ā́ = instr. sg. of sát; though a ordinarily represents IE. ă, ĕ, ŏ it also often represents an original sonant nasal representing the reduced form of the unaccented Vedic syllables; a+nasal, cp. s-ánt 'being'. 8; M. 7.

sat-ti-yám = true; division proposed for satyám with iy instead of y. 201; in ŚB. 202.

sat-trá = sacrificial session = sad+trá, written and prescribed by VPr. with one t; IE. *setlo; abbreviation is IE.; for another type of abbreviation cp. L. pergō from *per-regō, surgō beside early surrigō. 114; M. 21.

satyá = true, sát √as 'be', Av. haithya; after a short vowel y is pronounced as consonantal both in Veda and Avesta; after a long vowel it becomes syllabic. 206.

satyám = true; from sat+yá; the Vedic texts signify it to be as sat-tyám or sat-ti-yám; this shows that in cases of doubling the Indians actually felt the doubling and accordingly analysed the words containing consonant groups as such. 113; cp. sat-ti-yám. 201.

satyā́hiṃsatīr = RV. X. 22. 13 Pp. satyā́ áhiṃsatīr; more probable is satyā́ḥ á-; contraction, irregular, to be removed being contrary to the needs of metre. 316.

satrá = sacrificial session; OHG. sedal 'seat' from pre-Germ. sethla-, both go back to the IE. *setlo from *sed-tlo; this shows that this type of abbreviation is IE. 114; cp. sat-trá. 114; M. 21.

sat-s-at = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √sad 'sit'; the change of media into tenuis in such a situation was IE. and the form goes back to IE. *sĕt-sĕt; on the other hand ts goes back to dhs = IIr. dzh-; ddh from dht. 132. initial s changes into ṣ if a word in —i or —u precedes. 237; M. 49.

sat-sí = 2 sg. pr. √sad 'sit'; for the change of s into ṣ after a final i and u cp. sat-s-at. 237; M. 49.

sádam = always; sádam was used before vowels and sádā before consonants; according to Hirt *sm̥dm̥ became sádā before consonants and sádam before vowels. 309; M. 62.

sádas-páti = lord of seat, beside sád(as)as-páti; first as dropped by haplology. 279; M. 58.
sádasas-páti = cp. above. 279; M. 58.
sádā = always; cp. sádam. 309; M. 62.
sadā-sáh = ever-winning; dental s is phonetic; cp. pṛtanā-ṣā́ham with ṣ. 225.
sádman-ī = nom. acc. du. neut. sád-man 'abode'; -ī is unchangeable. 325.
sadyáḥ-krī = bought on the same day,; -as becomes -aḥ before k in a compound; usually it remains unchanged in such a situation. 341; M. 71.
sa-dyás = today, in one day, at once; sa-dyás = divas, with the loss of medial v according to Pott. 263.
sadhá = cp. sahá with h = dh. 250; M. 52.
sadha-mā́d = cp. sadha-mā́s for *sadha-mā́d-s. 305; M. 61.
sadha-mā́s = nom. sg. of sadha-mā́d 'companion of the feast' = *sadha-mā́d-s with penultimate d dropped; this may be due to the influence of nom. with phonetic s like -mās 'moon' beside instr. pl. mād-bhís. 305; M. 61.
sadha-mitra = name of a person; dh form only here; in Classical Sanskrit h form is regular. 253.
s-án = pr. pt. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in alterant vowel precedes. 237; M. 49.
san-áti = gains, an = n̥n before a vowel. 11.
sána-śruta = famous of old; cp. sanā-júr. M. 75.
sanā-júr = long since aged: sána-śruta; the interchange of short and long is regulated by the rhythmic principle. M. 75.
san-í = acquisition, gain √san: sá-sn-i 'granting' with n for an; Sāy. √snā; cp. -sani (neṣáṇi √nī). 96.
sanitúr = beside; with ur, but sanutár 'aside' with ar. 23; ur for final ṛ. 29.
sani-ṣṇ-ata = 3 pl. int. mid. √san(i) 'gain'; n for an is due to the fact that in reduplication the accent rests on the first syllable and the vowel of the second is thereby reduced; the convention is given free scope. 96.
sanutár = aside, far; an = n̥n when followed by a vowel. 11; cp. sanitúr. 23.
san-éyam = 1 sg. a aor. opt. √san; cp. sá-sn-i with n for an. 96.
sa-nó-ti = wins; 3 sg. pr. √san 'gain'; a = n̥. 8.
s-ánt = being; pr. pt. √as 'be'; cp. sat-ā́. 8; M. 7; the ablaut (s-ánti = ás-ti) corresponds to √dviṣ: dvéṣ; Av. hant; Gk. ὀντ; Lat. -sent. 76; M. 17.
saṃ-tanyate = ps. √tan 'stretch'; cp. taṃ-tanyate and tan-tanyate. 343.
san-tanyate = cp. saṃ-tanyate. 343.
s-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √as 'be': ás-ti; the ablaut corresponds to dviṣ: dvéṣ and is so found in cognate languages, cp. Av. hənti: asti; Gk. ἐντι: ἔστι; Lat. sunt: est; Germ. sind: ist. 76; M. 17.
s-antu = 3 pl. ipv. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ when the word is preceded by one ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49.
san-deghá = cementing √dih 'smear'; gh before a presupposes h (of √dih) to be representing original guttural (=IIr. gh) while in reality the h here stands for an old palatal (= IIr. źh); the confusion of the two is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.
san-dehá = doubt, √dih 'smear'; with regular h representing an old palatal; but cp. -deghá. 254.
san-ná = ppt. √sad 'sit'; cp. ní-ṣaṇ-ṇa, sat-tá. 188.
sa-pi-tvá = a place to be obtained together √āp; ablaut pi: api: ā́pi; connected with ā́pi, api-tvá and abhi-pi-tvá the last through the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə. 82.
saptá = seven; cp. Gk. ἑπτα, Lat. septem, Eng. seven; sonant nasal m̥ reduced to a. even when

accented. 7; *septṃ̥. 9; according to Fick *septṇ̥, for ṇ alone develops into a, cp. Goth. sibun. 12; cp. Gk. ἑπτά, under the influence of analogy, the Vedic udātta shifted to other syllables in the Brāhmaṇas and in P., cp. sápta in ŚB. and P. 288; M. 80; the position of acute is the same both in Greek and Vedic; cp. sáp-ti 'racer'. M. 77.

saptá-tha = seventh: Av. hapta-tha, cp. pukhata 'fifth'; Vedic th is original. 120; M. 22.

sapta-ṛṣi = the seven seers = sapta + ṛṣi; hiatus optional in Classical Sanskrit. 316; -ṣayaḥ, the metre shows that the combination is sometimes pronounced as -ar- M. 63.

sabar = Gk. ἄφαρ 'forthwith'. 129; M. 24; it is uncertain whether b is IE. here. 182; M. 36.

sabar-dúgha = epithet of milch-cow'; as a rule the aspiration is not lost if the following aspirate (that causes its loss) belongs to a suffix or a member of a compound; if sabar = Gk. ἄφαρ this may be an exception to the rule. 128; M. 24; sabar: AgS. sap, OHG. saf 'sap'; the origin of b is obscure. 182.

sabar-dhú = an epithet of a milch-cow, cp. sabar-dúha. 128, 182; M. 24.

sabar-dhúk = yielding nector, cp. sabar-dhú-m. 94; cp. -dúha. 128; M. 24; cp. -dûgha. 182.

sabar-dhú-m = acc. sg. of sabar-dúh; according to Grassmann from sabar-dhū́. 94.

sabar-dhū = cp. sabar-dhú- m. 94.

sá bhāgaḥ | sáṃsthite = for sá bhāgáḥ sáṃ-; in ŚB., before a pause an accented syllable may lose its udātta or receive a reduced accent marked with three dots, if the initial syllable after the pause has an udātta. M. 80.

sám = thoroughly, well; cp. √kṛ which shows a sibilant as initial after sám, in saṃ-s-kāra 'refinement'; cp. sam-ád 'battle' and sám-ana 'festival', but samanā́ 'in the same way' where the shift of accent may be marked. 264.

samá = even, level: Gk. ὁμός; IE. ŏ changes into ă in IIr. before simple consonants; cp. Av. hama 'equal' = Eng. same, cp. Lat sim-i-li-s. 14.

sama = pronoun 'some', invariably enclitic; cp. sma enc. pcl. 'just, indeed'. M. 81.

***sama-dha** = adv. 'in some way or other', cp. sama-ha where according to Hübschmann h = dh. 250.

sa-maha = rich (-mah-a = magh-á) h represents the palatalization (IIr. jh) of gh, when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. magh-á √maṃh. 246.

sama-ha = somehow; according to Hübschmann from *sama-dha like viśvá-ha and sahá with h = dh. 250; M. 52; invariably without accent. 289; M. 81.

sam-āmá = length; cp. vy-āmá 'fathom' = vi + āmá and not vi + yāmá, 60.

sam-iñj-ayati = causes to move; for -iṅg-ayati with j in place of g; is not a new formation but a revival of an old Sanskrit form. 140.

sam-id-dha = accomplished: sam-ṛddha, i from ṛ a Prakritism; cp. sam-ṛ́dh 'unison' √ṛdh 'thrive' and sam-ídh 'faggot'. 19.

sam-udg-á = the point of the bud, later 'a box' = sam + ubj, cp. √ubj. 'force'. 161; according to Kāt. from √ubj, with -dg- in place of -bg- by dissimilation. 181.

samudr-íya = coming from the sea: -dr-yà, iya: yà; sam-ud-rá 'collection of waters'. 200.

samudr-yà = cp. above. 200.

sam-ṛd-dha = ppt. √ṛdh 'thrive'; cp. sam-id-dha. 19.

sáṃ piṇák = 3 sg. pr. inj. √piṣ 'crush'; with ṇ against n of pinaṣṭi, saṃ pinaṣṭana; according to Bartholomae the form is based on prá piṇak where ṇ is phonetic; but the ṇ may well be like Pāli ḍasati: daṁś-ati; ḍahati: dah-ati. 187; the cerebral lost at the end has transferred its cerebral

character to the beginning of the syllable; cp. √piś 'paint' in pépiś-at 'thickly painting' with ś. M. 38.

sáṃ pinaṣṭana = 2 pl. ipv. √piṣ 'crush'; cp. above. 187.

saṃ-pūrya tā́ȝ íti=-tau; the protracted vowel (āȝv = āȝu) undergoes euphonic change and loses its final v before í-. 299.

saṃ-pra-dā́-yam = having given forth well, absolutive of √dā 'give'; unetymological y is based on the analogy of forms like á-pāy-i, where y before a vowel is phonetic. 208.

saṃ-praś-ná = question, √pracch; with ch reverted to ś before n; cp. yāc-ñā́, with c before ñ, as the verb shows no form with guttural. 153.

sam-muti = sameness of opinion; Pāli-form for saṃ-mati; change of a into u is due to the influence of labial m. 21.

samyák te = cp. samyát te. 328.

samyát te = TS. 1. 2. 7. 1; with k assimilated to the following t. 328; M. 67.

sam-rā́j = sovereign, overlord; the preservation of m before r shows that originally m remained unchanged before r. 334; M. 68; old phonetic combination (i.e. -m'r-) retained in a compound. M. 73.

sam-rājñī́ = a woman taking precedence; nom. sg. fem. in -ī remains, in a few cases, unchanged before vowels on the analogy of the dual -ī. 321; M. 66.

sar = run, beside sar-irá 'flood': Lat. salire 'to spring'; Vedic r corresponds to the IE. l. 211; M. 42.

sarágh = bee; nouns formed without suffix have the palatal of the corresponding verb and a guttural if the corresponding verb shows a guttural alone; sarágh stands by itself. 151.

sarágh-as = nom. pl. of sarágh 'bee' *saráh; for the confusion of h representing original guttural (=IIr. zh) and old palatal (=IIr. źh) cp. *saráh, sarát̥ and sārágh-a. 254.

sarágh-ā = bee; extension of sarágh-. 151; cp. sāragh-á. 174. cp. *sarah and sārágh-a. 254.

saráj-ant = meaning? svarabhakti vowel is actually written. 58; connected with √sarj 'release'?

sarát̥ = nom. sg. of (sarágh)- saráh 'bee'. 151; cp. rā́t̥, bhrā́t̥. 173; with an old palatal h changed into t̥. 174, 254.

saráḍ-bhyas = for the bees *saráh; cp. sarát̥ and paḍ-bhís. 174; M. 35; 254.

sár-apasas = flowing? RV. II. 13. 12 Pp. sára ऽ ap- with elision of the first a; more probable is sr̥+ap-. 318.

sarámā = name of a bitch: Gk. Ἑρπῆς 'dog'; introduction of a before m is unmotived. 57.

sárasvati-kr̥ta (VS.) made by Sárasvatī; for shortening cp. pr̥thivi-ṣád. M. 76.

***saráh** = cp. sarát̥. 173; the base of śarát̥ and saráḍ-bhyas is not met with. 174; h representing the old palatal giving correctly saráḍ-bhyas and sarát̥, but cp. saraghá, sarágh-as and sarághā which presuppose the h to stand for original guttural; the confusion of the two types is due to the manifold origin of h. 254; M. 53.

sar-irá = flood √sr̥ 'flow', for r = l cp. √sar. 211; M. 42.

sariṣapa = mustard; for sarṣapa; i a Prakritism. 57.

sarī-sr̥p-á = creeping, int. √sr̥p; radical s does not change into ṣ after ī owing to a distaste for succession of cerebrals. 232; M. 48.

sár-u = arrow (AV.) s stands for ś, cp. śár-u = Goth. hairu-s; and sváru 'sacrificial post'. 226.

saru = handle = tsaru, through loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. 263.

sárg-a = rush √sr̥j 'release' with old palatal; guttural is due to the analogy of varg-á √vr̥j 'twist'

with a new palatal 'herd' IV 51. 8. 161.

sárgām̐ iva = sárgān i-; if preceded by a long ā final n becomes m̐ within a Pāda in the RV.; the saṃdhi was caused by the n having originally been followed by s; cp. Vedic vṛ́kān: Goth. vulfans. 330; M. 68.

sártavā́ apáḥ = -vái a-; to be read sártavā́paḥ in RV. I. 57. 6. The contraction, though not written is required by the metre. 316.

sártavā́jáu = sártavai ājáu, RV. III. 32. 6; when ā remains after a final y (or s) has been dropped it does not, as a rule, contract with the following vowel; sártavā́jáu is one of the exceptions. 316; M. 64.

sarpíṣ = clarified butter: Germ. salben 'to anoint'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; √sṛp 'run, meet'; cp. sarpírāsuti 'having melted butter as their draught.' M 42.

sarppá = serpent; the Sanskrit consonant group (rpp) is represented by pp in Prakrit; cp. sṛprá 'extensive'. 113.

sarvāṅgāṇi = all limbs, with ṇ, beside -gāni; in compounds the medial n is less frequently cerebralized; for sárva cp. Gk. ὅλο-ς= ὅλ-Ϝο-ς, Lat. salvu-s 'whole'. 190.

sar-sr-e = 3 sg. pres. int. √sṛ 'flow'; the s does not change into ṣ when immediately followed by r (or ṛ) owing to a distaste for the succession of cerebrals. 232; cp. úpa prá sar-sr-e 'stretched forth to' II. 35.5. M. 48.

sal-ilá = flowing: Lat. salio 'to spring'; Vedic l corresponds to the IE. l. 218; M. 44.

salha = a Kāśhmīrian name; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

salhaṇa = cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

sávanam idám = cp. sávanedám. 333.

savanamukhé-savanamukhe = at each beginning of libation; for no change of s cp. saṃvatsare-saṃvatsare. 236.

sávanedám = sávanam idam, TS. I. 4. 44. 2 Pp. -nā i- to be corrected; final m is dropped (on the analogy of túbhya) and the vowels contract. 333; cp. durgáhaitát. M. 65.

sávane-savane = at each libation; for no change of s cp. above. √su 'press' but cp. sav-i-tṛ́ 'a solar god' √sū 'stimulate'; for itv. cd. accent cp. sádas-sadas 'on each seat.' 236.

savyá = left; Av. havya-: Lat. scaevus, Gk. σχαιός; Vedic has lost k after s. 268.

savya-ṣṭhā́ = standing on left, a charioteer (AV.) with an extension of ṣ, cp. TB. savye-ṣṭhā. 237: M. 49.

savye-ṣṭha = cp. savya-ṣṭhā́. 237.

savyeṣṭhā sārathiḥ = a charioteer standing on left; it is not certain whether the word is connected with savyeṣṭhā (√sthā) or savyeṣṭhṛ- = *savye-sth-tṛ; the latter is indicated by Av. rathaeṣtar from *-sth-tar; mạ-zdar-, Ved. man-dhātṛ; also by Gk. πολύ-χτωρ from *-xt- τωρ; ἐπι-στωρ from *-στ-τωρ; Lat. suffix -estris *-e-st-tris. 82.

saśc = accompany; reduplicative √sac; cp. sed- from √sad. 271.

sa-śc-ata = 3 pl. impf. mid. √sac 'accompany'; for sa-s(a)c-ata cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17.

sá-śc-ati = 3 pl. red. pres. √sac, cp. above 76; M. 17.

sá-śc-asi = 2 sg. pr. √sac reduplicated. 76.

sa-śc-iré = 3 pl. pf. mid. √sac. 76; M. 17; the palatal in place of the phonetic guttural before i (=ə) is due to transfer; cp. ok-i-vā́ṃs. 142; M. 26.

sa-ṣṭúbh = a particular metre (TS) s changes into ṣ on the analogy of anu-ṣṭúbh and tri-ṣṭúbh. 237; M. 49.

sá-s = he; initially, in external saṃdhi s becomes ṣ after final -i and-u; this change chiefly takes place in monosyllabic pronouns and particles. M. 49.

sas = sleep; once believed to be the base of sasvár, sás-ti. 224.
sasá = grass; cp. sas-píñjara. 226, 279.
sa-sajj-atur = 3 du. pf. √sajj 'fasten, prepare', cp. √sajj. 163.
sa-sa-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. √san 'gain'; a, from sonant nasal is not accompanied here by n before v. 11; cp. sā-tá; a in place of the expected ā is striking. 96.
sa-sā́d-a = 3 sg. pf. √sad 'sit'; cp. sedire on which is based bhejiré; cp. Lat. sīdo; sád-as, Gk. ἕδος 'seat'. 272.
sa-sū́v-a=3 sg. pf. √sū 'generate'; J Schmidt wrongly compares this ū with that of √gūh. 92.
sa-sṛg-máhe = 1 pl. pf. of √sṛj 'release' for sa-sṛj-máhe; guttural is due to the analogy of √vṛj 'twist'. 161.
sa-sṛj-máhe=cp. above. 161; cp. a-sṛg-ram. M. 32.
***sa-sd** = cp. sed- and *sa-zd-. 271.
sá-sn-i = eager to gain √san; with n=an; cp. sani-ṣṇ-ata, sā́n-as-í 'bringing gain'; sā́n-u 'back'. 96.
sas-píñjara = ruddy like young grass (TS.); for śaṣ-pí—, is due to the influence of Vedic sasá (VS., MS.) 'grass'. 226; M. 46; formed on the analogy of śaṣpí- from sasá = śaṣpa 'young grass.' 279.
sasvár = secretly, *śasvar; s from ś is vouched by Av. sāhvəni sahvāre; √sas 'sleep'? 224.
sah=overcome; has no connection with √sagh 'take upon oneself, be equal to'. 254; M. 53; h represents the old palatal, cp. sā́ḍhṛ. [ἔχω αοἔσ(ε)χ-ον] 247, 275.
sahá = together, beside sadha in compound; cp. viśvá-ha. 250; M. 52; h appears for dh only between vowels, the first of which is unaccented. 252; M. 52; in Classical Sanskrit the h- -form has ousted the dh- form. 253.
sáh-ate = overcomes, cp. sā́ḍhṛ. M. 51.
saha-śéy-yāya=for lying together; yy is to be read as y-iy thus showing the syllabic value of y. 203; M. 40.
saha-śéy-ya = lying together; according to Benfey five-syllabic; probably for *śéniya from *śayanīya (earlier form for śāyiya). 54.
sa-hásra = thousand: Gk. χίλιοι; Vedic medial r = IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh) because Av. the satəm language has a corresponding voiced spirant in hazaṅra; cp. Lesbian χέλλιοι from χέσλο. 248; M. 51.
sahásrā-magha = having a thousand gifts; for lengthening cp. dhanvā-sáh; contrast sahasra-sāvá 'thousand-fold soma-pressing' where sāvá is from √su 'press'. M. 75.
sáhas-vant=mighty:sáh-as'might'; cp. sáho-van where o = az. 38.
sahāya = companion: Ved. sákhāyam; words in which h stands for a tenuis aspirate are loan from some folk-speech. 253.
sáho-van =powerful; beside sáhasvant; o represents az in stems ending in as before a suffix beginning with v. 38; M. 9.
sá-hū-ti = joint invocation, joint praise √hvā, hū 'call'; cp. ā́-hu-ti. M. 20.
sahó ṣú ṇaḥ=cerebralization takes place in the following words after ṛ, r, ṣ in the preceding one. M. 39.
sah-ya = to be borne √sah: Pkt. sajjha; on its basis Ascoli proposes ud+hyati for ujjhati. 164.
-sahva = powerful = sah-van, sahvā́ṃs, cp. viśva-sāhva. 181.
sah-van = powerful, cp. -sahva-, prasabhaṁ. 181
sāṃ-vartate = encloses = sam √vṛt; lengthening of a nasalized vowel is due to Provincialism. 43.
sāṃ-vṛtti=covering up; cp. above 43.
sāṃ-śitya = sharpening = sam + √śā, gd.; for lengthening cp. above. 43.
sā́ = she; cp. sá-s. 237; M. 49.

sā = sn̥ : san(i), cp. bhū- : bhavi- ; cp. also √sā 'bind' syáti, sā́-man 'chant'. 16.

sā́k-ṣ-ate = 3 sg. s aor. subj. √sah 'overcome'; long grade ā : low grade a. 80; M. 18.

sāk-ṣ-āma = 1 pl. s aor. subj. √sah, cp. sā́k-ṣ-ate. 80; M. 18.

sāk-ṣ-i = 1 sg. mid. s aor. √sah; cp. above. 80; M. 18.

sākṣe = sākṣye; the semi-vowel y seems to be lost at the end of the medial consonant group. 271; M. 57.

sāḍhá = ppt. √sah; ā = az; cp. tāḍhi. 44; in RV. initial s does not become ṣ as in ṣā́ṭ. 225; M. 45.

sā́ḍhā = nom. sg. of sā́ḍhr̥ 'conqueror' √sah, cp. janā-ṣā́ṭ. 224; initial s does not become ṣ as in ṣā́ṭ. M. 45.

sā́ḍhr̥ = overcomer √sah + tr̥ ; ā = az, cp. tāḍhi. 44; M. 10; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh) when, before t it is replaced by a cerebral. 247; M. 51; the old voiced palatal aspirated spirant (=IIr. źh) represented by h has disappeared after cerebralizing and aspirating the following t and lengthening the preceding vowel. 275; M. 58.

sāḍhyái = to overcome = sah + tí; ā = az, cp. tāḍhi. 44; for no change of s into ṣ cp. sāḍhá. 225; M. 45.

sāḍhvā = overcoming, gd. √sah; sah+tvā; cp. tāḍhi. 44; cp. sāḍhá. 225.

sā-tá = ppf. √san(i) 'gain'; ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14; cp. sa-sa-vā́ṃs with a instead of ā. 96.

sā́-tu = womb, from IE. *sē 'to sow'; cp. s-tr-í with the loss of the low grade vowel ə (of √sē). 83.

sādh = succeed; in sedh e comes from z according to Thurneysen 38.

sā́dh-ati = succeeds, cp. sídh-yati. 17.

sādh-ú = right; expected sāh-ú; for the retention of dh cp. r̥bh-ú. 252; cp. sādhu-yā́ 'straightway'. M. 52.

sādhū ti = sādhu ti (=iti) in Pāli; with ū lengthened instead of being contracted, cp. védā íti. 315.

sādhū asmai = RV. II. 27.15 (—u); metrically ū is to be read as -uu- 322; cp. hárī r̥tásya where -ī is not shortened. M. 65.

sā́nt-i = beings: nom. acc. pl. s-ánt, long grade in ā : low grade in a. 80; M. 18; according to Bartholomae from IE. *sn̥t. 98.

sāndra = thick (blind); connected with nŕ̥ like índra.? 181.

sā́ya-ka = arrow, missile (√sā 'bind' = √so destroy) : sé-nā : the low grade ī, as the final of roots is graded with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants; in sé-nā ī gives e instead of ā. 90; M. 19; cp. prá-si-ta and prá-si-ti with short i instead of the expected long ī; better from √si 'hurl' 'suitable for hurling'. 94.

sāraghá = derived from the bee, honey; sarágh(ā) *saráh which regularly gives saráḍ-bhyas, but from which also is derived sāraghá with a guttural before a vowel; cp. mūḍhá. 174; M. 53; *saráh; gh before a presupposes h to represent original guttural (zh), while in reality the h (of *saráh) stands for an old palatal (cp. saráṭ); the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h. 254.

sā́viṣak = 3 sg. iṣ aor. subj. √sū 'generate'; (AV.) = —ṣat, with a guttural in place of dental. 328.

sāviṣat = cp. sā́viṣak. 328.

-sāh = overpowering, cp. ṣā́ṭ. 173.

sāh-vā́ṃs = victorious; pf. pt. of √sah; cp. jāhuṣá with the change of s into j 163; cp. -sahva- sahvan. 181; IE. *sēzĝh- beside jāhuṣá; in sāh-vā́ṃs the original sibilant has been lost while in jāhuṣá s becomes j when followed by h of a like word. 273; M. 57.

siṃhá = lion; in inscriptions siṅgha; h original gh younger; ṅgh or ṅh for ṃh. 134; h represents here the old palatal aspirate (=IIr. źh), be-

cause Armenian has a corresponding voiced j, cp. inj. inc. 248; M. 51; medially anusvāra appears before h. M. 54.

siṃhāṇa(ka) = mucus: śṛṅkhāṇa; siṃhāṇa (with h for kh) is a loan from some folk-speech because h does not replace a tenuis aspirate. 253.

si = bind; cp. sítā and sí-man with long ī. 98.

síkatā = sand, from IE. -n̥to-, cp. Av. haēc-aṭ, haēc-aṅh-, hik-u 'dry'; a guttural is phonetic before a=n̥; but cp. pac-atá with palatal before a=e. 151; M. 30.

sic = pour: Gk. οχμάς, Germ. seichen 'to piss'; in some words Vedic tenuis corresponds with media or its representative in cognate languages, cp. OG. sīg-u 'drip', Lettic sík-u 'fall' of water. 116.

sinca = 2 sg. ipv. √sic 'sprinkle'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49.

siñcata = 2 pl. ipv. √sic; cp. siñca. 237; M. 49.

si-tá = bound, √sā 'bind'; cp. sī-máhi, ī: i. 98.

si-tā́m = acc. sg. of si-tā́ 'bound'; cp. siñca. 237; M. 49.

sid-dhá = accomplished, ppt. √sidh 'repel': sédh-ati; i is low grade of e. 37.

sidh-má = a blotch, √sādh; i as low grade of ā. 17.

sídh-yati = succeeds: sā́dh-ati; i as low grade of ā. 17; M. 7.

sidh-rá = obtaining, effecting, perfect, good, √sādh 'succeed'; cp. sidh-má. 17.

sín-a=a quantity of anything bound or collected, √sā 'bind'; i as low grade of ā- 17.

sí-na = property *√sā, i is not in ablaut with a (√san). 18.

si-nā́ti = binds (√si 'bind'); ī is shortened before the present element (√sā bind ?). 97.

síndhum iva = trisyllabic; cp. síndhv iva, where u is not pronounced as syllabic uv. 322.

síndhv iva = the final of dissyllabic síndhv (= síndhu, Indus, Av. hind-u-s) is to be pronounced as semivowel. 322.

simá = dem. prn; every; i is not in ablaut with a. 18.

síma = cord, band = sī-mán 'crown of the head'; ī: i. 98.

si-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √as 'be' in AB. for s-yāt, with iy for y. 202.

siyoná = agreeable, soft couch; cp. syoná. 92.

síras = stream ?. the root of long pepper? Av. sarō; Vedic ir corresponds to ar in Avestan. 29.

sirā́ = channel, stream √sṛ 'flow'; cp. sár-as, saras-í 'lake'. 23.

sirā = vein √sṛ, cp. su-ṣirá where ā has been shortened due to the shift of accent. 47; cp. sīrā́ 'stream' in Vedic. 94.

sirā́-su = loc. pl. of sirā́ 'stream'; for sī-, metrical shortening (at the end of a triṣṭúbh line) without interchange of quantity appears in sīrā́su, cp. sīrā́. 94.

silha(ka) = a particular plant; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

siv = sew; according to J. Schmidt i is lengthened before v in √sīv; but the root nowhere occurs with short i.; its ī may well be original; cp. √div 'play'. 43.

si-ṣak-ti = accompanies; III. pr. √saç; cp. si-sak-ṣi where s-s-ṣ does not become s-ṣ-ṣ. 233; M. 48.

si-sak-ṣi = 2 sg. III. pr. √sac 'accompany', beside si-ṣak-ti; cp. yāsisīṣṭhās. M. 48.

sí-ṣā-sati = desid. √san(i) 'gain'; ā is regular from Vedic onward; insertion of nasal in jí-gāṃ-sati etc. is later. 16.

si-ṣic-atur = 3 du. pf. √sac; cp. si-sic-ur. 152; M. 30; with ṣ for s, cp. si-sic-e, si-sic-ur. 232.

si-sic-e = has poured, cp. si-sic-ur. M. 30.

si-ṣéḍh-a = 3 sg. pf. √sidh 'repel'; normal grade e: low grade i, cp. sid-dhá: sédh-ati, si-ṣédh-a: Gk. πιστός, πείθω, πέποιθα. 37.

sí-ṣṇ-u = gainer √san(i), for *sí-san-u; n for an; in reduplication the accent rests on the reduplicative

syllable, the radical vowel is therefore reduced. 96.

sí-ṣvad = red. aor. √svād 'taste'; a in place of ā is due to accent shift; but cp. svād-ú = svāvi-s, ἡδύ-ς with ā without accent. 6.

si-sak-ṣi = 2 sg. III. pr. √sac 'accompany'; for no change of s into ṣ cp. yāsisīṣṭhās. 233.

si-saṅk-ṣati = desid. √sañj 'embrace'; cp. si-sak-ṣi. 233.

si-sar-ti = 3 sg. III pr. √sṛ 'flow'; for the radical s cp. si-sar-ṣi. 232; M. 48; cp. Pāli usselheti, Classical √ucchal *ut √sal. 255.

si-sar-ṣi = 2 sg. pres. √sṛ; radical s preceded by i does not change into ṣ on the analogy of forms like sí-sr-ate where it is immediately followed by r. 232; M. 48.

si-sik-ṣati = desid. √sic 'sprinkle'; s-s-ṣ does not become s-ṣ-ṣ. 233.

si-sic-ur = 3 pl. pf. √sic; the palatal which appears before a (in si-sic-atur) and diphthongs (si-sic-e) always appears also before u. 152; M. 30; for no change of s cp. si-sic-é. 232.

si-sic-é = has poured; with phonetic c: si-sic-ur with analogical c. 152; M. 30; radical s though preceded by i does not change into ṣ. 232.

si-sīr-ṣati = desid. √sṝ 'go', beside sí-sar-ti; īr in ablaut with ar. 25.

si-sṛ-tám = 2 du. ipv. √sṛ; cp. √sṝ. 33.

sí-sr-at = pres. pt. √sṛ 'flow'; s does not change into ṣ owing to the immediately following r. 232; M. 48.

sí-sr-ate = 3 pl. mid. pres. √sṛ 'flow'; cp. sí-sr-at. 232; M. 48.

***sihvā́** = cp. jihvā́. 161.

sī́tā = furrow: si- 'bind'. 98.

sī́d-ati = sits; ablaut ī: ā. 20; *sizd- √sad: before IIr. z when followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; M. 10; *si-zd-ati (= zd- = s(a)d) cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; M. 17; s changes into ṣ when a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49; ādyudātta in the Brāhmaṇas but sīd-áti madhyodātta in P; the shift of accent being due to analogy. 288; M. 80; the d has been retained owing to the influence of other forms of the verb √sad. ī: ā: a, sīd-áti, √sādana 'seat', sád-as 'seat', Gk. ἕδο-ς. M. 57.

sīd-áti = cp. sī́d-ati. 288.

sī́dad dhótā = RV. X. 12. 1: for -d ho-; cp. tád dhí. M. 73.

sī́d-an = pr. pt. √sad 'sit'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

sīm = him, her, it, them; originally the acc. sing. of sa pronoun; cp. sī́d-an. 237; to this is connected Pkt se. 289; related to sá as kīm to ká. M. 49; invariably enclitic; cp. īm = a. M. 81.

sī-mán = crown of the head √sā 'bind'; ī: i. 98; cp. sīm-ánta. 318.

sī-mán (ta) = crown of the head √sā 'bind'; cp. sā́-man 'chant'. 88.

sīmánta = parting of the hair: an = ń according to Osthoff. 12.

sīm-ánta = braid of hair (with elision of an according to Kāt. on P. 6. 1. 94); beside Classical sīmānta; sīmánta is older with the suffix -ta, a by-form of the Vedic sīmán 'braid of hair'; sīmānta = sīma + anta. 318.

sīmán-ta = cp. sīm-ánta. 318.

sī-máhi = 1 pl. root aor. opt. √sā 'bind'; ablaut ā: ī. 88; cp. si-tá 'bound', ī: i. 98.

sīmānta = cp. sīm-ánta. 318.

sīrā́ = stream; according to Grassmann from √sṛ. 25; cp. sirā́su with ī metrically shortened. 47; cp. su-ṣirá. 94.

sīv = sew: syū-tá; Schulze connects such -ū roots with the ablaut ū: avi; cp. syū́-man 'band', Gk. ὑ-μήν 'sinew'. 91.

-sīv-ya = sewing; cp. sī́v-yati. 43.

sī́v-yati = sews, from √siv according to Schmidt with its i lengthened before v; but as the root nowhere occurs with a short i its

ī may well be original. 43; M. 16; syū-tá, roots in -īv exhibit -īv before vowels but yū before consonants, cp. d'v-é. 91.

sívyatv ápaḥ (RV. II. 32. 4) = let her sew (the garment of) her work' the only case in RV. where in a trisyllabic word v (=u) is to be pronounced as semi-vowel. 322; M. 65.

sī-ṣadh = red. aor. √sādh 'succeed'; a in place of ā is due to accent shift. 6.

sísa = lead; the nochange of s into ṣ may show that the word is non-Aryan. 233; M. 48.

sīsara = name of the husband of Sarámā; cp -sísa. 233.

sīha = lion, for siṃha: compensatory lengthening of i for the loss of nasal. 45.

sú = well; s changes into ṣ when the particle is preceded by a word ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49; cp. sū́. 312; M. 62; cp. kam which comes after it. [Av. hu-, OI. su-] M. 81.

-su = loc. pl., cp. mánaḥ-su, where ḥ is permitted beside -s-, -ṣ- before -su, which is treated as the second member in a compound. 343.

súàr = cp. svàr. 288; M. 81.

su-āná=being pressed √su 'press' beside suv-āná (root aor. pf. √su). 201.

süūtáyaḥ = well-helping, RV. VIII. 47. 1; u is not contracted with the following ū. 315; M. 63.

***s(u̯)eḱs** = cp. ṣo-ḍhā́ beside ṣaḍ-ḍhā́ where z stands for IE. *ḱs+dh and the sibilant preceded by k is dropped. 274.

sú-kṛta = well-done; cp. sáu-kṛtya with au as strong grade of u. 105.

sukṣmá = thin; beside sū́kṣma, where reason for the lengthening of ū is not clear. 44.

sukhá = running lightly; later on 'pleasure'; cp. DhP. √suh which is a loan from some folk-speech. 253.

sukhā-rta=affected by joy=sukha +ṛta; according to Indian grammarians the division is -a+ṛ- but more probable is -ā+ṛ-, the old instr. sg. in -ā. 319.

sugātu-yā́ = desire for a good dwelling; before a suffixal y u is lengthened; cp. sukratū-yā́ 'insight'; su-gātu-yā́ is an exception. 45.

sujāte ĕ aśvasūnṛte = (SV.) e is half in its pronunciation. 35.

sujihvā́ úpa = RV. I. 13. 8; au appears as ā (with v of āv dropped) before ŭ but as āv before other vowels. M. 67.

sunisā = Pāli form for Vedic snuṣā́ through *suṇsā. 277.

suṇhā = Pāli form for Vedic snuṣā́ through *suṣnā. 277.

su-tá = urged √sū 'generate, impel'; sū-ta; ū: u. 98.

su-tá = son; sū-ta 'born'; √sū 'generate'; ū: u. 98.

su-tár-man = crossing over well, √tar(i), tṝ; the low grade vowel e disappears before the suffix -man; cp. su-tára 'easy to cross'. 82.

sutā3 iti = Rāmāyaṇa 2. 49. 3 with pluti of the final ā. 298.

sutā́ imé = RV. I. 3. 4, for -tā́s i-; final s after ā́ became y before voiced sounds; āz drops z before vowels and voiced consonants. M. 70.

su-túka=goingswiftly, √tak 'rush'; u from IE. ə. 21.

suté-sute = at every pressing; cp. savane-savane. 236; M. 49.

su-dí-na=bright √dī shine; secondary shortening of ī into i. 94; M. 20.

su-drv-àm = acc. sg. of su-drú 'the strong wood, own power' cp. ἔ-θο-ς 'custom' with v beside the regular uv. 201.

su-drúv-am = cp. su-drv-àm. 201.

sudhā = nector: svadhā́ (√svadh: svad 'taste', sva+dhā́) va: u saṃprasāraṇa ablaut. 70.

sú-dhita = sound: svadhita in Brāhmaṇas, cp. sudhā; 'well-established,' dhi-ta pp. dhā 'put'? 70.

su-dhíy-as = nom. pl. of su-dhī́ 'having good thought'; medial ī is represented by iy. 198.

su-dhí = having good thought; it has iy before case-endings beginning with a vowel. 198; for y instead of iy cp. ā-dhí. 200.

sunā = Md. Ind. for Vedic snuṣá through *suṣnā. 277.

sundara=beautiful: sūnára 'blissful'; d of Prakritic origin. 181.

su-nv-ánti = 3 pl. pr. √su 'press'; the u of -nu- always changes into v before a vowel. 198.

su-n-más = we press=su-nu-más; u is dropped before m (by analogy of cases like kur-vás) of the first pl. pr. (nu; u) when the u is not preceded by more than one consonant. 59.

su-n-vás = we two press=su-nu-vás; cp. su-n-más. 59.

***sunṣā** = cp. Ved. snuṣá, Pāli suṇisā, Pkt. susā. 276.

sup= √sleep √svap: Gk ὕπνος, Lat. somnu-s, Lith. sãpna-s, Old Slav. sŭnŭ; samprasāraṇa, which is IE., may be noted in Gk. ὕπνος. 69.

sup-tá = ppt. √svap 'sleep': sváp-ana; u in ablaut with va; cp. Old Slav. sŭpati: Old Norw. svefn. 20: M. 8.

súp-ti = shoulder; the loss of initial s may be inferred from the evidence of cognate languages in which it has been preserved. M. 56.

su-pra-pāṇá=good drinking place, beside pari-pāna; cerebralization is less frequent medially. 189; M. 39.

su-bhágoṣāḥ = (RV. I. 48. 7) 'genial dawn,' -gā u-; the original simple vowels must be restored with hiatus. M. 64.

su-bhúv = su-bhú, 'excellent' with uv before case-endings beginning with a vowel in SV. and AV. against v elsewhere. 200.

su-bhū́ = illustrious birth; ū changes into v and not into uv as in pari-bhū́. 200.

su-bhru = having beautiful brows: bhrū́; ū is shortened in Bahuvrīhi owing to accent shift. 95.

sú-bhvan=cp. śúbh-van; Sāyaṇa reads s for ś. 225.

suma = air: sūma 'air'; ū: u. 98.

súmaṅgalāȝm = voc. (with pluti) of sumaṅgala with its final prolated and nasalized. 299.

súmaṅgalāȝm̐ íti súmaṅgalāȝ ̆ = TS. Pada; according to P. 6. 1. 129 we should expect euphonic combination of the final prolated vowel (which does not take place here owing to nasalization); but cp. babhūvéti babhūvāȝm̐ in AV. Krama. 300.

sumát = well, excellent; beside smát, a case of svarabhakti? 56, 58.

sumitr-yá = cp. mitr-yà. 200

sumeru = a mythical mountain from *smeru; cp. meru without s. 265.

su-mná = good will, √mnā, beside sū-mna (VS.) where the reason for lengthening is not clear. 44; on its analogy is formed su-ṣumná with a dental n; √man; cp. sumnā-yú 'kindly' and su-mánas 'kind-hearted'. 188.

su-yúk = well-yoked, nom. sg. of su-yúj; original j is replaced by k in the pause. 303; M. 60.

su-yúj = cp. su-yúk. 303.

su-rabhí=fragrant; cp. srábhiṣṭha where u has disappeared before r. 60.

surabhíṇi = nom. acc. pl. of surabhí. 312.

súrā = intoxicating drink, Av. hura; cp. sūra 'somá' and sū́r-a 'sun' svàr 'light'. 98.

surūpa-kṛtnúm = acc. sg. of -tnú 'accomplishing excellent actions'; according to P. 1. 2. 40 all syllables preceding -tnú have the lowest tone, i.e. they are anudātta-tara. 290.

sulāmi = cp. prá sulāmi and salilá. 218.

súvar = heaven, light, beside svàr, cp. sūr-(y)a. 90. M. 40; (in TS). for svàr = súàr. 201; M. 81; (in ŚB.) for svàr. 202; cp. sauvá. 203.

suvargá = heaven (TS.) for svargá. 201; M. 40.

suvarg-yà = belonging to heaven; -ya (instead of -iya) after a group of consonants. 201.

su-várṇa = gold; cp. s-varṇa where u has disappeared at the end of the first member before v in a compound. 59.

suv-áśva = cp. sv-áśva and sáuv-a-. 322.

suv-āná = root aor. pt. √su 'press'; cp. sv-āná with v. 201; uv has the value of consonantal v. 202; M. 40; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

suv-itá = welfare, accessible, √i; opposite of dur-itá; u changes into uv before i. 321. M. 65.

suv-uktá = well-said, √vac; beside sūktá. 315.

suv-ṛk-tí = song of praise, √ṛc (Pp. su-vṛ-) Roth sú+ṛk-ti. 321.

súvo bhū́ḥ = TA. 4. 40. 1; for súvar bh-; súvar with original r is treated like s; cp. áha evā́, ū́dho a-. 335.

suśámī = instr. sg. of su-śámī 'one who does mighty deeds; the final instrumental -ī remains in a few cases unchanged on the analogy of the dual -ī. 321.

suślokāɜ iti = cp. suśloketi. 300.

súślokāɜm̐ = voc. of súśloka with final prolated vowel nasalized. 299.

suśloketi = suślokāɜm̐ iti; according to P. 6. 1. 129 a final prolated vowel does undergo euphonic change in Pada and Krama. 300.

sú-ṣamid-dha = cp. su-sam-. 236.

su-ṣā́v-a = 3 sg. pf. √su 'press'; o (= av) before consonants (ju-jóṣ-a) but ā before v as in su-ṣā́v-a. 13.

su-ṣirá = hollow, hole; from su + sirā 'vein'. 47; sīrā́ 'stream' with its ī shortened. 94.

sú-ṣu-ti = easy birth, √sū 'generate': sū-tí; secondary shortening of ū into u owing to the shift of accent. 94; M. 20.

su-ṣup-ur = 3 pl. pf. √svap 'sleep'; cp. tí-ṣṭha-ti. 231; M. 47.

su-ṣup-vā́ṃs = pf. pt. of √svap; beside su-ṣváp-a; va: u saṃprasāraṇa. 69; M. 16.

su-ṣu-mánt = very stimulating, exciting √sū 'impel'; secondary shortening of ū due to accent shift. 94; M. 20.

su-ṣumná = very gracious; cp. su-mná, the dental n remains owing to the influence of the simple word su-mná. 188; M. 38, 39.

su-ṣumṇá = very gracious; with ṇ beside the older -mná. 188.

su-ṣuv-āṇá = pf. pt. √su 'press', for su-ṣv-āṇá; uv form has driven out v form. 205.

su-ṣuv-ur = 3 pl. pf. √su 'press'; the v has either remained or been restored before -ur here. M. 55.

su-ṣuv-úṣ-as = abl. gen. sg. of su-ṣu-vā́ṃs (pf. pt. √su 'press') the v is not lost before u (-úṣ-) which represents an IE. u, because leaving the case of perfect pt. (like su-ṣuv-úṣ-) IE. uv does not occur; cp. suṣu-mánt 'very stimulating' where the suffix has the primary value. 262.

sú-ṣūd-ati = 3 sg. pf. subj. √sūd: svad: svād 'taste, make palatable'; long grade vā alternates with low grade ū. 86; M. 17.

su-ṣūd-imá = 1 pl. pf. √sūd : svad: svād; cp. above. 86.

***suṣṇā** = cp. Vedic snuṣā́, Pāli suṇhā, Pkt. soṇhā, Mod. Ind. sunā, sūn. 277.

su-ṣváp-a = 1 sg. pf. √svap 'sleep': su-ṣup-vā́ṃs; in place of the accented vā́ appears the low grade vowel u when the accent is transferred to the following syllable. 69; M. 16.

su-ṣv-āṇá = pf. pt. √su 'press'; v is pronounced as a monosyllable after a short vowel. 201; M. 41; with v in place of the expected uv. 204; cp. su-ṣuv-āṇá. 205.

su-ṣvāp-ayiṣati = desires to cause to sleep; the second s changes into ṣ because the three syllables containing sibilant are widely set apart from one another. 233.

su-saṃ-dṛ́g-bhis = with those who are fair to see; the guttural g

instead of the expected ḍ is due to the analogy of the nom. sg. in -k. 175; M. 35.

sú-samid-dha = well kindled √i(n) dh; s in RV. but ṣ in SV. 236; M. 49.

sú-samṛd-dha = quite perfect, rich; s in AV.; but cp. triḥ-ṣamṛddha-tvá with ṣ in TS. 236; M. 49.

su-sártu = name of a river √sṛ 'flow'; s of sártu does not change into ṣ owing to the succeeding r. 236; M. 49.

susā = Pkt. form for Vedic snuṣā́ through *sunṣā. 277.

sú-sū-ta = well born, well-begotten; instead of the expected sú-ṣu-ta; sū retains long ū under the influence of the simple sū. 95; M. 20.

su-sū-ṣati = desid. √su 'press'; s-s-ṣ do not become s-ṣ-ṣ. 233, 234.

suh = be joyful: Ved. sukhá; DhP. √suh with h for kh is a loan from some dialect because in Vedic h does not replace a tenuis aspirate. 253.

suhā́r ṇaḥ = suhā́rd naḥ (in MS.) the n is cerebralized after -r(d). 191; M. 39.

su-hā́rd = good-hearted, friend; hṛ́d 'heart'; -t (d) when it follows r and belongs to the root is allowed to remain at the pause. 304; M. 61; hṛ́d: ār is the lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66; M. 15.

su-hi = urge √sū 'impel'; with short u instead of the long. 99.

su-hṛd = having a kind heart; cp. su-hā́rd and hā́rdi. 66.

-sū = giving birth to √sū 'generate'; ū changes into v and never into uv; cp. sū-nú, Av. hunu, OG. sunu, Lith. sūnù, E. son. 200; M. 40.

sū́ = well = sú; metrically lengthened when followed by a short syllable; Adv. 'well'. 312; M. 62.

sūktá = cp. suv uktá. 315.

sū́kṣma = thin, beside sukṣmá in ŚB; reason for lengthening is not clear. 44.

sūc = inform, indicate; cp. a-sū-suc-am with short u in radical. 96.

sū-cí = needle √sīv, cp. sív-yati. 91; M. 16; *syū from √sīv; y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 267; M. 56.

sū-tí = birth; cp. sú-ṣu-ti. 94.

sū́-tikā = lying in, woman in bed; cp. sú-ṣu-ti. 94; M. 20.

sū-ta = urged: su-tá 'urged'. 98; cp. su-ṣu-mánt. M. 20.

sū-ta = born: su-ta 'son'. 98.

sū́-tu = pregnancy √sū:; suta: sūta. 98.

sū́-tra = thread √sīv; cp. sū-cí and div-é. 91; M. 16; *syū √sīv; cp. sū-cí. 267; M. 56.

sūd = sweeten, beside √svād' 'taste'; ū in ablaut with vā from u̯ā. 22; M. 8.

sūd-áyati = caus. √svād 'causes to make palatable'; cp. √sūd. 86; M. 17.

sūn = Mod. Indian for Vedic snuṣā́. 277.

sū-nára = bountiful: Av. hunara; cp. sundara [nar-, Osc. ner-, Gk. ἀνήρ]. 181.

sū-nā́ = plaited basket; √sīv; y as the last element of an initial consonant group disappears. 267; M. 56.

sū-nṛ́ta = joyful, quick, active; ṛ from ara according to Bühler. 34; according to Benfey n may be meant to avoid hiatus; cp. sū-nṛ́tā 'gladness'. 196.

sūma = air: suma; cp. sū-máya 'well-fashioned'. 98.

sū-mná = favour: beside su-mná, reason for lengthening is obscure; √man or -mná suffix as in dyu-mná 'brightness', nṛ-mṇá 'manliness', ni-mná 'depth'? 44; M. 11.

sū-yáte = is pressed √su; ū = u before y. 45; M. 9.

sū́r(a) = sun: svàr 'light'; cp. sū́r-(y)a. 90.

sū́r-a = sun; metrically ū = üū. 49.

śū́-ra = hero √śū 'swell': śvayati; the ablaut here is not vā: ū but ăvi = ū cp. śáv-as, śávī-ra. 86; cp. śu-ná 'thriving'. 98.

sū́ra = soma: súrā 'drink'; ū: u. 98.

***sū́ras duhitā́** = cp. sū́re duhitā́. 337.

sū-rí = patron; metrically ū = üü. 49; Bergaign explains it according to bṛhád-ri. 95.

sū́riya = sun (ŚB.) for sūrya. 202.

sū́re duhitā́ = RV. I. 34. 5, daughter of the sun = sū́ras d-; -as became -az before a voiced dental; z was dropped (cp. dū-ṇā́śa, etc.) and the preceding vowel lengthened to e (or o; the latter finally carrying the day) which survives only in sū́re d-. 338; M. 70.

sūrkṣ-ati = starves, consumes, afflicts; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26; only ūr (= ṝ) appears and not īr. 28.

sū́r-ta = moving (Grassmann 'bright' extension of sūr 'light') not from √sṛ. 25; ūr without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 26.

sūr-mí = radiance; cp. sū́r-ta, not from √sṛ. 25; only ūr appears and not īr. 28.

sūr-mī́=reed, cane, tube: Gk. ὄλμος 'a round smooth stone'; ūr without any characteristic ablaut beside it. 26; metrically ū = üü. √sṛ? 49.

sū́r-ya = sun: svàr 'light'; metrically ū = üü. 49; ablaut vā: ū does not operate here. 86; Lat. sol; Old Norw. sól from IE. *sō(u̯)l, cp. Goth. sauil; Vedic ū in ablaut with o in cognate languages. 90; cp. Pāli sūriya with -iya for Vedic -ya. 201; cp. Lat. sōl: svàr; Whitney sūryá under √svar 'sound'. 211.

sūryābhinimrukta = whom the setting sun finds in sleep (TB.), beside -mlupta (GGS.); in a few words a guttural interchanges with a labial medially. 136.

sūryābhinimlupta = cp. above. 136.

sṛ = flow; in desid. īr in sí-ṣīr-ṣati. 28; cp. si-sṛ-tam: Lat. salire; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE. l sound; cp. sar-sr-e int. 3 sg., sṛ́-ṇi: sṛ-ṇí 'sickle', and sasṛ-māṇá, = sa-sr-āṇá 'speeding' an anomalous perfect participle. 33.

sṛkāyín = having a spear; for sṛkāvín; y appears occasionally in place of v. sṛká; cp. ātatā-yin 'having one's bow drawn'; dhanvā-yin 'having a bow'. 209.

***sṛkāvín** = cp. sṛkāyín. 209.

sṛ́k-van = corner of the mouth: srakva 'corner of the mouth'; ṛ́ is the low grade vowel of ra. 71; M. 16.

***sṛg**=cp. √sṛj, sṛj-á-ti Av. harᵉzaiti. 153.

sṛj = leave, cp. sṛg. 153; Gk. λήγω 'to allay, abate'; the equation for Vedic r = IE. l is doubtful. 212; cp. sraṣ-ṭṛ with metathesis. 212; cp. rájju which BR. and Uṇ. derive from √sṛj. 265; cp. srā-s which is not connected with it. 305; old palatal j is the media of ś. M. 31.

sṛj-áti = emits; j an old palatal: sṛṣ-ṭá; on its analogy are formed bhṛṣ-ṭa, bhṛṣ-ṭvā from √bhṛjj, which has a new palatal according to the evidence of cognate languages. 162.

-sṛthi-ta = loosened: śrath-nā-ti; ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa. 71.

sṛdh = err: sridh; Vedic ṛ comes from ri. 33.

sṛp = creep, cp. srap-sya-ti, cp. Gk. ἕρπω 'creep', Lat. sertho. 213.

sṛp-rá = fat, extensive, Germ. salben; Vedic ṛ goes back to IE.l sound; cp. sap-sará (RV. I. 168.9) 'inspiring awe' √sṛp. with a Prakritism. 33.

sṛ́binda = name of a foe of Indra; origin of b obscure; the word may be non-Aryan. 184; M. 36.

sṛmara = cp. sṛmala with l for r. 221.

sṛmala=name of an asura: sṛmara. l for ṛ after ṛ by dissimilation. 221.

sṛṣ-ṭa = released, ppt. √sṛj, cp. sṛj-áte. 162.

***sêzǵh** = cp. sāh-vā́ṃs and jāhuṣá. 273.

séc-ati = pours; e is the high grade corresponding to the weak grade vowel i in sik-tá 'poured'. M. 9.

sed = weak pf. of √sad 'sit': Av. ha-zd- for sa-zd-, e=az, still preserved in Avestan before d, dh and h. 37; M. 9; for loss of a cp. s-ánti: ás-ti. 76; *sa-sd= *sa-zd- cp. e-dhí = az-dhí. 271; =*sa-zd, the loss of the voiced sibilant z must be older than the original text of the RV., because the e of sed- has been transferred to other stems which contain no sibilant, cp. bhej-iré. 272; 273.

séd = sá+íd, contraction irregular. 315; IE *soid with contraction. 315.

sedí = enervation: Av. -hazdyāt from IIr. sa-zd- as pa-pt from √pat; e=az. 37.

sed-úr = they have sat=sa-zd-úr; cp. síd-ati. M. 17; cp. e-dhí. M. 57.

sédh-ati=wards off √sidh 'repel': sid-dhá; e normal grade: i weak grade. 37.

sena-jit = vanquishing armies: for senā-; for shortening cp. amīva-cātana. M. 76.

sé-nā = missile (√si 'discharge') √sā; cp. sāy-aka 'arrow' and gī-yámāna. 90; e appears and not ā before consonant. M. 19.

selhāra = Kāśmīrian name; cp. Kalhaṇa. 244.

sév-ate = serves (√sev 'attend upon') does it come from √sīv with e instead of ī? cp. sív-yati. 92.

sevanī = a needle: sív-yati; cp. sevana = sīvana, sevaka √siv; low grade īv alternates with strong grade e (from *ei̯əu̯, oi̯əu̯). 91.

sevi-ta = served, cp. sév-ate. 92.

se-sic-yate = int. √sic 'sprinkle'; redical s though preceded by e does not become ṣ. 232.

se-sim-yate = int. √syam 'go'; samprasāraṇa ablaut. 69.

so'agním évābhíkṣamāṇaḥ=(ŚB.) évābhí- = evàbhí-; in ŚB., which marks only the udātta if there are two or more successive udāttas only the last is marked; cp. agnir hi vai dhūr átha, but when an udātta is thrown back on the result of saṃdhi an immediately preceding udātta is also marked. 294; M. 80.

so aham = cp. Pāli sv āham. 293.

***soid** = cp. séd. 315.

só cit = not for sáḥ cit but for sá+u cit. 339; M. 70.

soḍha = ppt. of √sah 'overcome'; ḍh=ẓḍh; when preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -u the initial s does not change into ṣ owing to a dislike for a succession of ṣ sound. 234.

soḍhum = to bear, inf. √sah (=sah+tum). 225; ḍh=ẓḍh. 234; oḍh = aẓḍh = ah+t. 275.

soḍhṛ=overcomer=sah+tṛ; o=az before dh which it cerebralizes. 38.

soṇhā = Pkt. form for Vedic snuṣā through *suṣnā. 277.

sò dhamás = that lowest = só adh-; the independent svarita, called abhinihita, arises when an initial grave a is absorbed by the final acute é or ó. 292.

somé-some = at every soma draught; cp. suté-sute and soma-pīthá 'soma draught' √pā 'drink'. 236; M. 49.

so-ṣū = intens. √sū 'generate'; roots in -ū have avi as guṇa and āvi as vṛddhi; they have o in the intensive reduplication only. M. 15.

so-ṣup-yate = int. √svap 'sleep'; o the guṇa form is secondary based on u which comes from va. 62.

so-ṣyati = will press √su; initial s when preceded by a preposition ending in -i or -u does not change into ṣ owing to a dislike for a succession of ṣ sound. 234.

sáu-kṛtya = piety; from sú-kṛta; au is strong grade of u; cp. sau-manas-á 'good graces'. 105.

sauvára=pertaining to súvar=svàr 'light', vṛddhi au for v (=u) indicates the syllabic value of v. 202.

sauva = relating to self or to one's own property; cp. saubhaga-tvá 'happiness' formed from sáu-bhaga 'welfare', not from su-

bhága 'lucky' from which comes 'subhaga-tvá 'welfare'. 203.
sauvara = relating to tone: svará, cp. sauvá. 203.
sáuv-aśvya = race: beside sv-áśva to be read as suv-á-; cp. sauvá. 322.
sauvātika = belonging to svāti; cp. sauvá. 203.
sauvāda = relating to taste: svāda. cp. sauvá. 203.
sau-hārda = good-heartedness; cp. su-hārd. 66.
sauhārdiyāya=for friendship (AB.) for -hārdyāya with -iy for y. 202.
sáu-hārdya = good-heartedness (TS.), beside hṛ́d, cp. su-hārd. 66.
skand = jump, cp. kand˙ after ud with the loss of s before k; see kániṣkan int. inj. 264.
skánd-ati = springs, Lat. scandit; in the a- ablaut series √skand has a in the guṇa step; this a does not go back to IE. ĕ, ŏ but to a. 78. cp. √chand, chandas. 154.
skan-ná = ppt. √skand; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.
skabh-nó-ti = 3 pr. √ska(m)bh 'prop'; IE. *skm̥bh-néu-ti. 7.
ska(m)bh = prop. skabhitá; a = m̥. 8; may be from √stambh with k for t owing to Prakritic influence; cp. skabhāya den. 136; M. 25.
skámbh-ana=support; cp. dámbh-ana. 7; cp. cet kámbhanena where the initial s has been lost. 264; M. 55.
sku = stir the fire; cp. skup-tvā. 132.
sku = cover, cp. cor-á which Benfey wrongly connects with √sku. 265.
sku-tvā = stirring the fire; cp. skup-tvā, a mistake for it. 132.
skup-tvā = skubh + tvā 'holding'; according to Bühler an archaism but, in reality, a slip for sku-tvā. 132.
skubh = hold, cp. skup-tvā. 132.
***skota** = cp. stoká. 145, 181; √scut. 277.
skhal = stumble, cp. √kṣal. 241; cp. √khal used without sibilant without regard to the preceding vowel. 265.
skhal-ate = stumbles: Gk. σφάλλομαι (σχελίς 'ham') Vedic aspirate tenuis is original. 119; cp. Lat. scelus; followed by a (= e) the guttural kh is expected to change into a palatal; cp. jar-ate. 140; cp. chala. 154; in later Saṃhitās this l represents IE. l cp. Gk. σφάλλομαι 'to stumble'; cp. also khál-va 'a kind of grain' without s=kharva? 219.
skhālayati = caus. √skhal, Av. skārayaṭ-ratha; Ved. kh: Av. k after s; as a rule Vedic kh, th, ph are represented by k, t, p in Avestan after s. 121.
stan = thunder- στένω 'lament' and stan-átha 'thunder': tan-ayati, tan-yú, tan-yatú, tan-ayitnú all without sibilant. 265.
stána = breast, Arm. stin: Av. fštāna-, Mod. Pers. pistān from IE. *pst-; in Vedic stána an initial mute seems to have been lost before a sibilant (originally perhaps after a final consonant) while it is preserved in Avestan. 263; M. 55.
stanayi-tnú = thundering, beside tanayi-tnú, Gk. στένω 'to sigh, groan'; Old Slav. stenją 'to groan', forms with and without the sibilant are used indiscriminately in √stan. 265; M. 56.
stamba = a clump of grass; cp. stambamitra used as stambha-mitra. 118.
stamba-mitra = name of the author of RV. X. 142. 7-8; cp. stambham- in Pkt; for b in place of v cp., jáb-ā-ru 'speeding' (√bhṛ reduplicated ?): bh in place of b see bībhat-sú 'feeling disgust' √bādh; irregular reduplication in vāvā-tá 'dear' √vā win. 118.
stambh = prop, make firm, in stabhitá etc. a = m̥ 8: probably for *sthambh with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125; M. 23. cp. √skambh with guttural for dental and Pkt. khambha. 136;

cp. tambh after ut with the loss of the initial sibilant. 264.

stambha = post; cp. stambhamitra. 118; in Pkt. khambha. 136.

stambhamitra = a friend of the post, a by-form for Vedic stambam-; in later language stambha is much more common than stamba, hence the change. 118.

stárī-tave = inf. of √str̥̄ 'spread': stáritave, cp. a-star-ī-s. 22.

stárī-man = strewing √str̥̄; the introduction of ī before m is unmotived; cp. su-ṣṭárīmā 'forming an excellent couch'. 57.

stárī-mani = in bed √str̥̄, cp. ti-stirāṇá where ir is in ablaut with ărī. 22.

stavāma = 1 pl. pr. subj. √stu 'praise'; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49.

stáv-e = I praise, Ā pr. √stu, cp. stavāma. 237; M. 49.

stā-ṇú = post, immovable: Germ. still; cerebral ṇ is due to the originally preceding r (= l) found in cognate German. 193.

stā-mú = praiser, roarer √stan(i); ā goes back to a syllable with nasal. 14.

stāy-ánt = stealing √styai, cp. ste-ná. 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ú without sibilant. 265; M. 56.

stāy-ú = thief √styai, cp. ste-ná. 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ú. 265; M. 56.

stigh = ascend; possibly *sthigh with the loss of initial aspiration. 125; M. 23; cp. ati-ṣṭígh-am. 151.

stigh-nu = pres. case of √stigh; with a phonetic guttural before n; stigh: στείχω: Goth. steiga 153; M. 30.

stiṅ-nu-yāt = 3 sg. opt. √stigh; ṅ = gh (in MS.) before n. 186.

stiṅ-no-ti = ascends, √stigh; cp. stiṅ-nu-yāt. 186.

stimi-ta = immovable √styā, √styai 'to be collected into a heap'; cp. timira. 18; cp. timi-ta which Kuhn connects with stimi-ta. 265.

stimi-ta = wet; cp. timita. 265.

stír-e = to strew, dat. inf. √str̥̄; in ablaut with ărī: stárī-mani. 22.

stī = to be collected into a heap or mass: √styai with the ablaut yā: ī. 85.

stīr-ṇá = strewn, ppt. √str̥̄ 'strew', cp. á-ni-ṣṭr̥-ta; cp. Gk. στρωτό-σ, Lat. strātu-s. M. 20.

stu = praise, cp. -tu after dasmāt with the loss of the initial s. 264; cp. stoká 'drop' which Hopkins connects with tuṣ- through the loss of the initial sibilant. 265; cp. á-sto-ḍhvam. 271; 275.

stúkā = tuft of hair, cp. stoká (*skota) formed on its analogy; cp. stū-pa. 277; M. 58.

stú-t = root stem 'praiser'; for the low-gradedness of stu cp. kr̥-t, mi-t. 66.

stu-tá = praised; s changes into ṣ if a word ending in an alterant precedes. 237; M. 49.

stu-pá = tuft: stūp-a. 92; M. 15.

stuṣéyya = praiseworthy from *stuṣéyiya. 111.

stu-hi = 2 sg. ipv. √stu; for the change of s into ṣ cp. stavāma. 237; M. 49.

stuhí-stuhi = praise on: for no-change of s into ṣ cp. savané-savane. 236. M. 49; this is not treated as an āmreḍita in the Padapāṭha of RV. VIII.1.20 stuhi stuhí ít; but píbā-piba in RV. II.11.11. M. 49.

stū́p-a = tuft: stoká 'drop'; ū is the old weak grade vowel of o the length of which has been preserved by the accent shifting to it; stū-pa √stu 'drip' Whitney; so Mac.; yūpa 'sacrificial post' √yup 'obstruct' or √yu? 92; M. 15.

stŕ̥ = star: Gk. ἀστήρ; but Lat. stella, Germ. stern, where Greek a is notable. 79; cp. tŕ̥ without s. 265; M. 56.

***stŕ̥ṇa** = cp. tŕ̥ṇa. 237.

str̥-ta = spread √str̥̄ with r̥ in place of r̥̄. 98: the secondarily shortened form of the ppt. str̥-ta- is not found as an independent word in the RV; it first appears in later texts; mark the parallel

series of related forms, some belonging to dissyllabic, others to monosyllabic stems: stári-tave: stīr-ṇá; but also stár-tave: stṛ-tá-s. M. 20.

stṝ-bhis = with stars; instr. pl. of *stār from which comes nom. pl. tā́r-as. 67; M. 15.

stṛh-ant = injuring; BR. connect it with √tṛh 'injure'. 265.

stṝ = spread, both īr and ūr appear; stīr-ṇá: tú-stūr-ṣate. 28.

stṝ = strew, cp. tṝ-ṇa and bhū-s-tṛṇa where the sibilant is preserved. 264.

ste-ná = thief: stāy-ánt, stāy-ú; ī as the final of roots (in -ai √styai) is graded with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants; here, however, ī gives e instead of the expected ā; stā 'be stealthy' 90; M. 19; cp. tāy-ú without s. 265; M. 56.

sté-ya = stealing; cp. ste-ná. 265; M. 56.

stoká = drop from *skotá; cp. ghaṭ *gaṭh from √granth. 136; √scut through metathesis. 145; 181; cp. tuś and √stu. 265; √ścut 'drop' a case of metathesis of k due to the analogy of stúkā 'tuft of hair'. 277; M. 58; cp. stūp-a. M. 15.

stótava ambyàm = RV. VIII.72.57 = stótave ambyàm with -ay = -e before a-; the exceptional treatment of e in this passage indicates that the saṃdhi of e and o before a was originally the same as before other vowels; but their unchanged form (as before consonants) gained the day, because the short close a when coming immediately after them, in their character of monophthongs, would have a natural tendency to disappear and thus leave a consonant to follow. 324; M. 66.

stotṝn = acc. pl. of stotṛ́ 'praiser'; ṝ from ṛ. 34.

stotre ṇa = JUB.; the n of the negative ná is cerebralized after r of stotre. 191.

styāy-ate = condenses √styai; Schulze divides it into stī-āyate. 87.

styai = to be collected into a heap or mass, to condense: stī, yā: ī ablaut. 85; stī, with the loss of y before ī; for ī: ai (āy: ā) cp. gī-yámāna. 87; cp. prásṭi. 235.

stríy-am = acc. sg. of strí 'woman'; for -iy- cp. priy-á. 198.

strī́ = woman, cp. istrī where i is prefixed and itthī beside thī. 58; = s-tr-ī́ from IE. *sī 'to sow' cp. sá-tu 'womb'; J. Schmidt explains the disappearance of the low grade vowel ə (√sī) as due to the lengthening of the succeeding vowel. 83; cp. Mod. Ind. istrī, itthī which go back to *əstrī́. 83; cp. vadhūṭī. [Av. strī] 171.

s-tha = 2 pl. pr. √as 'be'; s changes into ṣ when it is preceded by a word ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49.

sthag = to cover; cp. Pāli thaketi, thakana. 276; cp. Pkt. ḍhakai *thagai. 277.

s-thana = cp. s-tha. 237; M. 49.

sthá-la = raised ground; like dhá-na; cp. snáp-ana. 5.

stháv-i-ra = venerable, firm, thick, Pāli thairū; the representation of Vedic a-i by Pāli ai shows that ai was pronounced as a diphthong in Vedic. 40.

sthav-i-rá = thick: sthū-rá; ū in ablaut with avi. 91.

s-thas = 2 du. pr. √as 'be'; cp. -s-tha. 237; M. 49.

sthā = stand, cp. sthā-vará. 91; Gk. στα with t; Vedic th after s against ἧσθα, οἶσθα with ϑ; it is difficult to define as to where Vedic tenuis aspirate is represented in Greek by tenuis aspirate and where by simple tenuis. 121; cp. *ciraṃ-sthī, ciraṇṭhī. 166; in Mid. Ind. √sthā is changed into √ṣṭhā partly on the analogy of forms which are preceded by prepositions like pári, nír and partly on the analogy of tí-ṣṭha-ti. 236; Kirste wrongly derives it from *ksthā with the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group. 264; cp. -thā where initial s has been lost

after ut. 264; cp. tí-ṣṭha-ti where s+th become ṣ-ṭh. M. 70.

sthā-ṇú=stump, post: Pkt. khāṇu like stambha: khambha. 136; Bartholomae explains the ṇ like that of amṇáḥ. 195; ṇ of Prakritic origin; cp. sthū́-ṇā 'post'. M. 39.

sthā-túr = standing, nom. acc. s. neut. with -ur, later on sthā-tṛ́ with ṛ. 23; ur for final ṛ. 29; final ṛ never occurs in the RV. its place being supplied by -ur by nom acc. s. n. 301; M. 59.

sthā-tṛ́ = standing, cp. sthā-túr: for cognates cp. Gk. ἵστᾱμι. Att-Ion. ἵστημι. L stāre = sthā-. 23.

sthā-vará = standing still, √sthā [not from √sthū (stháv-i-ra) through the ablaut ū: ā]; cp. sthā́-raśmānas 'having firm reins' and sa-sthā́-van 'standing together'. 91.

sthā́-s = 2 sg. root aor. subj. √sthā: sthi-tá; the vowel ā is not always the long grade vowel; in a number of roots it represents guṇa; the low grade of this ā is normally i through ə. 81; M. 18.

sthi-tá = ppt. √sthā: Gk. στα-τός; Vedic i corresponds to Greek a; see also sthi-ti-s: στά-σι-ς. 17; i is the low grade of ā. 17; M. 7; cp. sthā́-s. 81; M. 18.

sthi-rá = firm, immovable √sthā; i as the low grade of ā. 17; *sthə, ir -ə. 22; cp. Pāli thira. 236.

sthū́-ṇā = post; ṇ shows ṛ or r in place of ū. 22; cp. Gk. στυλος 'a post', στάλλα; OHG. stollo; the comparison becomes difficult on account of the Av. stunā which goes to a form with u without l; hence the origin of ṇ is obscure. 193; J. Schmidt explains ṇ like that of ạmṇáḥ. 195.

sthū-rá = thick, fat: sthavi-rá, with the ablaut ū: avi. 91; cp. sthāv-ará 'immovable'; ū as final of roots is graded with au which appears as āv before vowels. 91; J. Schmidt's comparison of this ū with that of √gūh is wrong. 92; cp. sthū-lá. 220.

sthū-lá = fat, thick; cp. sthū-rá. 91; Ved. sthū-rá: Old Swed. stūr 'great', Lith. sturs 'obstinate'; in the later Saṃhitās the use of l = IE. r extends further than in the RV; cp. also sthūla-bhá 'big'. 220; M. 45.

sthūlotu = a fat cat = sthūla + otu; a is optionally elided before otu. 320.

snáp-ana = causing to bathe √snā beside snā-páyati; snáp-ana is a new formation on the analogy of dhán-a. 5.

snā-páyati = caus. √snā 'bathe'; cp. nāpitá *snāpitṛ́ with s. 265.

***snāpitṛ́** = cp. nāpitá without s and snā-páyati with s used side by side. 265.

***snāh** = strong grade of √snīh (ablaut ī: ā) is evidenced by the Greek equation νήχω 'to swim'. 90.

snig-dha = oily, pliant √snih. Pkt. nid-dha for *nhid-dha with the loss of the initial aspiration, cp. Pkt. neha *nheha for Skt. sneh-a. 125; for the palatalization of gh (g) into h cp. √snih, snéhiti. 246.

snigh = to snow: nīhārá 'mist' ī: i. 97.

snih = become pliant; h represents the palatalization = IIr. jh of gh when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s, cp. snig-dha, Av. snaēžana 'flattering'. 246; h originally represents here a guttural = IIr. zh but owing to confusion arising from the manifold origin of h the root also shows some forms which presuppose its h to be representing an old palatal = IIr. źh; cp. √muh, mug-dhá: mūḍhá. 254.

snīh = to moisten, cp. nīhārá which Bopp derives from √snīh. 265.

snīh-án=moisture of nose, mucus; cp. snūhan. 22.

snīh-ā́ = moisture of nose: sneh-a 'fat'; ī alternates with e instead with ā. 90.

snīh-i-ti = moisture: snéh-i-ti; ī alternates with e. 90.

snuṣā́ = son's wife; *sūnu-ṣā́? 60; cp. Pāli suṇisā, Pkt. susā *sunsā and Pāli suṇhā, Pkt. soṇhā, Mod. Ind. sunā, sūn from *susnā; a case of metathesis. 276.

snuh = spit; for h originally representing a guttural cp. √snih. 254.

snūh-an = moisture of nose: beside snīh-án; ū : ī. 22.

sneh-a = moisture, oil √snih: snīh-ā́; ī alternates with e. 90; in Pkt. neha for *nheha with the loss of the initial aspiration. 125.

sneh-áyati=moistens: snīh-ā́; ī : e 90.

snéh-i-ti = band: snīh-ā́; ī : e. cp. also snéh-a-ti 'carnage': snīh-i-ti in SV. 90.

spáṭ = nom. sg. of spáś 'spy'; cerebral represents the old palatal ś, cp. ṣā́ṭ. 173; M. 34.

spand=jerk, quiver, Gk. σφεδανός 'vehement', σφαδνός 'vehement'; Vedic tenuis stands for IE. aspirate tenuis. 130.

sparișa = touch √spṛś, for sparṣa; svarabhakti. 57.

spárdh-ate=contends √spṛdh; cp. spūrdh-án where ūr is in ablaut with ar. 25.

spáś = cp. spáṭ; Av. spas, Lat. au-spex, Gk. σκωψ 'owl'. 173.

spaś=to spy, cp. páś-yati without initial s. 265.

spaś-a = spy: Gk. σχοπός: IE. ŏ changes into ă in Sanskrit before simple consonants. 14; cp. Lat. specio, Skt. páś-yati and paḍ-bhís without s. 265.

spaṣ-ṭa = ppt. √spaś 'spy'; cp. páś-yati and paḍ-bhiś without s. 265; M. 56.

spārh-á = desirable √spṛh; ār a lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 66; M. 15.

spāś-áyati = caus. of √spaś 'spy'; cp. páś-yati. 265; M. 56.

spūrdh=emulate; ūr is in ablaut with ari and rā but never with ar; spūrdh : spardh is due to the analogy of gūrdh, kūrd. 27.

spūrdh-án = contending beside spárdh-ate; ūr in ablaut with ar. 25.

spūrdh-áse = thou contendest; cp. spūrdh-án. 25.

spṛ́k = nom. sg. of spṛ́h 'desiring'; with old palatal h, the guttural k before -s is phonetic; for the avoidance of the cerebral ṭ (as in rā́ṭ, bhrā́ṭ, vā́ṭ, ṣā́ṭ) cp. dṛ́k. 173; M. 34.

spṛ́k = nom. sg. of spṛ́ś 'touching'; with phonetic k before -s; for the avoidance of ṭ as final cp. dṛ́k. 173; M. 34.

spṛdh = contend, cp spárdh-ate. 25.

spṛ́ś = one who touches, cp. spṛ́k. 173.

spṛś = touch; cp. pṛ́śni which Bugge derives from √spṛś. 265.

spṛ́h = desiring, cp. spṛ́k. 173.

spṛh = desire; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh because Av. the satəm language has a corresponding voiced spirant cp. spərezaite. 248.

spṛhayád várṇaḥ = (ŚB.) for spṛhayád-varṇaḥ; in ŚB which marks udātta alone when two or more successive udāttas occur only the last is marked; but two successive syllables are also sometimes marked when a compound receives a secondary udātta. 294; M. 80.

spraṣṭavya = to be touched √spṛś, through metathesis (ră : ăr) before ṣ+consonant. 213.

spraṣ-ṭṛ = one who touches √spṛś; cp. spraṣ-ṭavya. 213.

sphar(i) = jerk: Gk. σφαῖρα 'a play-ball'; Vedic ph is original. 120; M. 22; cp. Av. spar; Vedic sph: Av. sp., cp. skhăl-ayati. 121.

spharī-ṣ = 2 sg. augmentless iṣ aor. √sphar: sphur = *sphṝ; cp. apa-sphur-a where ur is in ablaut with ări. 22.

sphal = burst; cp. √sphuṭ with a cerebral. 169.

sphāi = grow fat; s may represent th here if Gk. ἴφθιμος is connected with it, the latter from

*pthīmos with a change of thph- and pth-. 242.

sphāṭ-ita = burst; for cerebralization cp. paṭala. 170; cp. paṭala and paṭati without s. 265.

sphā-tí = expansion, growth √sphāi cp. sphī-ti : sphi-rá 'fat'. 88, 241.

sphā́-na = expansion; √sphāy: sphī-ti; as final of roots (in -āy) ī is graded with ai which appears as āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88.

sphā(y) = grow fat: Gk. σφηλός 'strong', also ἴφθιμος 'strong'; Vedic ph is original. 120; cp. phé-na which Pott derives from √sphāy. 265.

sphík = buttock, in Classical sphij; on the analogy of sphík the guttural is preserved in sphig-í. 143.

sphig-í = buttock, cp. sphíc with tenuis instead of the older media j. 116; cp. Gk. ὀσφύς 'loin or fleshy protuberances at back of hip'; Vedic ph is original. 121; guttural on the analogy of sphík. 143; M. 27.

sphic = hip: sphij, Ved. sphig-í with tenuis instead of the older media. 116.

sphij = hip, cp. sphíc. 116; cp. sphík and sphig-í. 143.

sphi-rá = swollen, expanded: sphī-ra √sphāy, cp. sphī-ti. 88.

sphī-ta = grown fat, √sphāy: cp. sphā́-na. 88.

sphī-ti = growing fat, expansion; cp. sphā́-na and gī-yámāna. 88.

sphī-yante = 3 pl. pr. √sphāy; cp. sphā́-na. 88.

sphuṭ = burst; cerebral ṭ shows that u stands for ṛ. 21; cp. sphal 'burst', cerebral ṭ is due to the originally preceding r sound; but Sanskrit has a l form beside it. 169; cp. Old Norw. spretta Germ. spritzen 'to syringe splash', cerebral is due to the originally preceding r. 169; cp. phal, phaṭa and phaṇa (= Germ. spalten) without s. 265.

sphur = spurn: Gk. σφυρα; the change of ṛ into ur began to take place in IE. times. 27; cp. Gk. σφυρόν 'ankle' σφῦρα 'hammer' σπαίρω 'quiver', Lat. sperno, Lith. spiriù 'kick', OG. spurnu 'kick'; Vedic ph is original. 122; M. 22.

sphur-áti = jerks; ur in ablaut with ări, cp. spharī-ṣ. 22; cp. Classical sphūr-ti 'vibration', ūr in ablaut with ări, cp. spharī-ṣ. 24; cp. vi-sphuliṅga-ká. 30; cp. vi-spuliṅga-ka with tenuis. 130; cp. máj-man. M. 24.

sphurā́n ṛjipyám = RV. VI. 67. II cp. ā́ vahān āśú. M. 69.

sphur-ita = quivered, throbbed; cp. vi-ṣphul-iṅga-ká. 30.

sphuliṅga = spark √sphur; cp. ut-phuliṅga where the initial s is elided. 264.

sphūrj = burst forth, rumble flame: Gk. ἀσφάραγος 'air-pipe' Vedic ph is original. 121; cp. Av. fra-sparəga 'shoot', Lith. spragéti 'to burst'; j is a new palatal. 159; Johansson derives from it phalg-ú through the loss of initial sibilant. 265.

sphūrj-ati = rumbles; cp. sphūrj-áyati. 25.

sphūrj-áyati = causes to rumble: Gk. σφαραγεισθαι 'burst with a noise', ūr in ablaut with ări. 25.

sphūr-ti = vibration, cp. sphur-áti. 24.

sphai = grow large or fat, cp. sphā-tí; with √sphāy is connected Gk. ἴφθημος 'mighty'. 241.

sphoṭana = splitting. 114.

sphyá = an implement used in sacrifices described as a piece of wood shaped like a sword for stirring the boiled rice; the y has a syllabic value. 203.

sma = an enclitic slightly emphasizing particle meaning 'just indeed'; s changes into ṣ when a word ending in -i or -u precedes. 237; M. 49; invariably enclitic. 289; M. 81.

smát = well, excellent, beside sumát where u is a svarabhakti; cp. smád-abhīśu 'provided with reins', smád-iṣṭa 'having an errand', smád-ūdhan 'provided with an udder'; sumád-gu 'accom-

panied by cows'. sumáj-jāni 'accompanied by wives'. 56.

smar-yáte = ps. √smṛ 'remember'; roots in -ṛ preceded by a conjunct consonant have -ary- in passive otherwise riy-, e.g. kr-iyáte. 199.

smṛ = think of; cp. maryās an enclitic particle which may be an old 2 sg. opt. √smṛ with the loss of the initial sibilant; see smi-, E. smile: L. miror. 266.

***smeru** = cp. sumeru and meru with or without sibilant used indiscriminately. 265.

syá(ḥ) = that; dem. prn., OP. hya fem. hyā, OG. siu; s changes into ṣ: cp. sá(ḥ). 237; M. 49.

-sya = fut. sign; y is consonantal and not syllabic. 202.

-sya = gen. sg.; y is consonantal. 202; M. 40.

syand = flow, P. prescribes option between s and ṣ when the verb is preceded by a preposition in -i or -u. 234.

syam = go; cp. se-sim-yate with saṃprasāraṇa. 69.

syā iti = sya iti, KS. 8. 15, with lengthened a (no contraction). 315.

s-yā̆-t = 3 sg. opt. √as 'be', Av. hyāt, Lat. siet; in low grade syllable a disappears. 76; M. 17.

s-yā-m = 1 sg. opt. √as; for the change of s into ṣ cp. s-ánti. [s-yām: εἴην from *ἐσᶎην]. 237.

syū-tá = sewn, ppt. √sīv: cp. sív-yati. 91; M. 16; cp. sū-cí, sū-nā́, sū́-tra. 267; cp. syū́-man and sū-nā́. M. 56.

syū́-man = thong, band, Gk. ὑ-μήν 'sinew' √sīv; cp. syū́ma-gabhasti 'drawn with thongs', syūma-gṛ́bh 'seizing reins', y retained, but cp. sū-cí, sū-nā́, sū́-tra. 267; M. 56.

syoná = agreeable; soft couch; Meisser connects syoná with sév-ate, sev-ita. 92.

sraṃs = fall; cp. √dhvaṃs. 179; cp. á-sra-t. 179; cp. Pkt. √lhas with initial lh. 245; Pkt. lh = sr. 255.

sraṃh = be confident: Ved. śrambh; DhP. √sraṃh is a loan from some folk-speech because dh is replaced by h only between vowels. 253.

srák-va = corner of the mouth: sṛ́k-van; ra: ṛ saṃprasāraṇa. 71; M. 16.

srag-vin = having a garland; cp. sráj with a new palatal. 159.

sráj = garland, wreath; j is a new palatal, but cp. srag-vin with a guttural. 159; M. 29; not a case of metathesis (rā̆: ā̆r). 213; M. 43; √sṛj, cp. rájj-u which BR. derive from √sṛj. 265.

srap-syati = 3 sg. fut. √sṛp 'slink'; metathesis (rā̆: ā̆r). 213.

srábh-iṣṭha = most fragrant: su-rabhí; u has disappeared before r. 60.

sráv-as = stream, √sru 'flow': Gk. ῥέϝει 'flows'; cp. śráv-as with ś in place of s; see also srav-át 'stream' 226; M. 46.

sraṣ-ṭā = nom. sg. of sraṣ-ṭṛ 'emitter' √sṛj; with an old palatal alternating with the cerebral ṣ before dentals; on its analogy are formed bhṛṣ-ṭa, bhṛṣ-ṭvā etc. from √bhṛjj which according to the evidence of cognate languages has a new palatal. 162.

sraṣ-ṭṛ = emitter √sṛj.; metathesis (rā̆: ā̆r) before ṣ + consonant. 213.

-srāṇa = (AV.) in arus-srāṇa 'a remedy for wound'; s stands for ś for which cp. √śrā 'cook'. 226.

srāmá = lame, probably for *ksrā-má: Old Slav. chromu; the combination k+s+r is avoided. 232; Pedersen wrongly derives it from *kṣrāmá through the loss of the first element of the initial consonant group; but cp. srāma 'disease'. 264.

srā-s = 2 sg. root aor. √sṛj 'release', emit for *srāk through metathesis rā̆: ā̆r. 213; M. 43; is not from √sṛj. 305; for *a-srāj-s like ayās beside ayāt. M. 61.

sriv = miscarry, for J. Schmidt's view for lengthening of i before v cp. √sīv. 43.

srīv-yanti = miscarry, fail, cp. √sriv. 43; cp. srū́; roots in -īv exhibit īv before vowels and y but

yū before consonants, cp. dīv-é. 91; ī represents low grade of e. M. 16.

srīv-ayāmi = caus. of √srīv 'fail': srev-ayati; low grade ī alternates with e. 91.

sru = flow, cp. √śru where ś- stands for s. 226; cp. róhita and rudhirá whose derivation from √sru is doubtful; cp. sru, Gk. ῥέω, E. stream (str from sr). 266.

srū́ = lead-ball, bullet √srīv 'fail'; cp. srīv-yati. 91; īv of √srīv becomes ū. M. 16.

srū-tá = failed, cp. srīv-yati. 91.

srev-áyati = caus. of √srīv 'fail'; srīvaya-; low grade ī alternates with strong grade e. 91; M. 16.

svaḥ-páti = lord of light (SV.); original r originally remained before k p and sibilants in compounds; but gradually the pause form -aḥ was introduced and we have svaḥ-páti beside svàr-pati. 335; M. 72.

svaḥ-pṛṣṭha = back of the heaven; cp. svaḥ-páti. 335.

sva=2 sg. ipv. √sū 'impel'; with v for uv, cp. ni ṣva. 201.

sva+īram = cp. svairam with Kāt. on P. 6.1.89 and sváitu 'going one's own gait' = sva+etu. 318.

svá = own, poss. prn., Av. hva, Gk. σό-ς, ὅ-σ, Lat. suu-s; cp. sva-y-ám ref. prn. 'self', cp. sauva, sva-bhyas-á 'spontaneously frightened'. 203.

sv-aṅgurí = fair-fingered; with r, against daśāṅgulá with l occurring in the fourth book of the RV. 215; M. 43.

svaj-á = viper √svañj 'embrace'; cp. arc-á: ark-á. 149.

svañj = embrace, in svak-ta a=n̥. 8; j is a new palatal. 159; M. 29.

svá-tavad-bhyas = dat. able. pl. of svá-tavas 'self-strong' √tu 'be strong'; for the change of s into t cp. uṣád-bhis. 179; M. 36.

svád-ati = tastes √svād; a in gradation with ā: sūday-i-tnú 'causing sweetness to flow'. 5.

svad-áyati = tastes √svād; a in place of ā is due to accent shift.

sva-dhā́ = innate strength but cp. svadhā́ 'funeral offering' √svadh = svad: Classical sudhā 'nectar'; va: u samprasāraṇa; =sva + dhā 'own power', cp. Gk. ἔ-θο-ς 'custom'?. 70.

svádhita = sound, healthy, Goth. svi-kunths 'well-known'; occurs in Brāhmaṇa but súdhita in Veda; va: u. 70.

svádhitīva = RV. V. 7.8 Pp. svádhitis. i-; contraction irregular 317; more probable is -tir va with va a by-form of iva= -tis va; s preceded by i changes into z, the voiced cerebral corresponding to the voiceless ṣ appearing before voiceless consonants and disappears leaving the compensatory lengthening of the preceding i; cp. dū-ṇā́śa. 337; M. 70.

svap = sleep; for samprasāraṇa cp. sup-tá. 69; M. 16: cp. Old Norw. svefn, Lat. somnus (full forms) but Vedic sup, Gk. ὕπνος with the samprasāraṇa u. 69.

sv-apatyá = having good offspring cp. sv-apat(yā)yái. 279; M. 58.

sv-apatyái = dat. sg. of sv-apatyā́ 'having good offspring' = sv-apatyāyái; medial yā dropped by haplology; cp. has-kārá 'laughter' where the first member either represents an interjection connected with the verb √has or a reduced form of *hasas 'laughter' like sádás-pati = *sádasas-. 279; M. 58.

sváp-ana = sleep, cp. sup-tá. 20.

sváp-na = sleep, cp. vár-ṇa with ṇ. 186; va reduced to u in sup-tá; Gk. ὕπνο-σ from *supnos, Lat. somnu-s, from *svepnos, Lith. sāpna-s, OE. svefn. M. 8.

svàr = light, heaven; cp. súvar with uv in TS. 201; cp. sauvára. 203; cp. sūrya: Lat. sōl from *sāol *sāvol, *savel cp. Go. sauil: medial r = medial l. 211; M. 42; =súàr: for the independent svarita cp. ok-yà = ok + íà. 288; M. 81; on its analogy is formed bhúvar with ar instead of bhúvas with -as. 339; r is original. M. 72.

s(ú)var = light, heaven; with original r; cp. súvo bhūḥ where original r is treated like -s. 335.
svar-á = tone; cp. sauvará with au in place of v; but cp. sváru 'sacrificial post'. 203.
svar-gá = cp. suvargá with uv in TS. 201.
svàr-cakṣas = brilliant as light; before c, ch final r invariably becomes a palatal sibilant ś; cp. cátuś-catvāriṃśat; svàr-cakṣas svàr-canas being exceptions. 336; M. 72, 73.
svàr-canas = lovely as light; cp. svàr-cakṣas. 336; M. 72.
s-varṇa = gold (= su + v-) u is dropped at the end of the first member before v in a compound. 59.
svàr druháḥ = RV. II. 35. 6; r remains before voiced consonants. M. 72.
svàr-pati = lord of light; in compounds r remains before p. 335; cp. pū́r-pati. M. 72, 73.
svar-ṣā́ = winning light; √san 'gain'; after r s is changed into ṣ in a compound. 237; M. 49; cp. svàr-ṣāti. 335; cp. vanar-ṣád. M. 73.
svàr-ṣāti = obtainment of light √san, cp. svar-ṣā́. 237; M. 49; in compounds r remains before sibilants. 335.; M. 73.
svaś-cūḍāmaṇi = the best of heaven; before c and ch original r is treated like s. 336.
sv-áśva = a good horse; metrically = suv-á-, cp. sauv-aśvya. 322.
svásār-am = acc. sg. of svásṛ 'sister'; Lat. soror, OSl. sestra, Goth. swistar; Vedic a = o in Latin. 13; long grade ār: low grade ṛ. 67.
svásṛ = sister *suesōr, Lat. soror from *swesōr OSl. sestra, Goth. swister, E. sister; OE. sweoster; cp. svásār-am. 60.
svasṝ-s = acc. pl. of svásṛ; ṝ from ṛ. 34.
svásṝ-ṇām = gen. pl. of svásṛ; ṝ appears only in the acc. gen. pl. masc. fem. of -ṛ stems. M. 8.
svāc charīrāt = cp. svāñ śa-. 329.
svāñ śarīrāt = MS., MU. and Mānavasūtra replace a final t when followed by a ś with ñ and not with c. 329.
svāti = an auspicious constellation, cp. sauvātika. 203.
svād = taste, 'sweeten', cp. √sūd. 22, 86; cp. śvā́-tra. 'invigorating' from √śvā = śū as in śū́-na 'want' but śu-ná 'welfare'. 226.
svāt-tá = enjoyed; ppt. √svād, cp. sūd-áyati. M. 17.
svād-ate = tastes, cp. sūd-áyati. M. 17.
svād-ú = sweet, Gk. ἡδύ-σ, Lat. svāvi-s, E. sweet; cp. sūd-áyati, cp. śvā́-tras: śū́-nas; vā-ū-u. M. 17.
svādu-mṛdu = sweet tender, cp. sauvāda. 203.
sv-ādhī́ = well-minded, thoughtful; for ī changing into y and not iy, cp. ā-dhī. 200; cp. sv-ādhíyam and svādhy-. 201.
sv-ādhíy-am = acc. sg. of svādhí with iy in TS. beside sv-ādhy elsewhere. 201.
sv-ādhy-àm = cp. svādhíy-am. 201.
sv-āham = Pāli form for só ahám; for the lengthening of a of aham cp. ty āham = te aham. 293.
sv-ā́hā = hail, as a sacrificial call; v is regularly pronounced as semivowel in this compound; for its opposite cp. dur-ā́hā 'wail'. M. 65.
sv-id = enclitic emphasizing particle; 'pray'; s changes into ṣ when the word is preceded by one ending in -i or -u. 237; M. 49; without accent. 289; v is regularly pronounced as semivowel in this compound. M. 65.
svid = sweat, Lat. sudare, Germ. schwitzen: may be DhP. √kṣvid- 'perspire'; in √svid the first element of the initial consonent group is lost for which cp. stána 'breast'. 264; M. 55.
svid = probably; enclitic. M. 81.
swairam = according to wish = sva + īr-; expected sver-; cp. práiṣayúr. 318.
haṃsá = goose, Gk. χάν; a instead of ā is due to accent-shift. 6: h represents the old palatal aspirate

= IIr. źh because Lith. has a corresponding voiced spirant: cp. Lith, žąsìs; Old Slav. gąsĭ from Germ. gans, Lat. ānser from *hānser. 248; M. 51.

ha = emphasizing particle, 'just': Gk. γε; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by ĝ (=Ind. j) in Greek; this may be due to dialectic variations. 249; invariably without accent; later form of gha. 289; M. 81.

-hát = in -hátya, gd. √han 'strike' *ghan; the new palatal h for gh before a = n̥ is due to forms like hán-ti where h before an = en is phonetic. 146.

ha-tá = struck, ppt. √han; for the new palatal h cp. -hát-. 146: M. 28.

ha-tā̆ = cp. ha-tā. 312.

ha-tā = 2 pl. ipv. √han 'strike'; with metrical lengthening before the short syllable of a following word, otherwise ha-ta. 312.

ha-thás = 2 du. pr. √han; when a is followed by n or m the syllable an and am if preceded by a consonant usually lose the nasal before mutes, e.g. han: ha-thás (gam: ga-tá) nā́-man: nā́ma-bhis the a in such low grade syllables is generally regarded as historically representing the sonant nasal n̥. 73; M. 17; for the new palatal h cp. -hát-. 146; M. 28.

had = go to stool, h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh because Av. the satəm language has a corresponding voiced apirant in zađanh-. 248.

han = strike; the new palatal h appears before an (=en, n̥n) a (=n̥) but gh before n. 152; cp. ja-hí, Av. jaiđi. IIr. *jhadhi. 246; cp. hánu where media aspirate (in place of the media seen in Gk. γένυς) is due, according to Meillet, to the analogy of √han. 249; cp. jí-ghām̥-sati where m̥ stands for n; cp. hán-tum: ha-tá, but jáni-tos: jā-tá and damitā: dān-tá showing that as a = IE. n̥ is the weak grade of an, so is ā or ām̥ the weak grade of ani, ami or nā mā. 258.

hán-a-ti = 3 sg. pr. subj. √han; cp. hán-ti. 102.

hán-u = chin, jaw; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh as shown by Av. the satəm language, by having a corresponding voiced spirant, cp. zanu, Arm. tsnōt. 248; M. 51; the old palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by ĝ (=Ved. j) in Gk. γένυς 'the underjaw', Lat. genuinus, Germ. Kinu, Arm. tsnot. 249, M. 51; the Vedic media aspirate in place of the media seen in Gk. λένυ-ς is due according to Meillet to the analogy of √han 'strike'. 249.

hán-tave = to strike, dat. inf. √han; =IE. *ghen-; cp. hán-ti. 146; M. 28.

hán-ti = strikes; with strong grade an beside ha-thás with low grade a = n̥. 73; cp. ghn-ánti. M. 17; cp. hán-a-ti with h. 102; = IE. *ghen; among roots in -an √han preserves the regular inter-change of guttural with a new palatal. 146; h represents the palatalization (IIr. jh) of gh when in cognate forms gh is found before sounds other than s; cp. ghn-ánti. 245; M. 50; h appears before an = en; [cp. Gk. θείνω, ἔπεφνον πέφαται, φόνος, L. dē-fendō]. M. 28.

han-dhí = strike, cp. ja-hí. 128.

han-más = we strike; a, from sonant nasal, is accompanied by n before m. 11; the new palatal h before an = n̥n is on the analogy of hán-ti = hen. 146; M. 28.

han-yáte = is being struck, ps. √han; a = n̥ is accompained by n before y. 10.

han-yā́ma = 1 pl. opt. √han, cp. han-yáte. 10; with low grade an beside hánti with high grade an. 73; for h before an = n̥n cp. han-mas. 146; M. 28.

háy-a = steed; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh. M. 51.

harabhūtāʒya = according to Manu when a Brahmin is paid homage to, to the vocative form of his

name a final a is added; thus -bhūtāʒya = -bhūte from -ti. 299.

hár-as = flame, heat √hr̥ √ghr̥: Gk. θέρος 'summer'; the new palatal h is due to the influence of the following e. 144; M. 27; h represents the palatalization (=jh) of gh when, in cognate forms, gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s as in ghar-má. 246; M. 51.

harāʒya = hare, cp. harabhūtāʒya; according to Vās. a final a is added to the vocative form of the name of a Brahmin to whom homage is done only if the name has -e or -o as final. 299.

harā-śayá = sleeping in heat, for hara-ś- = haraḥ-ś-; for elision of visarjanīya and lengthening of the preceding a cp. ayā-śayā́; harā-śayá MS. 1.2.7, 'sleeping in gold' = hari-śaya VS. 5. 8, harā being loc. of hári, like suté-kara 'active in soma'. 342; M. 71.

hári = tawny, bay steed; Av zairi- 'yellowish', Lat. -helu-s, Lith. zelù OG. gëlo; cp. híraṇ-ya. 24; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh; cp. hírī-mant 'tawny-horsed' = hári-. M. 51.

hárikṇikā = yellow; from *hari-kṇī = hari + ōq + (IE. form for 'eye') nī, the low grade vowel ə for ō disappears in the final member of a compound before the suffix -nī. 82; fem. of hári-ta [cp. hári-ṇī 'fallow'] the guttural seems to stand for the dental for which cp. é-ta: é-nī 'variegated', róhi-ta: róhi-ṇī 'red', ási-ta: ásik-nī 'black', pali-tá: pálik-nī 'grey'. 136; M. 25.

harija = longitude; h was pronounced as a breathing in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged, cp. Gk. ὀγιζων where h is represented by spiritus asper. 242.

harít = yellowish, tawny: Lat. helvus 'yellow'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the medial IE. l. 211.

hárit-a = yellow, tawny; Av. zaisita 'yellowish': hári-kṇikā with guttural for dental. 136; cp. harít. 211; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh because Av., a satəm language, has a corresponding voiced spirant in zairi(ta). 248; cp. hári, har-i-mán 'yellowness'. M. 51.

harid-ra = turmeric: Pāli, Jain Pkt. Māhārāṣṭrī hălidda; the tendency towards l increased. 216; probably Sanskrit haridra from *halidra. 219.

hári-manyu-sāyaka = stimulating the mettle of the bays; medial n is not cerebralized. 75.

hári-ścand-ra = shining yellow, cp. ā́-sk-ra 'united' √sac; see also viśvá-ścandra 'all-glittering', cp. -ścand-ra. 264.

hárī indra = often the dual -ī remains uncontracted with the following i-. 321.

hárī ihá = cp. hárī indra. 321.

hárī r̥tásya = dual -ī remains uncontracted on the analogy of dual in -e which changed into -ey before vowels, remaining -e through the loss of y. 320; (v-) this ī is never prosodically shortened. M. 65.

hare = cp. harāʒya. 299.

harm-yá = house; h represents the palatalization = IIr. jh of gh when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than s; cp. gharmye-ṣṭhā́ beside harmye-ṣṭhā́. 246.

harmye-ṣṭhā́ = cp. gharmye-ṣṭhā́. 246; M. 51.

háryati = 3 pr. √har 'be gratified'; h represents the old palatal aspirate (=źh) here as shown by the Avestan zaraṅh- 'devotion'. 248; M. 51.

háry-os = gen. loc. dual of hár-i 'bay steed'; y = i. 198.

harṣ-a = happiness; cp. hariṣa 'a Prakritism. 57.

hárṣ-ate = rejoices √hr̥ṣ, cp. arhariṣváṇi 'frolicsome' with a Prakritic i. 56; hr̥ṣ = ghr̥ṣ, the new palatal h for gh is regular before ar preceding the thematic a; cp. járate. 145; M. 28.

hárṣ-ant = pr. pt. √hṛṣ 'rejoice', cp. hárṣ-ate. 145; M. 28.
halíkṣṇa = a kind of animal: cp. halík- with lengthening on the analogy of desiderative. 43.
halī́kṣṇa = a kind of animal, beside hali- in VS.; owes its ī to the influence of desideratives which in several instanes have ī before kṣ. 43; M. 11.
háv-ate = calls, √hū, háv-a 'invocation,' hávana 'invocation'; cp. hv-áyati: hū-tá. 86.
háv-iya = to be sacrificed √hu, beside hav-yá; iya = ya shows the syllabic value of y. 203.
hav-ís = oblation, √hu 'sacrifice'; final ṣ is changed into visarjanīya. 304.
havír-bhis = inst. pl. of hav-ís 'oblation'; ir does not become īr (as in gīr-bhís) because it does not come from ṝ. 42; M. 10; r appears in place of phonetic ḍ (= ẓ, IIr. ž) as final of stems in -is before endings which begin with bh; this substitution is due to the influence of saṃdhi where -is would become -ir; cp. havir-ád 'eating the oblation'. 212; M. 43.
havíṣ kṛṇudhvam = with ṣ before k; cp. havíḥ where final ṣ is replaced by visarjanīya. 304.
haviṣ-pā́ = drinking the oblation; is becomes iṣ before p regularly in compounds (and not iḥ or ih, iḫ) = havis-pā́. M. 71.
haviṣyàm = fit for oblation, √hu; this is a later addition to the RV. here yà is not to be read as ìà, as usual in the rest of the RV. 288.
havíṣ-ṣu = loc. pl. of havís; the writing of double ṣṣ in such cases is an innovation in Vedic; cp. á-si = ás + si, Av. ahi and áṃhasu = Av. ązasu with one s instead of two, showing that in IE. one s (and ṣ) was common for two; cp. upástha 'lap' from upás 'lap' √sthā. III; ṣ = s. 231; M. 48.
havī́ṃṣi = nom. acc. neut. pl. of hav-ís; ṣ replaces s when it is preceded by ī also when there is intervention of a nasal or anusvāra. 231; M. 48; medially anusvāra appears before sibilants. M. 54.
hávī-tave = dat. inf. of √hū 'call' cp. hávī-man 'invocation', su-háv-ī-tu 'to be successfully invoked'. hv-áyati: hū-tá. 86.
hav-yá = to be sacrificed, gdv. √hu; cp. háviya. 203.
havyavā́ḍ juhvā̀syaḥ = RV. I. 12.6 through -vā́ṭ for -vā́h; ṭ becomes voiced ḍ before sonant j. M. 67.
havya-vā́hana = conveying oblations; cp. kravya-vā́hana where negation of cerebralization may be due to the analogy of havya-vā́-; cp. also havya-sū́d 'sweetening the oblation'. M. 74.
has = laugh; cp. jájjhat-ī and jájhjhatī by an old Prakritism where jjh = ĝzh, which otherwise gives kṣ as in jákṣ-at. 163; M. 32; cp. jákṣ-at. 239; probably h represents here the old palatal aspirate = źh because the verb does not offer any form with gh M. 51; Pott however connects it with √ghas. 248.
hásta = hand; Pāli hattha, cp. paścā́t: Pāli pacchā. 154; h represents the old palatal aspirate here as shown by Av. zasta-, Old Pers. dasta-, Lith. pažastìs 'the hole in axle' 248; M. 51; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palates, e.g. by ĝ (Ved. j) in Gk. ἀγοστός 'the palm of the hand'. 249; M. 51.
hasta-gṛ́hya = having taken the hand √grah, h = bh, cp. √grabh √gṛbh, Av. garew. 251; M. 52; h appears for ḍh, dh, bh only between vowels; h of -gṛ́hya is due to other forms of √grabh- in which h is followed by a vowel. 251; M. 52.
hástā = hands, nom. acc. dual of hásta; cp. ástā in the TS.-Pada with h dropped. 243.
hastí-ṣu = loc. pl. of hastín 'elephant', based on the analogy of rā́ja-su. 6.
hā = go away; cp. ji-hī-ṣva with ī for ə; i forms are common, 20;

probably h represents here the old palatal aspirate = źh because the verb does not offer any form with gh; (M. 51) Bühler, however, connects it with jaghána. 248.

hā = leave; Schulze connects it (like √pā 'drink') with ī, which, as final of roots is graded with ai giving āy before vowels but ā before consonants. 88; does not occur with úd, the reading ujjahihi is a wrong correction of the ms. uj-jihi *ujjhihi; jjh = jah. 164; reduplicated √jah in jahitá- -jhiti-. 164; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh as shown by Av. zā. 248; M. 51; cp. jahitá where h does not represent bh. 251.

hāṭaka = gold, from *hartaka according to Schmidt who takes ār to be from ar. 43; compensatory lengthening for the loss of r. 45; cp. híraṇ-ya, Old Slav. zlato; the cerebral ṭ in place of t is due to the originally preceding r. 168; cerebralization is due to the originally preceding IE. l sound. 169; cp. híraṇ-ya. 171; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh because Old Slav. has a corresponding voiced spirant cp. zlato. 248.

hāyaná = year: Av. zayana. Lat. hiems, biemus (cp. himá 'winter') according to Bartholomae n seems to be based on a form where the originally final m was changed to n before s. 196; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh as shown by the Avestan zayana. 248; M. 51.

hāridrá = yellow, with r, cp. haridra. Pāli halidda. 216.

hāriyojanā = voc. of hāriyojana in RV. 1. 61. 16 with its final a metrically lengthened; an exception to the rule which negatives such a lengthening in vocative. 311; M. 63.

hā̆rd-i = heart; ār is the lengthened variety of the guṇa ar. 43, 66; M. 15; ār on the analogy of hā̆rd the root stem; see also hā̆rd-van 'hearty', su-hā̆rd, dur-hā̆rd in AV. 68.

hiṃs = hurt, cp. viheṭhaka 'hurting'. 166; cp. á-hinat. 179; s is not changed into ṣ on the analogy of hinásti. 231; M. 48; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. zoiždа 'ugly', Lith. žaizda 'wound' 248; M. 51; weak form of hinás- with anusvāra corresponding to n; probably a desid. of √han. 258.

hiṃs-rá = hurting, √hiṃs; s preceded by i does not change into ṣ when it is immediately followed by r. 231.

hí = for; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh, cp. hāyaná 248; M. 51; cp. Gk. γα; Vedic i corresponds to a in Greek. 19; cp. ná in conjunction with which hi loses its accent. 290. M. 82; cp. kam which comes after it. M. 81.

hi = impel; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. zita 'impelled' zaēman = hemán 'ardour'. 248; M. 51; cp. Gk. χινέω, Lat. cieo. 249; h originally represents here the old palatal aspirate, but the root shows some forms which presume h to be representing original guttural; the confusion is due to the manifold origin of h, cp. ji-ghāy-a, ji-ghy-ur. 254.

-hi = -dhi 2 sg. ipv.; h = dh. 250.

***hiẓḍ** = cp. á-jī-hiḍ-at √hīḍ. 272.

hikk-ati = hiccups; doubling of k in onomatopoetic. 112; guttural before the a of thematic verbal ending is due to the word being onomatopoetic. 148.

hi-tá = placed, ppt. √dhā 'place': = -dhita, Gk. θετός; Vedic i = Gk. e. 17; h = dh, cp. -dhi-ta-. 250; M. 50; h represents dh, ḍh and bh only between vowels; h of hi-tá must have regularly originated in compounds where the preceding member ended in a vowel. 251, 252; M. 51, 52; in

Classical Skt. the h form has ousted dh form. 253.

-hi-ti = placing, √dhā; for h = dh cp. -dhi-ti. 250; M. 51; for the change of dh into h cp. -hitá: dhi-ta. 252.

hi-tvā́ = leaving = hi-tvā́ya gd. of √hā; cp. jahitá. 20.

hida = here; in Aśokan, for *hidha; it may be due to the desire of bringing the h of Vedic i-há to the Pkt. i-dha. 276.

hi-nás- = injure, cp. √hiṃs the weak form with anusvāra. 258.

hi-nás-ti = slays, √hiṃs; the absence of cerebralization in hiṃs is due to the analogy of hi-nás-ti. 231; M. 48.

hi-nó-ti = impels; the suffixal n is optionally cerebralized after a preposition with r. 189.

hibuka = epithet of the fourth lagna or astrological sign; h was pronounced as a breathing sound in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged; cp. Gk. *ὑπόγειον* where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 242.

hi-má = winter, hímā 'winter'; interchange of i and guṇa forms: himá: hemantá, héman, but also with i̯ĕ, i̯ŏ (Av. zyād, Gk. *χιών*, Lat. hiems). 69, 72; *ĝhĕi̯ĕm- which will, according to accent, be ĝhĕi̯m- ĝhi̯ém- ĝhim-´. 100; cp. hāyaná. 196; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Av. zima 'winter': Gk. *δύσ-χιμο-σ* 'subject to bad storms, horrid'. 248; M. 51.

hí-mā = winter; cp. himá and sar-á-mā 'the fleet one'. 69.

hiyānā́ = impelled, root aor. pt. √hi 'impel'; occasionally iy has the value of consonantal y. 202; M. 40.

hiraṇ-ín = adorned with gold, for *hiraṇyín, with the loss of y at the end of a medial consonantal group. 271; cp. híraṇ-ya 'gold ornament'. 280.

hiraṇ-máya = golden; according to Bloomfield for *hiraṇya-máya with ya dropped by haplology; cp. Epic hiraṇ-vatī. 280.

híraṇ-ya = gold, Av. zaranya 'gold': cp. hár-i 'yellow'. 24; the origin of ir is not clear, its Avestan equivalent has ar. 29; Old Slav. zlato. Vedic medial r = IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; h represents the old palatal aspirate (IIr. źh) as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant occurring in Avestan zaranya-. 248; M. 51.

híraṇ-ya = gold ornament. cp. hiraṇ-vatī, hiraṇ-ín and hiraṇ-máya, hiraṇyá-ya 'golden'. 280.

hiraṇya-vāha = one who carries gold; the sound h was pronounced as breathing during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged, cp. Gk. *Ἐραννοβόας* where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 243.

hiraṇ-vatī = a proper name, beside híraṇ-ya. 280.

hirā́ = vain, √hr 'take' r = ir. 23; h represents the old palatal aspirate = IIr. źh as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Lith. žárna 'bowel'. 248; M. 51.

hiri = a Vedic form for hár-i; ir may be due to the influence of the following i, but not so in tā́-tur-i. 29; Bechtel compares iri with Greek *αρα*, *αλα*. 30.

hirivera = name of a plant, beside hrīvera with unoriginal i actually written. 58.

híruk = off, hidden; ir without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; beside hurúk 'aside'. 29.

hī3 ít = the prolated vowel does not undergo contraction. 299.

hīḍ = be angry; from *hiṣ-d (cp. hiṃs 'injure', héṣ-as 'missile' Av. zoižda 'ugly') before IIr. ẓ., when followed by one or more consonants vowels are lengthened by way of compensation for the loss of z. 44; M. 10; *hiṣ-d long ī coming from short i gives the ablaut hīḍ: heḍ-ant, heḍamāna,

hed-ayant, héḍa, héḍana, héḍ-as (later also helitavya, helanīya): hīḍ-i-tá, hīḍamāna, hīḍiṣātām. 84; h represents old palatal aspirate. 248; for ṣ being changed into ẓ cp. √pīḍ. 275; M. 57.

hīḍ-á = anger; for heḍ-á, cp. hīḍ = hiṣ-d with the ablaut hīḍ: heḍ. 84.

hīḍ-amāna = being angry; beside heḍ-amāna, cp. hīḍ-á. 84.

hīḍ-ī-tá = angered, cp. hīḍ-á. 84.

hīḍ-iṣ-ātām = 3 du. iṣ aor. √hīḍ cp. hīḍ-á. 85.

hī-ná = forsaken, √hā 'leave'; probably formed on Av. -lī-na-. 20; ī is the low grade of ā. M. 7; ī in place of ə through transfer from a 20.

hìndra = RV. I. 10.2.5; cp. vìndra. M. 63.

hu = sacrifice, Av. zaothra 'holy water', āzuiti-; h represents the old palatal aspirate IIr. źh because it appears here before u which does not palatalize a guttural and before which bh and dh do not become h; cp. hu, Gk. χέω, Lat. fundō, Go. giutan. 247.

hu = call; for h representing the old palatal aspirate cp. √hvā. 247; cp. √hvā. 249; h does not represent dh. 251.

hudāə = Avestan form for Vedic sudā́s; metrically ā = ää. 50.

hur-ás = deceipt, in huraś-cít 'plotting mischief', with hur from *hvar-; cp. hvārṣīt: hvṛ-tá. 23.

huru = basis of √hru: √hvṛ̥ according to Benfey. 206.

hurúk = aside; ur without any characteristic ablaut form beside it. 24; cp. híruk. 29.

hū = call; cp. hv-áyati with v instead of uv: háv-a-te 199; 205; cp. √hvā. M. 51.

hū-tá = called: hv-áyati; the ablaut operating here is not vā: ū but ăvi: ū as shown by háv-ate, hávī tave. 86; with long ū formed on hv-áyati √hvā. 94.

-hū-ti = call; cp. ā́-hu-ti with secondary shortening of ū into u. 94; M. 20.

hū-máhe = we call: hv-áyati; for the ablaut cp. hū-tá. 86.

hū-yáte = is being called: hv-áyati; cp. hū-tá. 86.

hūrchati = comes to fall, is crooked; with ūr for vūr from √hvṝ. 25; *hvūrch-, v is lost also after an initial consonant before ūr which is derived from ṛ̥. 262.

hūr-ṇá = ppt. √hvṝ 'be crooked'; cp. ju-hūr-thās. 25; *hvūrṇá; for the loss of v cp. hūrchati. 262.

hū́r-ya = gd. √hvṝ, cp. ju-hūr-thās. 25; loss of v. 262; M. 55.

hṛ̥ = take; with des. jí-hīr-ṣati; īr in ablaut with ar in hár-ati. 25; cp. jí-hīr-ṣati, 28; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh as is shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in Avestan zara-; ā-zāra 'oppression', Lith. žāras 'manner of going'. 248; M. 51; h does not represent bh; for ablaut cp. har-tum: hṛ-tá cári-tum: cīr-ṇáḥ; prā́-ti: pūr-ṇáḥ. 251.

hṛ̥-ṇī-té = is angry with dat. √hṛ̥; with which may be connected héḍas. 249; h does not represent bh. 251.

hṛ̥́d = heart; h represents the old palatal aspirate IIr. źh because it appears here before ṛ̥ which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247; M. 51; the Indian palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by k (=Ind.ś) in Gk. χῆρ. χραδίη, Lat. cord-, Ir. cride, Germ. Herz, Old Slav. srŭdice, Lith. szirdís Arm. sirt; the explanation of the parallel existence of *k̑ṛ̥́d- and g̑hṛ̥́d- side by side may be that originally one of them denoted something else and later on through the influence of another came to mean heart, or that the initial of the word for heart got changed through the influence of some word; according to Meillet *śṛ̥́d- Ved. hṛ̥́d on the analogy of hṛ̥-ṇī-té, héḍ-as. 248, 249; hṛ̥́d in weak cases only otherwise hṛ̥́d-aya. M. 51.

hṝd-aya = heart; cp. hṝd : Av. zard. M. 51.
hṛdi-spṝś = touching the heart; s does not change into ṣ owing to the following ṛ. 236; M. 49.
hṛ(d)dyotáḥ = heart-burn, an internal disease (Av. Pada 1. 22. 1 writes) hṛsdy-; abbreviation irregular. 114; M. 21; for abbreviation cp. upá(s)stha. M. 74.
hṛ(d) dyótanaḥ = burning the heart (AV.Pada 5. 22. 12.) hṛd-, abbreviation irregular. 114; M. 21; cp. upá(s)stha. M. 74.
hṛṣ = rejoice; initial guttural is changed into the unphonetic palatal before the low grade vowel ṛ on the analogy of the phonetic palatal before the high grade vowel o = ĕu̯ and ar = ĕr; still √hṛṣ preserves phonetic guttural in ghṝṣ-ú 'lively-', ghṝṣ-vi 'gladdening'. 152; cp. √scut. M. 30; h represents the palatalization = IIr. jh of gh when in cognate forms gh (or g) appears before sounds other than ṣ; cp. ghṛṣ-ú; see also arhariṣ-váṇi 'exultant' from an irregularly reduplicated form of √hṛṣ. 246.
hṛṣ-i-tá = rejoiced; in weak forms of √harṣ both h and gh forms occur; in hṛṣ-i-tá the new palatal is unphonetic, i being = ə. 145; M. 28; cp. ghṛṣ-ú; cognate with √hṛṣ is L. horreō, horror 'shaking'. M. 51.
heḍ = cp. √hel. 219, 'be angry' eḍ = ezḍ the guṇa form of hīḍ *hizḍ. 275.
héḍ-a = anger, cp. hīḍ = hiṣ-d. 84.
héḍ-ana = angering, cp. hīḍ. 84.
héḍ-ant = cp. √heḍ. 84.
heḍ-amāna = being angry; cp. √hīḍ. 84.
heḍ-áyant = caus. pt. √hīḍ. 84.
héḍ-as = anger, the guṇa form of √hīḍ. 84; M. 57. cp. √hṝ 'be angry'. 249; cp. √heḍ and √hīḍ; also héḷa-s, héḍa-m (AV.) 275.
he-tí = dart; √hi 'discharge', Av. zaēna 'weapon'; h represents the old palatal aspirate IIr. źh; cp. √hi, Av. zita; cp. he-tú 'cause': he-tós 'for the sake of' √hi. 248; M. 51.
hé-mant = winter; in guṇa ablaut: hé-man: himá, himā́; guṇa in ablaut with samprasāraṇa: himá: héman: (and forms with i̯ĕ and i̯ŏ) Av. zyā-ə, Gk. χιών, Lat. hiems. 69.
hemant-á = winter; with the suffix -a without taking vṛddhi as paruṣ-á 'knotty'; cp. himá. 69
he-mán = zeal, impulse √hi: Av. zaēman; h represents here the old palatal aspirate = źh; cp. √hi. 248; M. 51.
hel = sneer, be light-minded, Goth. gailjan 'to rejoice'; Classical Skt. l may represent IE. l. 219, 222.
hel-anīya = to be disregarded, cp. √hīḍ = hiṣ-d. 84.
hel-ā = sport, according to Benfey h = kh. 253.
heli = sun; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India when Greek and Indian words were interchanged: cp. Gk. ἥλιος, where Indian h is represented by spiritus asper. 242; for Benfey's view cp. hel-ā. 253.
hel-i-tavya = to be disregarded; for heḍi-, cp. √hīḍ. 84.
héṣ-as = wound, √hiṃs; h represents here the old palatal aspirate źh as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in the Lithuanian cognate zaizdà 'wound'. 248; M. 51.
he-hateti = he-hate iti MBh. 8. 44. 14; contraction irregular. 317.
hairaṇ-yá = golden (híraṇ-ya) ai is the lengthened variety of the guṇa e. M. 15.
hótāram ratnadhā́tamam = RV. I. 1. 1; hó-tṛ 'invoker' √hū 'call' before r final m becomes anusvāra. M. 68.
hotṛ-vū́r-ya = appointment of hótar, a rite in which the invoker is elected; to be read as -vū́riya; note ū́r instead of the regular ur before i. 26; √vṝ 'choose' generally v is lost before ūr derived from ṝ; -v-ūrya is an exception; hótṛ, Av. zaotar. 262; M. 55.

horā = the rising of a zodiacal sign an hour: Gk. ὥρα; the sound h was pronounced as a breathing in India and this was its character during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged as shown by ὥρα being represented by horā. 242; M. 50; the Sanskrit adaptation of horā shows that o was monophthong during the period when Greek and Indian words were interchanged. 35; M. 9.

ho-ṣi = 2 sg. root aor. inj. hū 'call'; cp. jo-ṣi from √juṣ. III.

ho-hi = cp. bo-dhí and *bū-dhí. 274.

hmal = go crookedly: hval: hvṛ; m stands for v. 197.

hy = in SV.-gānas; hy followed by vowels is given as hiy. 322.

***hyati** = leaves, proposed by Ascoli for ujj-hati; does not occur anywhere. 164.

hyás = yesterday: Gk. χθές; cp. śyená: Gk. ἰκτῖνος. 240; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh, as shown by the corresponding voiced spirant found in the Ossetic cognate ažine [hyás: χθές, beside forms pointing to simple ĝh as L. heri, OE. geostra E. yesterday]. 248; M. 51.

hyas-tana = of yesterday; an = ṇn before a vowel. II.

hradá = pond, pool; beside hrād-úni. 6, 211; cp. hlā́d-aka, hlā́dikā-vant with l in the 10th book of the RV. 215; M. 43.

-hraya = ashamed; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = źh cp. √hrī. 247; M. 51.

hrasva = short; cp. Pāli rassa, where h is dropped. 243.

hrād = (re)sound; Av. zrāda 'coat of mail'; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh because it appears here before r which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h. 247.

hrādúni = thunderbolt; cp. hradá, with a in place of ā due to accent shift. 6; cp. Gk. χάλαζα 'hail'; Vedic medial r corresponds to the IE. medial l. 211; M. 42; cp. Av. gžrad- an original sibilant has perhaps been lost here. 273; M. 57.

hrī = feel ashamed; h represents the palatal aspirate, cp. √hrād. 247; cp. á-hraya, where h does not represent bh. 251.

hrīvara = name of a plant; cp. hirivera where the svarabhakti is actually written. 58.

hru = go crookedly: hvṛ; according to Benfey huru is the basis of hru; according to Kirste hvru with the pronunciation ru for ṛ; cp. RPr. 14. 12: 796. 206.

hru-ṇā́-ti = is crooked, cp. √hvṛ: hru-ṇā́-ti with an interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206; M. 42.

hrút = one who goes crookedly; cp. hru-ṇā́-ti. 206; M. 42.

hru-ta = ppt. of √hvṛ, cp. hrú-t. 206; M. 42.

hlā́d-aka = refreshing; cp. hlā́dikā-vant with l occurring in the 10th book of the RV. against hradá 'pond' occurring in the first 9 books. 215; M. 43; cp. Gk. χάλαζα 'hail, shower'; in the latest parts of the RV. this l represents IE. l. 218; M. 44.

hlā́dikā-vant = refreshing √hlād: hrād; for l and r cp. hlā́d-aka. 215, 218; M. 43, 44.

hvadi-ṣyāmi = I shall be crooked; hvar: hval with d in place of r or l. 181.

hv-áyati = calls √hvā, hū; a in gradation with ā. 5; cp. hū-máhe, háv-ate, hávī-tave. 86; cp. hū-tá formed on it's analogy. 94; ū of √hū changes into v as in śv-áyati 'swells'. 199; with v from long ū instead of the expected uv according to Osthoff. 205.

hvar = go crookedly; cp. hvadiṣyāmi. 181; cp. √hval with l occurring at first in ŚB. 215; cp. √valh from √hval *vhal. 245.

hvár-ati = is crooked; ju-hur-āṇá; va: u samprasāraṇa. 70; M. 16.

hval = go crookedly, cp. hvadiṣyāmi. 181; cp. √hmal with

m for v. 197; occurs at first in ŚB. in place of the earlier √hvar. 215; cp. √hvar. 245; cp. Av. zbar; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = źh cp. √hvṛ. 247; cp. √valh in upa-valha with transposition in hval. 276.

hvā = call; h represents the old palatal aspirate = źh because it appears here before v which does not palatalize a guttural and before which dh and bh do not become h, cp. √hu, and Av. zbā zavaiti. 247; M. 51; the palatal h is represented in cognate languages by other palatals, e.g. by ĝ (= Ved. j) in Gk. γοάω 'to wail', AgS. cīgan 'to call'. 249; M. 51.

hvā-tṛ = one who calls; in post-Vedic Sanskrit √hvā with vā beside √hū is fairly common. 86.

hvāna = calling √hvā. 323.

hvā-mahe = we call; in post-Vedic Sanskrit √hvā is common. 86.

hvār-i-ṣur = 3 pl. iṣ aor. augmentless √hvṝ; with ār beside ur in hur-ás. 23.

hvār-ṣ-īt = 3 sg. s aor. √hvṛ; cp. hur-ás. 23.

hvā-syate = he will call; cp. hū-mahe. 86.

hvṝ = be crooked, cp. √hmal: hval. 197; cp. hru-ṇā́-ti with interchange of sonant and consonant coupled with metathesis. 206; cp. Av. zbar; for h representing the old palatal aspirate = źh cp. √hvā. 247; M. 51; h does not represent dh. 251.

hvṛ-t = one who goes crookedly; hrú-t, cp. √hvṛ: hru-ṇā́-ti. 206; M. 42.

hvṛ-ta = crooked; hru-ta, cp. hvṛt. 206; M. 42.

hvṛ-ti = crookedness; cp. hvṛ-t, dhrú-ti 'deviation'. 206; M. 42.

hvṝ = be crooked; cp. hū́rya-, ju-hūr-thās, hūr-ṇá and hūrchati where v is lost (*hvūr-) after a consonant before ūr. 262.

***hvru** = the base of √hru: √hvṛ according to Kirste. 206.

Published by the Hony. Secretary, Shri Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust, 25 Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, and Printed by Norman A. Ellis, Baptist Mission Press, 41A Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.